

CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Urban and Village Series

Family Income and Expenditures

Plains and Mountain Region

Part 1, Family Income

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 345

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Bureau of Home Economics

in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration

1939

FOREWORD

The study of consumer purchases was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee, the Works Progress Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Committee and the two operating Bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Works Progress Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Works Progress Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Committee; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Committee, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Works Progress Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board. Various other Government agencies, in particular the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, furnished helpful advice.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Dorothy S. Brady, Elizabeth Phelps, Maryland Y. Pennell, Helen Hollingsworth, Karl L. Benson, Don Heiser, Robert W. DePuy, Judith Russell, Margaret Perry, Eila Brooks, June Constantine, Marjorie Ellsworth, Colette Rosenstiel, Juanita Lilledale, Helen K. Chew, and Medora M. Ward.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff of the Plains and Mountain region—Elizabeth Paschal and Mary Jean Bowman, directors, and Florence McClure, assistant regional director during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Works Progress Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the extension services in home economics and agriculture, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities and villages in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

The study of consumer purchases, planned in the latter part of 1935 and inaugurated early in 1936, was undertaken to provide data more comprehensive than any before available on the way American families earn and spend their incomes.

The need for a broad investigation of family living had long been recognized by both Government and private agencies. While numerous studies of family expenditures had been made previously in this country, most of them covered only small samples of families. The few investigations on a relatively large scale were restricted to certain groups in the population. For example, those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics covered only urban wage earners and low-salaried clerical workers. The 1922-24 investigation by the Department of Agriculture included farm families in 11 States but did not represent all income levels. Studies based on broadly representative samples of the village population or of urban business and professional groups had never been made. Furthermore, the various studies employed diverse methods of collection and analysis, so that it has been impossible to fit the results together into a satisfactory general picture of family-consumption patterns by income levels. For this purpose a simultaneous investigation of city, village, and farm families was required. The study of consumer purchases was designed to meet that need.

The plans for the present investigation were formulated by the National Resources Committee and the two agencies that administered the study—the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In addition, the Central Statistical Board was associated with the project as technical adviser and the Works Progress Administration participated both as adviser and as financial sponsor. The participation of these five agencies continued throughout the entire period of operation, up to and including the preparation of reports. An administrative steering committee, composed of representatives from each agency, determined policies, and a technical subcommittee carried on the work of determining detailed procedures and of adapting the original plans to the operating conditions encountered in the several types of communities studied.

In the later stages of the work the major responsibility for plans shifted to the operating agencies, since they were in direct contact with the problems of schedule collection and of tabulation of data.

Selection of Communities

The study of consumer purchases included families living in 2 metropolises, 6 large cities, 14 middle-sized cities, 29 small cities, 140

villages, and 66 farm counties, shown in tables 162 and 163, and in figure 1. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in all villages and farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all cities of larger size.

The broad geographic regions studied were selected to represent the major cultural and economic groups of the country and at the same time to include as large a proportion of the population as possible. An effort was made to have each region distinctive, so that regional differences might be investigated, yet to have a somewhat homogeneous population within the defined boundaries. The six regions chosen were New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, West North Central, Southeast, Mountain, and Pacific. For the analysis of data the Bureau of Home Economics has divided the schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and Mountain regions. Accordingly, the reports of the Bureau of Home Economics cover five regions: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Southeast, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific. (For comparison with census designations see p. 284.)

The communities studied in each region fell within five distinct degrees of urbanization: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. Thus, comparisons of consumption patterns of families living in communities of different sizes can be made without meeting the problem of regional differences. A sixth degree of urbanization is represented by Chicago, Ill., and New York City, selected to depict income and consumption of metropolitan families.

Economic activities, cultural patterns, proportion of native-white families in the population, density of population, and relationship to other cities within the region were considered in selecting the specific cities for study. The group of cities, rather than any one city, was representative of some of the outstanding characteristics of the region. For example, the group of small cities might include one with a State university or college, an important marketing center for an agricultural area, and an active industrial city. The villages were closely associated with the counties chosen for the study of farm families, being located either in those counties or in nearby counties with similar agricultural conditions.

Farm counties were chosen on the basis of the prevalent type of agriculture. For the study as a whole, 14 types of farming important in the Nation's business of agriculture were selected. The basis for choice thus was national and regional rather than State; a small group of counties chosen because of specialization in some type of farming would seldom represent the several agricultural sections that a State might contain.

Because of these bases of selection no one community can be described as typical of a State or an entire region, or of the United States as a whole. But grouped together, they represent communities of certain type and size within each region, and form the basis of estimates for the entire population.¹

¹ [UNITED STATES] NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE. CONSUMER INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES: THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN 1935-36. 104 pp., illus. 1938.

Sampling Procedures

In many previous studies of family expenditures, families were selected from certain socioeconomic population groups and data were presented for the sample as a whole. Some investigators had analyzed expenditures by income level, but few had studied relationships between consumption and factors other than income. The consumer purchases study with its large sample was able to provide for the exploration of relationships between family consumption and income, occupation, family type, and the region and the degree of urbanization of the community in which the family lived. In order to reduce the number of other variables, the study included only families in which husband and wife were both native-born.² Except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where a special study of native Negroes was made, the sample was limited to white families. Other minor restrictions facilitated clear-cut comparisons by excluding families in unusual situations, as families that were not keeping house, or those operating large-scale rooming houses.

Although the families studied included only a portion of the population, the collection of schedules was so planned as to give a random sample of the families meeting the requirements for inclusion. A random sample of the dwelling units of the community was drawn and visits were made to each address in order to determine which families were to be studied further. For the study of family composition, income, and housing, certain groups were eliminated, namely, the foreign-born, one-person, broken families, and others in situations that would tend to blur the analysis. However, some information on family composition, economic status, and other characteristics was obtained from the excluded families in order to clarify the position of the families studied in the population as a whole.³

For the study of family consumption a further elimination of families was made. Those eliminated were families living under circumstances that might distort the picture of a year's family consumption, such as relief families, and those of family-type and occupational groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis. (See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.)

Relief Families

Seventeen percent of the eligible families in the Plains and Mountain cities received relief at some time during the report year. The proportion of relief families varied considerably in the five cities, ranging from 9 percent in Billings, Mont., to 23 in Dodge City, Kans. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages the relief group comprised 26 percent; in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 16. However, such percentages should not be considered as representative of the relief load in these communities, since only native-born, white, and unbroken families were included in the study. Moreover, the length of time that these families received relief is not known.

² In two cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg., a special study of one-person families was made.

³ See pp. 280, 293 for description of procedures in sampling and field work, and p. 295 for the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the income sample. An appraisal of the effects of these exclusions on income distributions and of the representative character of the sample is presented on pp. 303-314.

No analysis of income for relief families has been undertaken because of the difficulties of obtaining adequate information concerning the amount and character of their incomes. In addition, relief families were not a homogeneous group; some received only small amounts of relief while others were wholly dependent.

Report Year

All family and expenditure schedules as well as the supplementary schedules, or check lists (with the exception of food), present data for 12 months. Each family chose a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935, and ending not later than December 1936. Within that period, all of the 1-year schedules given by a specific family covered the same 12-month period.

In spite of the possibility of variation in the period covered, 56 percent of the families in the small cities, and 68 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, gave information for the year ended December 31, 1935. Most of the remainder (28 and 23 percent of each group) chose a year ending in the first 5 months of 1936. Data for the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages cover a somewhat later period; 39 percent of the families chose the calendar-year 1935, and 28 percent chose a year ending before June 1, 1936. Despite the larger proportion of families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that gave information for a year ending in 1936, the data for all three units in this region give more weight to 1935 than to 1936.

Reports of the Study

The reports of the Bureau of Home Economics present data from approximately 158,000 record cards, 65,000 family-income schedules, 34,000 expenditure schedules, 17,000 supplementary food schedules, 21,000 supplementary furnishings schedules, 91,000 supplementary clothing schedules, and 5,000 food records (table 164).

The series of regional reports include facts from the family schedule concerning family composition, income, occupation, and housing, and a summary of expenditure-schedule data. More detail on family expenditures is presented in reports on specific goods and services such as food, housing, and medical care. Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics concerning the communities that it surveyed are similarly organized. The National Resources Committee, using data from this project and from other sources, has published estimates of the distribution of consumers by income for the country as a whole, and of consumer expenditures and savings. A comparison of consumer expenditures in communities of different degrees of urbanization, and conclusions relative to techniques applicable to studies in this field, will be prepared later by the three agencies.

Part 1 of this report presents data on income for the native-white families studied in small cities and villages in the Plains and Mountain region; part 2 deals with the distribution of total expenditures, and relationship between income and expenditures.

SECTION 2. SMALL-CITY FAMILIES IN THE PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN REGION

Small Cities Studied

Description of Communities

The five small cities selected for study in the Plains and Mountain region are Dodge City, Kans., Greeley, Colo., Logan and Provo, Utah, and Billings, Mont. These cities serve as shipping, marketing, and processing centers for a large and varied agricultural area, including the wheat section of southwestern Kansas, the irrigated valleys of Utah and Colorado, and the cattle-range country of Montana. All five cities are in sparsely settled territory. All except Dodge City are near mountains and are the seats of schools of collegiate rank.

The smallest of the five cities are Logan and Dodge City, whose 1930 populations were about 10,000. The latter city almost doubled in size from 1920 to 1930. Provo grew from about 10,000 to 15,000 during the same decade, while the size of the two other cities remained approximately the same. The 1930 population of Greeley was 12,000 and that of Billings, the largest of the five cities, was 16,000.

Dodge City in Ford County is a trading center for a large agricultural section. At one time many cattle were shipped from here, but wheat has been the more important product of the surrounding country in recent decades. Flour mills, creameries, and produce-packing plants provide most of the industrial employment. The adjacent area was subject to drought, wind erosion, and dust storms in the period covered by this study. With farm income severely cut as a result of these conditions, city and village incomes also suffered.

Greeley, Colo., the county seat of Weld County, is located about 50 miles north of Denver, and less than that distance south of the Wyoming border, at an elevation of about 4,500 feet. Greeley is a railroad center and an important market for sheep and cattle raised in this section. The chief industry, involving a larger pay roll than any other in the city, is the manufacture of beet sugar. The Colorado State College of Education is located here.

Logan, Utah, is the largest city of the Cache Valley, which runs north and south along the edge of the Cache National Forest. This valley, which is at an elevation of about 4,600 feet, is about 60 miles long and 12 miles wide and is almost entirely irrigated and under cultivation. The section also has mineral deposits. Logan was settled by Mormons in 1859, and they still comprise a large proportion of the population. Here are located the Utah State Agricultural College and Agricultural Experiment Station. The city also has numerous industries, chief of which are a beet-sugar and a condensed-milk factory, knitting and lumber mills, and a pea cannery.

Provo, Utah, is perhaps best known as a center of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. It is the seat of Brigham Young University, which was founded by a deed of the church in 1875. This school is

coeducational, with high school, normal, and collegiate departments. Provo is the principal city of an irrigated agricultural section, important for the cultivation of fruits and for stock raising. In addition, it has a rather wide diversification of manufacture and trade, including flour and lumber mills, a fruit cannery, and factories for the making of iron roofing and of woolen goods.

Billings, Mont., on the Yellowstone River, is the largest of the five cities. It is a busy railroad, shipping, and supply center for a fertile, irrigated area in Montana and Wyoming. The surrounding country also is rich in coal, oil, natural gas, marble, and limestone. Industries, such as beet-sugar factories, flour mills, a foundry, railroad shops, and packing plants, offer a wide variety of employment. The Montana State Normal School and the Billings Polytechnic Institute are located here, as are numerous regional Government offices.

Size of Sample

The proportion of families visited to obtain the random sample in these small cities varied, being half the families in Greeley and in Provo, three-fourths in Logan, and all in Dodge City.¹

Approximately 7,800 family dwellings were visited in obtaining the record-card sample in the four cities. However, at almost one-third of the addresses the families proved to be ineligible for inclusion in the study, because they were foreign-born, nonwhite, broken, or one-person, or for other reasons. Other families either were not reached, or were unable or unwilling to cooperate. Such information as is available indicates that the families unsuccessfully interviewed were distributed proportionally through all socioeconomic groups and that their omission did not seriously affect the findings of this study. (See pp. 303-314 for a more detailed evaluation of the sample and a description of the ineligible group.)

As a consequence, these visits yielded only 3,414 completed income schedules from eligible families. The schedules were distributed among the four cities as follows: Dodge City, 781 nonrelief and 232 relief families; Greeley, 502 nonrelief and 135 relief families; Logan, 860 nonrelief and 153 relief families; and Provo, 585 nonrelief and 166 relief families.

Differences in the number of schedules obtained from the four cities are due to differences in their size, in the proportion of the families included in the sample, and in the proportion that proved to be eligible and that cooperated in the study. More schedules were obtained in Dodge City and in Logan than in the larger cities of Provo and Greeley because the sampling ratio was smaller in the latter cities. However, although a larger sample was taken in Dodge City than in Logan, the number of schedules obtained from the two cities was the same because there were relatively more of the Dodge City families that could not be reached or did not furnish the information needed.

The small cities of this region have been combined into a single unit for certain analyses, giving a more generalized picture than could be obtained from each separately. The number of schedules used for the regional sample differs in two respects from the arith-

¹ Details of the sampling procedure used in Billings are given in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with the detailed analysis of income schedules from that city.

metic total of all families studied in the four cities. In the first place, the proportion of families included in the random sample on which the study was based was smaller in Greeley and Provo than in Dodge City and Logan; hence, to give all equal representation, only the schedules drawn from a 50-percent sample in the two latter cities were used in making the combination with schedules from the two former, where half of the families were visited.

In the second place, the regional sample included family schedules from Billings. The consumer purchases study in Billings was conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the income data for the individual city were analyzed and published by that agency. However, in accordance with the project plans of combining the small cities of a region in order to study consumption patterns, Billings was added to the four Plains and Mountain cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics for the analysis of data from expenditure schedules. This necessitated the combination of the five cities for the regional analysis of income and family composition, which serves as background for the report on family expenditures. Accordingly, the total of 3,473 nonrelief and 713 relief families discussed in the sections of the report dealing with small-city families of this region as a group, is composed of a 50-percent sample of families from each of the five cities.

Characteristics of Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

The sample of families selected for study presents a rather complete cross section of the native-white, unbroken families in these Plains and Mountain cities. The exclusion of one-person, foreign-born, and broken families, and others that did not meet eligibility requirements made the sample relatively homogeneous when compared with an unselected population group. However, the sample includes families varying in age, composition, and in amount of income, and engaging in many different businesses and occupations.

Definition of Family

The term "family," as used in this study, differs somewhat from the usual concept and from the census definition. The family of this study is an economic unit, including all persons (related and nonrelated) who pooled their incomes and were dependent on a common fund for support. Sons and daughters living at home were not considered family members if they paid for their room and board but did not otherwise pool their resources with those of the family. On the other hand, children away from the domicile but supported by family earnings were considered family members. In determining the size of the family, the number of weeks of the year during which a person was a member was taken into account. (See Glossary, Economic Family, and Year-equivalent Person.)

Size of Family

Five Cities Combined

Twenty-three percent of the families studied in these five cities combined consisted of husband and wife only. Three- and four-person families were almost equally numerous, comprising 24 and 23 percent, respectively, of the entire group. Accordingly, more than two-thirds of all families had four or fewer members. However, these small families included only about one-half of the total number of persons in the five-city sample; the remainder, 47 percent, or almost one-half, were found in the larger families, which constituted but one-third of the group.

The average size of the families studied in these five cities was 3.91 persons (table 1).² Each family included both a husband and a wife; of the other family members, those under 16 were more than twice as numerous as those 16 years or older. The relief group included more persons per family than the nonrelief group, especially more children under 16.

TABLE 1.—*Number of persons in family: Average number of persons¹ in family, by relief status, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	All families			Nonrelief families			Relief families		
	All members	Members other than husband and wife		All members	Members other than husband and wife		All members	Members other than husband and wife	
		Under 16	16 or older		Under 16	16 or older		Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Combined cities.....	3.91	1.31	0.59	3.79	1.22	0.57	4.47	1.76	0.70
Kansas, Dodge City.....	3.79	1.30	.48	3.57	1.15	.42	4.51	1.81	.68
Colorado, Greeley.....	3.59	1.10	.49	3.45	1.00	.44	4.13	1.45	.69
Utah, Logan.....	4.50	1.71	.79	4.46	1.63	.77	4.75	1.88	.85
Utah, Provo.....	4.39	1.70	.68	4.34	1.64	.69	4.53	1.92	.66

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the average for all members and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 or 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband and wife. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person, for description of methods used in computing.

Almost 9 out of 10 of the family members 16 years or older, other than husband and wife, were grown sons and daughters living with their parents. Others were parents of either the husband or wife, or other relatives, but such persons accounted for only about one-tenth of this group of family members. Although by definition it was possible for nonrelated persons to be members of the economic family, few such persons were found among the families studied (table 111). Of the group of persons 16 or older, those under 30

² The number of persons in the family, the number under 16 years of age, as well as the number 16 or older, are based on year-equivalents (Glossary, Year-equivalent Person).

years were more than seven times as numerous as those 30 or over. Nearly all persons in the age group 16-29 were sons or daughters; only 5 percent were other relatives, including sons-in-law and daughters-in-law.

Of those 30 or older, 53 percent were parents of the husband or wife. Probably many of the older children had established homes of their own, as only 33 percent of this group were sons and daughters. The remaining 14 percent were other related persons, among them the husbands or wives of married sons and daughters living at home.

Intercity Differences

In Logan and in Provo only about one-third of the families studied had as few as two or three members, while in Dodge City and in Greeley about one-half of the families were of this size.³ Families with four members were of almost the same proportion in the four cities, but families of five or more comprised 44 percent of the total in Logan and 42 percent in Provo as compared with only 22 percent in Greeley and 27 percent in Dodge City (table 2). Accordingly, the average size of the families ranged from 3.59 persons in Greeley to 4.50 in Logan. In each of the four cities relief families were larger than nonrelief, but the size difference between the two groups was less marked in the Utah cities than in the others.

TABLE 2.—*Size of family: Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city (1)	All fam- ilies (2)	Families with specified number of persons ¹							
		2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	8 (9)	9 or more (10)
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Combined cities.....	100	23	24	23	13	8	4	3	2
Kansas, Dodge City.....	100	25	25	23	13	7	4	2	1
Colorado, Greeley.....	100	28	28	22	10	5	3	2	2
Utah, Logan.....	100	15	19	22	17	12	7	5	3
Utah, Provo.....	100	15	21	22	18	11	6	4	3

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Greeley had the largest proportion of families with no children under 16 (43 percent). In Dodge City, 37 percent of the families had no children of this age, and in Logan and Provo only 29 and 27 percent, respectively. The four cities were more similar in the proportion of families with one or two such children, but differences in the proportion with three or more were great—27 percent in Logan and Provo, 18 in Dodge City, and only 11 in Greeley (table 3).

³ For data on Billings families, see report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3.—*Families with members under 16: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of members under 16 years of age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family members ¹ under 16 years of age (number)	Combined cities ²		Dodge City, Kans.		Greeley, Colo.		Logan, Utah		Provo, Utah	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All families ³	Number 4,186	Percent 100	Number 1,013	Percent 100	Number 637	Percent 100	Number 1,013	Percent 100	Number 751	Percent 100
None.....	1,573	38	379	37	268	43	289	29	202	27
1.....	1,119	27	273	27	180	28	243	24	187	25
2.....	747	18	179	18	116	18	205	20	154	21
3.....	391	9	93	9	39	6	136	13	116	15
4.....	198	5	51	5	15	2	75	7	47	6
5.....	99	2	27	3	11	2	38	4	27	4
6 or more.....	59	1	11	1	8	1	27	3	18	2

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Represents a 50-percent sample from each of the 4 cities and from Billings, Mont., and therefore does not include all families that are shown for individual cities. See Methodology, Tabulation of Data, for description of the method used in combining samples from the 5 cities. Detailed data for Billings, Mont., as an individual city are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. However, Billings is included in all tables presenting data for the combined cities of this region.³ Includes 3 families in the combined cities and 1 family in Dodge City that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income. These families are excluded from all subsequent tables unless otherwise indicated.

Age of Husbands and of Wives

Somewhat more than one-half (52 percent) of the husbands in relief and nonrelief families of these five cities were in the age group 30-49; 17 percent were under 30; and the remaining 31 percent were 50 or older (table 4). Wives were, in general, somewhat younger, although as many wives as husbands were in the age class 30-49. Twenty-seven percent were under 30, while only 21 percent were as old as 50. Couples that had been married for less than 1 year were not included in the study since they could not supply a year's record of their income and expenditures. Hence, it is probable that the sample somewhat underrepresents the younger married men and women.

TABLE 4.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution of husbands by age					Distribution of wives by age				
(1)	Combined cities	Dodge City, Kans.	Gree- ley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah	Combined cities	Dodge City, Kans.	Gree- ley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All ages.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Under 20.....	(¹)	(¹)	0	(¹)	0	1	1	1	1	2
20-29.....	17	21	16	19	19	26	29	24	28	25
30-39.....	27	28	24	27	29	28	31	25	27	28
40-49.....	25	23	24	26	23	24	22	24	23	24
50-59.....	17	17	17	16	17	13	11	12	14	14
60-64.....	6	4	7	6	7	4	3	6	3	4
65-69.....	4	4	5	3	3	2	2	4	3	2
70-74.....	2	2	4	2	1	1	(¹)	2	1	1
75 or older.....	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	(¹)	(¹)

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Among relief families, 16 percent of the husbands were 60 or older, as compared with 12 percent in the nonrelief families. Men in their thirties were relatively fewer in the relief group than in the nonrelief (table 104).

Older families were relatively numerous in Greeley; 19 percent of the husbands were 60 or more, compared with 11 and 12 percent in the three other cities. Greeley had fewer husbands under 40 years of age, 40 percent as compared with 46 to 49 in the other cities. The 1930 census shows that the population of Greeley, as a whole, included a somewhat larger proportion of older families than that of Dodge City, Logan, or Provo. The smaller average size of the families studied in Greeley may be related to the greater age of the husbands and wives. Twenty-eight percent of the families studied there consisted of husband and wife only.

Households

Nearly one-half (46 percent) of the families of the five-city sample had persons other than members of the economic family living in the household at some time during the year (table 5). The household was thus at times larger than the family alone, since it included, in addition to family members, guests who stayed overnight, roomers, either with or without board, boarders who had rooms elsewhere, tourists and transients, and paid help living with the family. More of the nonrelief than of the relief families reported that their households included nonfamily members.

TABLE 5.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household ² —						Average non- family members ³
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All families.....	Number 4, 183	Number 1, 916	Percent 46	Number 439	Percent 10	Number 46	Percent 1	Number 0.55
Relief families.....	713	218	31	57	8	6	1	.38
Nonrelief families.....	3, 470	1, 698	49	382	11	40	1	.57
0-999.....	624	223	36	73	12	13	2	.45
1,000-1,499.....	877	389	44	84	10	5	1	.46
1,500-1,999.....	755	390	52	77	10	6	1	.46
2,000-2,999.....	721	391	54	93	13	9	1	.70
3,000 or over.....	493	305	62	55	11	7	1	.78

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 112 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts in column 3 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

Guests, the most usual nonfamily members in the household, were reported by 36 percent of the families (table 112). Although many probably visited only overnight or for week ends, others must have stayed considerably longer, since their visits averaged 9 equivalent weeks per family reporting guests. Those that stayed 27 weeks or more were considered members of the family if details of income could be obtained; if not, they were considered guests. (See Glossary, Guest.)

One household in twelve had employees that lived in the family dwelling. The households of relief families seldom included such additional members. They were found most frequently among the families with incomes of \$3,000 or over, 21 percent of which provided lodging for domestic help.

Sons and daughters rarely (in only 1 percent of the families) lived at home as roomers and boarders. Probably most of these grown children earned so little that they found it more expedient to pool their income with the family's than to pay room and board at a fixed rate and otherwise provide for themselves.

Roomers and boarders, other than sons and daughters, were reported in 6 percent of the households. In 4 percent, they had rooms only, taking meals elsewhere; in fewer than 1 percent, they had meals but roomed elsewhere. Since the average number of such persons, when based on the households reporting their presence, was more than the equivalent of one person for a full year, some of the families must have kept several roomers or boarders.⁴

For the households that included nonfamily members, the average number of such persons on a year-equivalent basis was 0.55, that is, the equivalent of one person for 29 weeks. If these persons had been distributed among all families they would have averaged only 0.25 per family. The average size of the households in these Plains and Mountain cities, therefore, was only a little larger than that of the family, 4.16 persons as compared with 3.91.

Family Income

Income Levels of All Small-City Families

Definition of Income

Family income in this study is defined as including all net money income, both from earnings and from other sources, such as rents, interest, pensions, and cash gifts; and also nonmoney income represented by housing. The amount by which the rental value of owned homes exceeded interest and maintenance expenses was considered part of income because it released for other uses amounts ordinarily spent for housing.⁵ (See Methodology, table 165, for method of computing net family income.)

⁴ Families that had the equivalent of more than 10 roomers for the year were not included in the study. See Glossary, Roomer, Roomer-year.

⁵ Some families had additional nonmoney income from home-produced food, which was included in total income for village, but not for city families. In the four cities studied by this Bureau for the group of families that produced food for family use, the average value of such food ranged from \$31 in Greeley to \$71 in Logan (table 97). However, because so few city families had gardens, cows, or poultry, income from these sources was small in relation to aggregate income. The averages computed for all families ranged from \$5 in Dodge City to \$39 in Logan.

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Relief and and Nonrelief Combined)

Among the native-white, unbroken, relief and nonrelief families in the five Plains and Mountain cities combined, the median income was \$1,420.⁶ This median is not, however, representative of incomes of all families in these five cities, since foreign-born, broken, and newly established families, as well as single individuals, were not included. These excluded families, as a group, fared less well financially than did the eligible; hence the median income of the entire population of these cities would have been lower than that found for the sample studied. (See Methodology, The Income Sample, Eligibility Requirements, and p. 16 for estimates of medians for entire population.)

Although one-half of the relief and nonrelief families studied had incomes of over \$1,420, very few achieved really high levels. Twenty-nine percent had incomes as high as \$2,000, but only 12 percent had \$3,000 or more (table 6).

TABLE 6.—*Family income: Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Combined cities ¹		Dodge City, Kans.		Billings, Mont. ¹		Greeley, Colo.		Logan, Utah		Provo, Utah	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All families.....	4,183	100	1,012	100	1,550	100	637	100	1,013	100	751	100
Relief families.....	713	17	232	23	141	9	135	21	153	15	166	22
Nonrelief families.....	3,470	83	780	77	1,409	91	502	79	860	85	585	78
0-249.....	28	1	9	1	11	1	4	1	7	1	3	(²)
250-499.....	83	2	24	2	15	1	13	2	39	4	18	2
500-749.....	184	4	62	6	43	3	29	5	77	8	27	4
750-999.....	329	8	112	11	76	5	54	8	101	10	85	11
1,000-1,249.....	496	12	153	15	151	10	86	13	121	11	106	14
1,250-1,499.....	381	9	98	10	124	8	55	8	90	9	78	10
1,500-1,749.....	395	9	92	9	157	10	45	7	102	10	74	10
1,750-1,999.....	360	9	73	7	162	10	51	8	72	7	65	9
2,000-2,249.....	263	6	42	4	128	8	43	7	58	6	39	5
2,250-2,499.....	205	5	32	3	108	7	24	4	41	4	20	3
2,500-2,999.....	253	6	41	4	153	9	29	5	54	5	22	3
3,000-3,499.....	212	5	17	2	120	8	27	4	40	4	19	3
3,500-3,999.....	89	2	7	1	44	3	18	3	20	2	9	1
4,000 or over ³	192	5	18	2	117	8	24	4	38	4	20	3

¹ See table 3, footnote 2

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ Largest income reported: Combined cities, over \$20,000; Dodge City, between \$5,000 and \$7,500; Billings, over \$20,000; Greeley, between \$10,000 and \$15,000; Logan, between \$5,000 and \$7,500; Provo, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Relief families were not classified by income because of the fragmentary data concerning their incomes, but all available information indicates that they fell into the lower brackets. Hence, in table 6, the percentage distribution of nonrelief families alone (without the low-income relief group) underrepresents the proportion of all families in the income classes below \$1,500. The figures for nonrelief

⁶ Medians for relief and nonrelief families combined were computed on the assumption that all relief families had incomes below the median. Available data concerning their incomes substantially support this assumption.

families above the \$1,500 level, on the other hand, represent the proportion of native-white, unbroken families in these income classes, since those that had received relief did not reach these income levels.

Incomes were higher, on the whole, in Billings than in the other four cities. The median income in Billings was \$564 above that for Logan, which ranked second, and \$729 above that for Dodge City, which was the lowest of the five. Billings is a larger city and had been comparatively prosperous in the years of the survey. In contrast, Dodge City had suffered from several years of crop failure in the surrounding agricultural section. Median incomes of eligible families in the five cities were as follows:

*Median income of eligible relief
and nonrelief families*

	<i>City</i>
\$1,838-----	Billings, Mont.
1,274-----	Logan, Utah
1,243-----	Greeley, Colo.
1,180-----	Provo, Utah
1,109-----	Dodge City, Kans.

The five cities differed considerably in the proportion of relatively well-to-do families. While 43 percent of the families studied in Billings had incomes of \$2,000 or more, this level was reached by only 16 percent of those in Dodge City, 18 in Provo, 25 in Logan, and 27 in Greeley. Only 5 percent of Dodge City families had incomes as high as \$3,000, in contrast to 19 percent in Billings (table 6).

Incomes of eligible families in Billings were relatively high in comparison with the other small cities included in the consumer purchases study. On the other hand, in Dodge City, Greeley, Logan, and Provo median incomes of all eligible families were below those reported in the small cities studied in the Pacific region, but were within the range of the medians in the seven North Central small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics (table 94).

These medians and the distribution of families by income present with fair accuracy the income picture for native-born, white, unbroken families, both those that were self-supporting and those on relief. Analysis of the samples from each of the cities indicates that they are representative of the eligible group. The question of bias—whether families unsuccessfully interviewed tended to be concentrated in one socioeconomic group—was of special concern. Available information indicates that the nonreporting families tended to be distributed with sufficient uniformity throughout all income and occupational groups so that their omission did not materially affect results. (See p. 308 for a more comprehensive appraisal of the sample.)

Estimates of Median Income of All Families (Eligible and Ineligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

That the incomes of native-white, unbroken families tend to be higher than those of the foreign-born, Negro, broken, and one-person families excluded from this study was known from previous investigations. Since there was no basis for knowing the extent of the difference, schedules were obtained from a small sample of the ineligible families. On the basis of the analysis of these schedules,

the median income of all families in each of the four cities studied by this Bureau was estimated to be as follows:

Estimated median income of all eligible and ineligible families

	City
\$1,100-----	Logan, Utah
1,060-----	Provo, Utah
1,070-----	Greeley, Colo.
1,010-----	Dodge City, Kans.

These estimated medians for all families were lower than those for eligible families; differences ranged from about \$175 in Logan and Greeley to \$99 in Dodge City. The greater difference between the medians in the two former cities than in the latter is related to the larger proportion of foreign-born in their population, more than four times the proportion in Dodge City, according to the 1930 census (table 168).

These estimated medians for all families are in no sense as reliable as the median-income figures for the native-white, nonrelief families included in the detailed study of income. The samples of ineligible families were considerably smaller than those obtained for the eligible groups and there was less possibility of checking the schedules for accuracy. The estimates are presented only as a rough measure of the extent to which the medians of the eligible families should be reduced to depict the income status of all families in each community. (See p. 311 for procedures followed in making these estimates.)

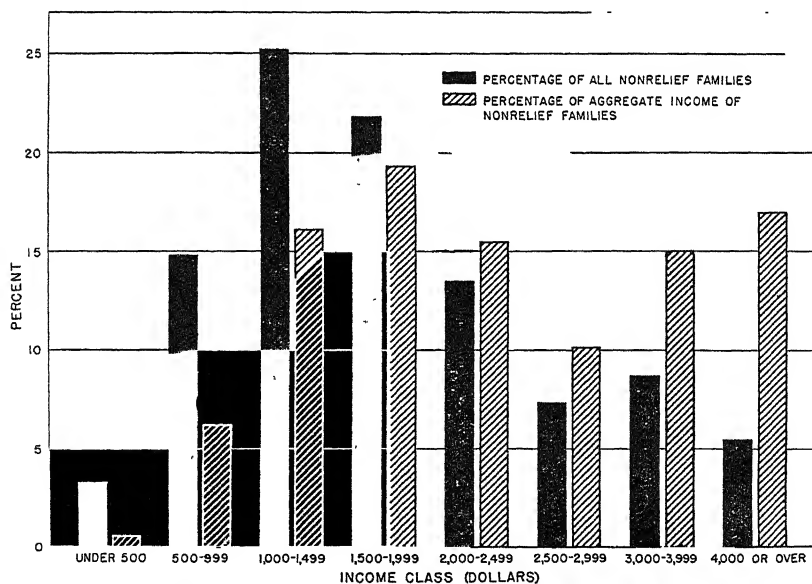


FIGURE 2.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of nonrelief families and of aggregate income of nonrelief families classified by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36.

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Nonrelief)

Median income for the eligible, nonrelief families in the five-city group was \$1,648. This median is more than \$200 above that for the entire eligible group, relief and nonrelief combined. It also is higher than that of all nonrelief families in the four cities because of the omission of foreign-born, one-person, and broken families and other ineligible groups. (See p. 311 for estimates of the median incomes of all nonrelief families, regardless of eligibility.)

Almost one-half (47 percent) of the families had incomes in the \$1,000–\$1,999 classes. Nevertheless, there was considerable inequality in the distribution of the group's income among its members. For example, the 43 percent of the nonrelief families in income classes below \$1,500 were supported by only 23 percent of the group's total income. Almost the same percentage of families were in the \$1,500–\$2,999 income classes but nearly twice as much (45 percent) of the aggregate income went to them. Only 15 percent of the families had incomes of \$3,000 or over, but these had 32 percent of the aggregate income of all families (fig. 2).

The median income of nonrelief families in Billings differed less from the medians in the other four cities than did the median income of the entire sample, including relief families. Since the relief group was relatively smaller in Billings, the median income there was raised less by their omission than were medians for the other four cities. Greeley ranked below Logan with respect to median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, but the omission of relief families, which were relatively more numerous in the former city, raised it to second place. Median incomes of nonrelief families were as follows:

<i>Median income of eligible nonrelief families</i>	<i>City</i>
\$1,947-----	Billings, Mont.
1,556-----	Greeley, Colo.
1,486-----	Logan, Utah
1,422-----	Provo, Utah
1,327-----	Dodge City, Kans.

Other characteristics of the distribution of incomes in the five cities differ in nearly the same order as the medians. A comparison of the distributions in the different cities is presented by the curves in figure 3, which show the proportion of families having less than a given income. The curve for Dodge City is nearly everywhere highest on the chart and confined to the narrowest range between the 10-percent and the 90-percent lines. Thus in Dodge City, where the median income is lowest, incomes are more uniform. The distribution of incomes for Provo resembles that for Dodge City, while the distributions for Logan and Greeley tend to parallel each other, showing the influence of a larger proportion of business and professional families. The distribution for Billings is everywhere lowest and has the greatest spread. Thus, although the median income in Billings is highest, the concentration of incomes is least. The middle 50 percent of incomes cover a range of nearly \$1,500, while in Dodge City and Provo the corresponding range is less than \$1,000.

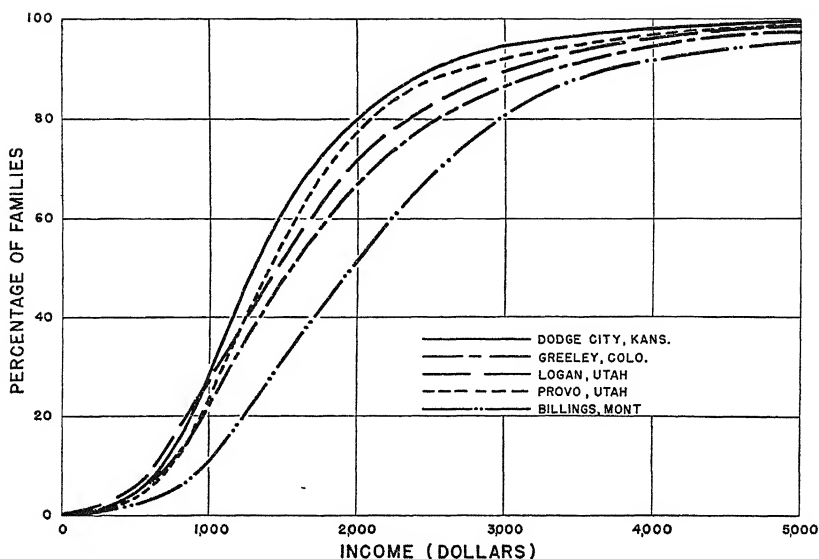


FIGURE 3.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage of families having incomes less than specified amounts, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36.

Size of Family by Income Level (Nonrelief Families)

Families tended to be larger at the upper than at the lower end of the income scale. In the \$0-\$249 and the \$250-\$499 income classes, where a large proportion of the families consisted of husband and wife only, the average size of family was only 2.43 and 3.27 persons, respectively (table 96). The largest averages, 4.05 and 4.13 persons per family, were found in the classes \$3,000-\$3,499 and \$4,000 or over. The average number of persons 16 years or older, other than husband and wife, increased from 0.18 in the lowest-income class, to 0.96 in the highest. On the other hand, persons under 16 were relatively most numerous in the \$750-\$1,999 income classes, where the averages varied from 1.27 to 1.36, contrasted with 0.25 and 1.15 at the lower and upper extremes. Later sections of this report present the relationships between family composition and incomes in greater detail.

Sources of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Money and Nonmoney Income

Money income, derived from earnings of family members and from such sources as rents, interest, and pensions, provided 94 percent of the aggregate net income of the families in the five cities. Nonmoney income from housing provided the remainder. The average net money income reported by all native-white, nonrelief families was \$1,826; the average nonmoney income, \$111 (table 7).

Earnings

Earnings were the most important source of income—89 percent of the aggregate living fund of the families in the five-city group. Had these earnings been distributed equally among all the families, each would have received \$1,727. Families without earnings were only 2 percent of the whole group but they comprised 50 percent of the income class \$0–\$249, 17 percent of the \$250–\$499 class, and 7 percent of the \$500–\$749 class. Accordingly, earnings provided less of aggregate income below than above the \$750 level, except in one class where business losses reduced average net income to less than net earnings. In the \$750–\$3,999 classes, earnings were from 88 to 92 percent of income while in the highest class, \$4,000 or more, they were only 84 percent. The smaller percentage was not due to lower earnings but rather to the larger amounts received from such sources as rents, pensions, and interest.

Money Income Other Than Earnings

About one-fourth (27 percent) of the families in these five cities had money receipts other than earnings, but such receipts provided only 5 percent of total income and averaged \$102 for all families. Among families below the \$750-income level, some of whom received no earnings, 11 percent or more of aggregate income was from rents, interest, pensions, or the like. In the \$750–\$3,999 income classes, relatively little (from 2 to 6 percent) of all income was from such sources; but in the most well-to-do class, \$4,000 or more, the proportion rose to 11 percent.

Returns from property, after interest on the mortgage and the expense of maintenance were deducted from rents received, provided almost half the aggregate money income other than earnings; interest and dividends accounted for the next largest amount; and pensions, annuities, and benefits, the third. Twelve percent of these Plains and Mountain families received some of their income from rents; 8 percent received interest or dividends; 3 percent, pensions, annuities, or benefits (table 101).

The average of \$384, computed for the families that received income other than earnings, shows that some families must have had substantial amounts. For recipients in the lowest-income class, the average was \$133; for those in the highest, \$1,300. The following averages are based on the number of families that received income from each source:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Average receipts of families having income from specified sources</i>
All money income other than earnings.....	\$384
Profits.....	628
Pensions, annuities, benefits.....	407
Rents from property (net).....	407
Interest, dividends.....	283
Cash gifts for living expenses.....	141
Other.....	104

TABLE 7.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage¹ of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average² amount and percentage³ of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																																			
Family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies (2)	Families having—										Total family income (10)	Money income from—				Busi- ness losses (14)	Nonmoney income from—																	
		Money income from—				Busi- ness losses (6)	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) ³		Earn- ings (12)	Other sources (13)	All sources (15)	Owned home (net) ⁵		Rent as pay (17)																	
		Any source (3)	Earn- ings (4)	Other sources (5)	Number 922		Number 40	Any source (7)	Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay (9)																									
																			Number 3,459	Percent 100	Number 3,385	Percent 98	Number 27	Percent 94	Number 29	Percent 100	Dollars	Percent 94	Dollars	Percent 89	Dollars	Percent 94	Dollars	Percent 89	Dollars
All incomes.....	3,470	3,459	100	3,385	98	922	27	40	1	1,670	48	1,641	47	29	1	1,937	100	1,826	94	1,727	89	102	5	72	4	111	6	108	6	108	6	108	6	108	6
0-249.....	28	20	80	14	50	8	29	2	0	9	32	33	32	0	150	100	121	34	155	38	38	25	20	19	29	28	20	22	0	0	2	0	2	0	
250-499.....	83	80	96	19	66	23	28	0	0	35	42	33	32	2	407	100	340	81	399	95	50	14	52	14	58	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
500-749.....	184	184	100	171	93	44	24	1	0	105	57	108	60	0	640	100	635	99	517	81	60	9	55	15	65	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
750-999.....	329	329	100	318	97	64	44	0	0	112	49	110	47	0	888	100	837	94	790	89	47	6	1	0	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000-1,249.....	406	406	100	406	100	88	88	8	0	175	43	167	42	8	1,129	100	1,076	95	1,026	91	52	4	6	1	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,250-1,499.....	381	381	100	376	99	89	89	5	0	187	49	182	47	5	1,369	100	1,269	92	1,239	89	51	4	6	1	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,500-1,749.....	305	305	100	305	100	94	94	2	0	159	51	156	48	3	1,609	100	1,533	95	1,480	92	54	3	1	0	76	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
1,750-1,999.....	303	303	100	303	100	93	93	2	0	157	51	156	48	1	1,862	100	1,774	95	1,719	92	63	3	1	0	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	
2,000-2,249.....	203	203	100	203	100	76	76	3	0	146	72	145	69	1	2,112	100	2,076	98	2,027	96	105	5	5	0	138	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	
2,250-2,499.....	205	205	100	205	100	54	54	2	0	113	55	113	55	0	2,367	100	2,227	94	2,188	92	45	2	4	0	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
2,500-2,999.....	253	253	100	253	100	77	77	2	0	160	63	160	63	0	2,725	100	2,554	94	2,459	90	96	4	1	0	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	
3,000-3,499.....	212	212	100	212	100	70	70	6	0	147	69	144	68	3	3,205	100	2,997	93	2,859	89	144	6	6	0	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	
3,500-3,999.....	189	189	100	188	99	95	95	2	0	146	77	143	76	3	3,698	100	3,483	94	3,286	89	213	16	16	0	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	
4,000 or over.....	192	192	100	189	98	93	93	2	0	146	77	145	76	1	5,962	100	5,683	95	5,682	95	630	4	4	0	304	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	
All incomes.....	3,470	3,459	100	3,385	98	922	27	40	1	1,670	48	1,641	47	29	1	1,937	100	1,826	94	1,727	89	102	5	72	4	111	6	108	6	108	6	108	6	108	6
0-249.....	28	20	80	14	50	8	29	2	0	9	32	33	32	0	150	100	121	34	155	38	38	25	20	19	29	28	20	22	0	0	2	0	2	0	
250-499.....	83	80	96	19	66	23	28	0	0	35	42	33	32	2	407	100	340	81	399	95	50	14	52	14	58	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
500-749.....	184	184	100	171	93	44	24	1	0	105	57	108	60	0	640	100	635	99	517	81	60	9	55	15	65	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
750-999.....	329	329	100	318	97	64	44	0	0	112	49	110	47	0	888	100	837	94	790	89	47	6	1	0	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000-1,249.....	406	406	100	406	100	88	88	8	0	175	43	167	42	8	1,129	100	1,076	95	1,026	91	52	4	6	1	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,250-1,499.....	381	381	100	376	99	89	89	5	0	187	49	182	47	5	1,369	100	1,269	92	1,239	89	51	4	6	1	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,500-1,749.....	305	305	100	305	100	94	94	2	0	159	51	156	48	3	1,609	100	1,533	95	1,480	92	54	3	1	0	76	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
1,750-1,999.....	303	303	100	303	100	93	93	2	0	157	51	156	48	1	1,862	100	1,774	95	1,719	92	63	3	1	0	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	
2,000-2,249.....	203	203	100	203	100	76	76	3	0	146	72	145	69	1	2,112	100	2,076	98	2,027	96	105	5	5	0	138	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	
2,250-2,499.....	205	205	100	205	100	54	54	2	0	113	55	113	55	0	2,367	100	2,227	94	2,188	92	45	2	4	0	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
2,500-2,999.....	253	253	100	253	100	77	77	2	0	160	63	160	63	0	2,725	100	2,554	94	2,459	90	96	4	1	0	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	
3,000-3,499.....	212	212	100	212	100	70	70	6	0	147	69	144	68	3	3,205	100	2,997	93	2,859	89	144	6	6	0	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	
3,500-3,999.....	189	189	100	188	99	95	95	2	0	146	77	143	76	3	3,698	100	3,483	94	3,286	89	213	16	16	0	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	
4,000 or over.....	192	192	100	189	98	93	93	2	0	146	77	145	76	1	5,962	100	5,683	95	5,682	95	630	4	4	0	304	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	
All incomes.....	3,470	3,459	100	3,385	98	922	27	40	1	1,670	48	1,641	47	29	1	1,937	100	1,826	94	1,727	89	102	5	72	4	111	6	108	6	108	6	108	6	108	6
0-249.....	28	20	80	14	50	8	29	2	0	9	32	33	32	0	150	100	121	34	155	38	38	25	20	19	29	28	20	22	0	0	2	0	2	0	
250-499.....	83	80	96	19	66	23	28	0	0	35	42	33	32	2	407	100	340	81	399	95	50	14	52	14	58	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
500-749.....	184	184	100	171	93	44	24	1	0	105	57	108	60	0	640	100	635	99	517	81	60	9	55	15	65	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
750-999.....	329	329	100	318	97	64	44	0	0	112	49	110	47	0	888	100	837	94	790	89	47	6	1	0	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1,000-1,249.....	406	406	100	406	100	88	88	8	0	175	43	167	42	8	1,129	100	1,076	95	1,026	91	52	4	6	1	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1,250-1,499.....	381	381	100	376	99	89	89	5	0	187	49	182	47	5	1,369	100	1,269	92	1,239	89	51	4	6	1	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1,500-1,749.....	305	305	100	305	100	94	94	2	0	159	51	156	48	3	1,609	100	1,533	95	1,480	92	54	3	1	0	76	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
1,750-1,999.....	303	303	100	303	100	93	93	2	0	157	51	156	48	1	1,862	100	1,774	95	1,719	92	63	3	1	0	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	
2,000-2,249.....	203	203	100	203	100	76	76	3	0	146	72	145	69	1	2,112	100	2,076	98	2,027	96	105	5	5	0	138	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	
2,250-2,499.....	205	205	100	205	100	54	54	2	0	113	55	113	55	0	2,367	100	2,227	94	2,188	92	45	2	4	0	140	140	140	140	140	140	140				

2,250-2,499	100	100	26	1	55	55	0	100	94	92	2	6	6	0
2,500-2,999	100	99	30	1	63	63	0	100	94	90	4	6	6	0
3,000-3,499	100	100	37	3	69	69	1	100	94	90	4	6	6	(1)
3,500-3,999	100	99	39	3	63	63	3	100	94	88	6	6	6	(1)
4,000 or over	100	98	43	1	76	76	1	100	95	84	11	5	5	(1)

¹ Percentages of families receiving income from specified sources, columns 3-9, are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. They do not add to 100 percent since some families had more than 1 kind of income or both income and losses.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence averages in columns 13 and 16 may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 7 and 8, because of negative income. See footnote 7.

³ Percentages of income, columns 11-17, are based on average family income for each class, column 10. The sum of the percentages in columns 12 and 13 may not equal the percentage in column 11, since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses.

⁴ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that a few families reported zero net money income.

⁵ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁶ Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

⁷ Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 32 families whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

⁸ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁹ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

¹⁰ \$0 50 or less.

¹¹ Business losses were deducted in computing net money income; hence they are excluded from this percentage distribution.

¹² 50 percent or less.

Nonmoney Income From Housing

Nonmoney income from housing augmented the money income of almost one-half (48 percent) of the families in the five-city group. With the exception of 1 percent that received rent-free living quarters in return for services, all of these families were home owners whose dwellings represented more value to them during the year than interest on mortgages and such maintenance costs as taxes, repairs, and insurance.

Nonmoney income from owned homes provided 6 percent of the group's total income, and had it been distributed equally among all families, would have amounted to \$108 each. To the families that received it, however, the gain from home ownership was worth an average of \$223.

The average amounts of home-ownership income tended to increase as income rose, due both to the greater proportion of families reporting such income, and to the larger amounts that they received. Of the families below the \$2,000-income line, from 32 to 48 percent received nonmoney returns from owned homes; of those in the classes \$2,000 or above, from 55 to 75 percent. For those in the \$0-\$249 class that received such returns, the average was \$82; for those with incomes of \$4,000 or over, \$396.

Mortgaged homes yielded a smaller nonmoney income to their occupants than those that were free of mortgage, because of the expense added by interest payments. The average nonmoney income received by occupants of mortgage-free homes in four cities (Greeley, Dodge City, Logan, and Provo) was about one and one-half to two and one-half times as much as the nonmoney income received by those whose homes were mortgaged (table 129).

Net Business Losses

The most frequent source of business losses was the ownership of property other than the family domicile, which yielded either no income at all, or an amount insufficient to cover taxes and maintenance costs. Losses also were incurred by family members whose business enterprises were unsuccessful. Occasionally losses were due to the resale, at a loss, of stocks or other property purchased during the year. Only losses realized on money transactions during the report year were considered; no losses through depreciation in the value of real estate, stocks, or other items were included. (See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.)

The count of families having losses, as shown in table 7, does not necessarily represent the total number having some unsuccessful enterprise during the year. Losses were recorded only when they represented a net deficit from business operations within a specific field, as real-estate ownership or operation of a store. Thus, if a family owned two rental properties and lost money on one, a loss entry was made only if that net deficit exceeded net income from the other.

In the five cities business losses were reported by only 1 percent of the nonrelief families.⁷ If such losses had been distributed among

⁷ Three families, whose business losses were in excess of all money and nonmoney income, have been excluded from all analyses except those concerning family type and a few relating to age.

all families in the sample, the average would have been only \$3, but the few families involved lost an average of \$284 each. These families were so scattered among income and occupational groups that no generalizations as to relationships between losses and income level or occupation are warranted.

Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Individual and Family Earnings

It seems fairly conclusive from the foregoing discussion that for most families earnings were the chief source of income. Ninety-eight percent of the nonrelief families of the five-city group had some earnings, and though the amounts earned varied greatly, their sum provided 89 percent of the aggregate family income (tables 7 and 117).

Nearly all (99 percent) of these earnings were the contributions of individuals; receipts from family undertakings, not allocated to specific persons, were relatively small. Some of the individual workers were in the employ of others, receiving salaries or wages in payment for their labor; others were in independent business or professions. Net gains from the latter enterprises were reported as earnings; if they represented the joint efforts of several family members, they were allocated among the participants. Keeping roomers and boarders, on the other hand, was regarded as a family business and the income was not attributed to any individual.⁸

According to definition, a person was classed as an earner no matter how little he made or how brief the period of his employment. No attempt was made to limit the use of the term "earner" to persons working for a definite number of full-time days or earning a specific amount. A person considered an earner in this study, therefore, might or might not have been classed as "gainfully occupied" according to the census. Since income from a family enterprise such as keeping roomers and boarders was not attributed to specific persons, a family could have earnings from this source and yet report no individual earners. However, this seldom happened; only 12 of the 3,470 families in the five cities reported earnings from the family group and none from individuals.

One-Earner and Multiple-Earner Families

In 75 percent of the native-white, nonrelief families of the five cities combined, there was only one person earning. With earnings providing 89 percent of income, the importance of the single earner in providing the group's income is clear. Twenty-two percent of the families had two or more contributors to family support. Only 3 percent were entirely without earnings from individuals. In all but 43 of the 2,619 families dependent on one breadwinner, the husband assumed this responsibility (table 8).

⁸ Occasionally, several persons in a family jointly earned a sum so small that it could not well be allocated to single individuals. These earnings were negligible, however, averaging less than \$0.50 per family.

TABLE 8.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage ¹ of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1	1 only		More than 1
		Any family member ²	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All incomes.....	Number 3,470	Number 2,619	Number 2,576	Number 23	Number 754	Percent 75	Percent 74	Percent 22
0-999.....	624	471	457	7	97	75	73	16
1,000-1,499.....	877	705	690	10	152	80	79	17
1,500-1,999.....	755	578	574	1	169	77	76	22
2,000-2,999.....	721	521	514	4	192	72	71	27
3,000 or over.....	493	344	341	1	144	70	69	29

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.² Includes 85 families that had no income from earnings, and 12 families whose only earnings were not attributable to individual earners.

Families with more than one earner tended to be relatively more numerous as income increased. Only 16 percent of those with incomes under \$1,000 had more than one earner, compared with 29 percent in the income class \$3,000 or over.

Earnings of Principal and of Supplementary Earners

Whether the husband was the sole earner, or whether other members of the household contributed to the family income, he was nearly always the chief breadwinner, earning more than any other person in the family. In only 166 families (5 percent) did someone other than the husband provide the principal support. In 77 families the wife was the chief earner; in 89, some other person. However, these other persons, even when they were principal earners, seldom did as well as the husbands. Their lower-earning power is shown by the following figures:

Principal earner	Average earnings of principal earners
Husband.....	\$1,674
Other male.....	1,301
Wife.....	864
Other female.....	825

The average number of weeks in which principal breadwinners reported some earnings was 50; the period varied somewhat with income, ranging from 46 weeks for families with incomes under \$1,000 to 52 for families with incomes of \$3,000 or over (table 120). These are not necessarily full-time weeks of employment, since an earner may have had work during only part of a week. However, the figures do indicate that relatively few principal earners were without work for prolonged periods.

More than one-fifth (22 percent) of all families had two or more earners. These secondary earners, however, provided only 6 percent

of the aggregate earnings of the group. If their earnings had been distributed among all families, they would have amounted to only \$111 (table 9). To their own families the contributions of such breadwinners were more important, averaging \$509. This figure is larger than the average earnings per secondary earner, \$403, because some families had two or more such breadwinners.

TABLE 9.—*Principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having principal and supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families having—		Average ² earnings				Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from—	
	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Per earner		Per family		Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner
			Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Percent 97	Percent 22	Dollars 1,641	Dollars 403	Dollars 1,594	Dollars 111	Percent 92.4	Percent 6.4
All incomes.....								
0-999.....	91	16	640	104	582	19	94.6	3.1
1,000-1,499.....	97	17	1,084	206	1,080	43	94.8	3.8
1,500-1,999.....	99	22	1,502	330	1,486	88	93.4	5.6
2,000-2,999.....	99	27	2,012	444	1,989	154	91.7	7.1
3,000 or over.....	99	29	3,456	762	3,421	320	90.4	8.5

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Averages in columns 4 and 5 are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class (tables 118 and 120); averages in columns 6 and 7 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117).

The contributions of supplementary earners increased with income class, providing 3 percent of aggregate earnings among families with incomes of less than \$1,000, and 8 percent among those with incomes of \$3,000 or more. In the families at the top of the income scale such earners were more numerous and the amounts they contributed were larger. In the income class \$3,000 or over, 29 percent of the families reported such earners; many had more than one such contributor since there were 144 to every 100 reporting families. In the class under \$1,000, only 16 percent of the families reported such contributors, who numbered only 118 to every 100 reporting. Average earnings per secondary breadwinner ranged from \$104 in the lowest-income group to \$762 in the highest. Apparently some families could not have reached the upper-income levels had they depended upon the principal earner alone.

Contributions of supplementary earners differed greatly; some were too small to cover their share of family-living expenses. Fourteen percent of them earned less than \$50, 11 percent were in the earnings class \$50-\$99, and 17 percent in the class \$100-\$199. On the other hand, some fairly large amounts were reported. Twenty-five percent of the group were in the \$500-\$999 earnings class, and 8 percent earned \$1,000 or more (table 10).

TABLE 10.—*Supplementary earners: Number and percentage distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings, by family income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Supple- mentary earners	Distribution of supplementary earners by amount of earnings									
		Less than \$50	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$199	\$200- \$299	\$300- \$399	\$400- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All incomes.....	No 954	No. 128	No. 103	No. 161	No. 89	No. 79	No. 77	No. 236	No. 60	No. 17	No. 4
0-999.....	114	36	29	31	10	7	1	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	183	42	24	44	20	15	23	15	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	201	26	18	32	22	26	21	56	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	249	15	27	34	23	20	21	90	18	0	1
3,000 or over.....	207	9	5	20	14	11	11	75	42	17	3
All incomes.....	Pct 100	Pct 14	Pct. 11	Pct. 17	Pct. 9	Pct 8	Pct. 8	Pct 25	Pct. 6	Pct 2	Pct. (¹)
0-999.....	100	32	25	27	9	6	1	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	100	23	13	24	11	8	13	8	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	100	13	9	16	11	13	10	28	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	100	6	11	14	9	8	8	37	7	0	(¹)
3,000 or over.....	100	4	2	10	7	5	5	37	21	8	1

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Since a supplementary earner was defined as a contributor to family income who received less than the principal earner, families with incomes below \$1,000 included none that received \$500 or more, and those with incomes below \$2,000 included no supplementary breadwinners that earned as much as \$1,000. Much more variation in earnings was possible when family incomes were higher. At the income level \$3,000 or over, 6 percent of the supplementary breadwinners received less than \$100; 27 percent were in the \$100-\$499 earnings class; 37 percent, in the class \$500-\$999; and 30 percent earned \$1,000 or more.

One reason for their small earnings is that more than one-third (35 percent) of these breadwinners were wives, many of whom may have been employed only part time or too irregularly to hold well-paid positions. And more than half of the total group (55 percent) were sons, daughters, or others not husband or wife—a group likely to include a fairly large proportion of inexperienced and, therefore, poorly paid workers. Of the husbands who served as supplementary earners, 62 percent were either under 30 years of age or 55 or older, ages when low earnings might be expected.

Another explanation of the small receipts of secondary earners is the occupation in which they worked. Only 21 percent of the supplementary earners as compared with 34 percent of the principal earners were in business or the professions. The proportion of earners in these occupations tended to increase as family income rose, though the increase was more marked for principal than for supplementary earners (tables 11 and 113).

TABLE 11.—*Occupational classification of earners: Number and percentage distribution of all earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by family income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All earners		Percentage distribution of earners by occupation *								
	Number	Percentage distribution by income †	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Farm-operator and unknown
						All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	4,327	100	100	40	27	31	12	2	9	8	2
0-999.....	682	16	100	63	18	14	10	(3)	2	2	5
1,000-1,499.....	1,040	24	100	55	23	20	11	1	3	5	2
1,500-1,999.....	943	22	100	40	31	28	10	2	8	8	1
2,000-2,999.....	962	22	100	25	35	39	13	2	13	11	1
3,000 or over.....	695	16	100	15	24	60	18	7	18	17	1
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	3,373	100	100	40	24	34	13	2	11	8	2
0-999.....	568	17	100	64	17	13	8	1	2	2	6
1,000-1,499.....	857	26	100	55	21	21	11	1	4	5	3
1,500-1,999.....	747	22	100	40	30	29	10	2	10	7	1
2,000-2,999.....	713	21	100	22	32	45	15	2	17	11	1
3,000 or over.....	488	14	100	8	18	73	23	9	25	16	1
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	954	100	100	44	35	21	8	2	1	10	(3)
0-999.....	114	12	100	64	20	16	13	0	1	2	0
1,000-1,499.....	183	19	100	55	30	15	8	1	1	5	0
1,500-1,999.....	201	21	100	46	32	22	9	1	1	11	(3)
2,000-2,999.....	249	26	100	34	45	20	6	3	1	10	1
3,000 or over.....	207	22	100	30	41	29	6	3	2	18	(3)

* Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners.

† Percentages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class, column 2.

‡ 0.50 percent or less.

Husbands as Earners

Husbands were the most important contributors to family funds, providing 81 percent of the aggregate income of all families. All but 5 percent of the husbands earned at some time during the year, and 92 percent were the chief breadwinners in their families. The average earnings of all breadwinning husbands were \$1,641.

In families with incomes under \$1,000, 12 percent of the husbands were not earning, and those who were earning received an average of only \$633 (table 12). In this lower-income class, husbands' earnings were 78 percent of total family income, compared with 84 and 81 percent, respectively, in the \$1,000-\$1,999 and \$2,000-

\$2,999 income groups. In the highest-income class they provided only 77 percent (fig. 4). Since 98 percent of the husbands at the top of the income scale were breadwinners, and their average receipts were \$3,439, the large amount of other income explains the smaller proportion of total income they provided. If family receipts from earnings only are considered, the percentage provided by husbands shows more similarity in the different income classes.

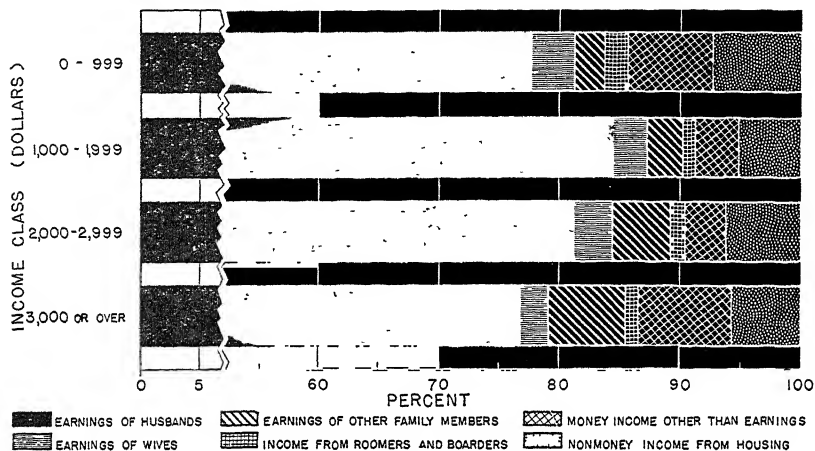


FIGURE 4.—Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of aggregate family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36.

Only 84 percent of the husbands in families with incomes below \$1,000 were principal earners. This percentage increased to 96 in the income class \$1,500-\$1,999 and then decreased to 94 percent among families with higher incomes, more of which reported contributions from other members (table 13).

Wives as Earners

In contrast to the importance of husbands as earners, wives carried only a small share of the support of the group of families. Only 12 percent were breadwinners (table 13). Their average earnings were only \$462. Because of the small proportion of wives working for money and their low average earnings compared with those of their husbands, they provided but 3 percent of the total earnings of the five-city group. Had this amount been distributed equally among all families, it would have amounted to only \$55 each. However, since more than two-thirds (68 percent) of the breadwinning wives were in families whose incomes were under \$2,000, their earnings, even though small, must have been an important addition to family income. Yet the family economic situation apparently was not the only incentive for wives to work, since the proportion of those

employed did not decrease appreciably with an increase in family income. It dropped only from 12 percent among families with incomes under \$1,000, to 10 percent among those with incomes of \$3,000 or over.

TABLE 12.—*Family earners: Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage ¹ of earners that were—			Average ² earnings per person		
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All incomes.....	Number 3,470	Number 4,327	Number 3,306	Number 412	Number 609	Percent 76	Percent 10	Percent 14	Dollars 1,641	Dollars 462	Dollars 592
0-999.....	624	682	549	77	56	81	11	8	633	205	214
1,000-1,499.....	877	1,040	837	106	97	81	10	9	1,087	275	286
1,500-1,999.....	755	948	730	98	111	78	10	12	1,497	403	377
2,000-2,999.....	721	962	700	84	178	72	9	19	2,008	656	477
3,000 or over.....	493	695	481	47	167	69	7	24	3,439	1,081	834

¹ Percentages are based on the number of individual earners in each class, column 3.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners, columns 4-6.

TABLE 13.—*Husbands and wives as earners: Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage ¹ of families with income from earnings of—		Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—		Percentage ¹ of families in which—			
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband was—		Wife was—	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
All incomes.....	Number 3,470	Percent 95.3	Percent 11.9	Percent 90.5	Percent 3.2	Percent 92.4	Percent 2.9	Percent 2.2	Percent 9.7
0-999.....	624	88.0	12.3	90.6	4.1	84.2	3.8	4.4	7.9
1,000-1,499.....	877	85.4	12.1	92.7	3.0	93.2	2.2	2.4	9.7
1,500-1,999.....	755	87.9	13.0	92.2	3.3	95.9	2.0	.9	12.1
2,000-2,999.....	721	87.1	11.7	89.8	3.5	93.6	3.5	1.9	9.8
3,000 or over.....	493	87.6	9.5	88.7	2.7	94.4	3.2	1.4	8.1

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117), regardless of source of earnings.

While the proportion of employed wives differed only slightly from one income class to another, their average earnings varied greatly. They amounted to only \$205 per earner in families with incomes of less than \$1,000, and were as much as \$1,081 in the family-income class of \$3,000 or more (table 12). The larger amounts earned by wives in these high-income families, however, accounted for only 3 percent of aggregate earnings—a smaller proportion than in the lowest-income class, where they amounted to 4 percent.

Some wives increased the money income of their families by taking roomers and boarders into the household. No doubt the homemaker usually carried the major responsibility for such a business enterprise. However, because it was impossible to make an accurate allocation between the earnings of the individual responsible for the enterprise and the return on the family's investment in housing and equipment, income from roomers and boarders was not ascribed to any one family member. Had the wives who contributed to family funds through their share of this work been counted as breadwinners, the percentage of earning women would have been larger.

Of the 412 earning wives in the cities studied, only 23 were the sole support of their families, and only 77 were principal earners. The average amount earned by wives who were chief breadwinners was \$364; by those who were supplementary earners, \$370. It is probable that a considerable number received less than \$200 during the year since 42 percent of all secondary breadwinners earned less than this amount and wives were more than one-third of the group of secondary earners (tables 10 and 124).

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Earners

Sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) who contributed to family income were more numerous than earning wives, constituting 14 percent of all family earners, while wives were but 10 percent. In addition, 40 families had earning sons and daughters who did not pool their finances with the family's, but merely paid for their room and board; they were not counted as family members nor included in the group of earners. Even though these roomers had been counted as family members, all sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) would still have represented only about 15 percent of the breadwinners.

The average earnings of sons and daughters were \$502, providing 5 percent of the aggregate earnings of all families. Had this sum been distributed equally among all families, each would have received only \$88 (table 14).

In the lowest-income class there were only 9 earners in this classification of sons, daughters, and others for each 100 families; in the class \$3,000 or over, this number increased to 34 (table 12). The amounts earned also increased, from an average of \$214 per breadwinner in families with incomes under \$1,000, to \$834 in families with incomes of \$3,000 or over. Contributions of such earners rose, therefore, from 3 percent of the aggregate earnings of families in the lowest-income class to 8 percent in the highest.

Only 15 percent of these sons, daughters, and others were the chief support of their families; the remainder were supplementary earners. Six out of ten were males, and contrary to what might be expected from a comparison of husbands' and wives' earnings, their average

earnings of \$488 were below the average of \$524 for females. If only those who served as principal earners are considered, the males had average earnings of \$1,301, the females \$825. The women and girls who served as supplementary earners, on the other hand, reported average earnings \$127 higher than those of the men and boys. One explanation for this may be that certain well-paying clerical and selling jobs are open to young women. Also, it is possible that some working daughters remained in the family when sons who earned as much would have set up homes of their own.

TABLE 14.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average ¹ earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percent- age ² of family earnings derived from earn- ers other than hus- band and wife
	All	Prin- cipal	Supple- men- tary	Male	Female	Per earner			Per family	
						All	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All incomes-----	Number 609	Number 89	Number 520	Number 373	Number 236	Dollars 502	Dollars 488	Dollars 524	Dollars 88	Percent 5.1
0-999-----	56	15	41	35	21	214	214 ³	214	19	3.1
1,000-1,499-----	97	18	79	66	31	286 ³	265	332	32	2.9
1,500-1,999-----	111	16	95	60	51	377	298	471	56	3.4
2,000-2,999-----	178	24	154	113	65	477	431	557	117	5.5
3,000 or over-----	167	16	151	99	68	834	914	716	283	7.5

¹ Averages in columns 7, 8, and 9 are based on the corresponding number of earners, columns 2, 5, and 6; averages in column 10 are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117), regardless of source of earnings.

Only 38 of the 4,327 earners in the five cities were under 16 years of age. This was equivalent to somewhat less than 1 earning child for each 100 in that age group. Since compulsory school laws apply to children under 16, earnings of these young family members probably represent after-school or summer work. Boys under 16 who earned netted an average of \$90 for the year; only 2 girls of that age were breadwinners (table 118).

Fewer than one-third of the group 16 or older earned during the year. Some of the nonearners were in school, others may have been unable to find work. The proportion of family members 16 years or older (other than husband or wife) who earned tended to increase as income rose, as follows:

Family income class	Percentage of group earning
All incomes.....	29
\$0-\$999.....	21
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	24
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	27
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	32
\$3,000 or over.....	35

It might be expected that a smaller instead of a larger proportion of sons and daughters from high-income families, would earn since

their parents are better able to keep them in school or at home than are parents with lower incomes. However, it is probable that in the more well-to-do families, which tended to be older, a larger proportion of the sons and daughters were in their twenties, had finished school, and had better opportunities of finding jobs than did children still in their teens.

Intercity Differences in Sources of Family Income and in Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

The differences in the general income levels of families in the four⁹ Plains and Mountain cities have been pointed out (p. 17). However, there were certain points of likeness. For instance, in all cities earnings represented about nine-tenths of the aggregate income. In Greeley and Dodge City, the well-to-do families depended less upon earnings than did those in the middle-income group, due to the fact that so many of the former had additional income to supplement earnings. The largest proportion of families reporting interest, rents, pensions, and other like receipts (not earnings) was in Greeley, where incomes were relatively high; the smallest proportion, in Dodge City, where incomes were lower. However, these receipts accounted for only a small proportion of aggregate income in each city, varying from 6 percent in Greeley to 4 percent in Provo (table 98).

One difference among the cities which appears to exist quite independently of differences in income level, is the proportion of families receiving nonmoney income from housing (largely from owned homes). In Greeley (where median income was highest) only 46 percent had such income; in Dodge City (where it was lowest), 32 percent. In Logan and in Provo higher proportions of the families than in Greeley, 61 and 57 percent, respectively, reported nonmoney income from this source. Moreover, when families of the same income class in the four cities are compared, Logan and Provo tend to rank highest in this respect, and Dodge City lowest.

In each of the four cities, Logan, Provo, Greeley, and Dodge City, the husband served as principal earner in 90 percent or more of the families. These cities differed, however, in the proportion of wives who earned. In Logan and Provo, the two Utah cities, only 8 and 10 percent of the wives were breadwinners, compared with 13 percent in Dodge City and 15 percent in Greeley. Since this difference tended to persist at all income levels, it is apparent that these figures indicate either differences in opportunities for women to work or in customs regarding the employment of married women. The greater proportion of large families in Logan and Provo may be a factor influencing custom there.

There were relatively more large families in Logan and Provo than in the other 2 cities. The Logan families included more persons 16 or older (not husband or wife) per family than did those in Provo; consequently, 20 such persons were earning for each 100 families in the former city, contrasted with only 13 in the latter. In Greeley and in Dodge City, where families were smaller, each 100 families had 14 and 12 such earners, respectively.

⁹ For analysis of the income of families in Billings, see report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

With relatively few breadwinning wives, sons, and daughters to assist the husband in family support, Provo reported only 16 percent of its families as having more than one earner, while the other three cities reported 20 or 21 percent. Even when families with similar incomes are compared, Provo tends to rank low in this respect.

In all four cities, relatively few of the wives earned in families in the highest-income class compared with other classes. In Dodge City and in Greeley, the proportion of multiple-earner families also tended to be smaller in the highest-income class than in that just below. In the Utah cities, on the other hand, the proportion of multiple-earner families tended to increase as income rose, but the additional earners were more often sons, daughters, and others, than wives.

Income differences among the four cities are in large part due to differences in opportunities for earning, as shown by the average receipts of family breadwinners. Earning husbands received an average of \$1,580 in Greeley, \$1,476 in Logan, \$1,443 in Provo, and \$1,320 in Dodge City. Average earnings of wives also were highest in Greeley and Logan, although the average for those in Dodge City was \$58 more than in Provo. Sons, daughters, and others reported the highest average earnings in Greeley, but the average was lower in Logan than in the other two cities (table 123).

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

Number of Families in Each Occupational Group

Numerous studies support the common observation that the income of an employed person depends to a large measure on the type of occupation in which he is engaged, whether wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional. However, little has been known about the proportion of family income derived from specific occupations. One purpose of the consumer purchases study has been to explore further the relationships between the occupations of the family members and the income and spending patterns of the family.

The first step in such an analysis was an occupational classification of families, grouping those that derived most of their income from similar occupations. Nonrelief families were classified as wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional, according to the major source of their earnings. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.) These three classifications included all the nonrelief group except the few families that had no earners at all and the farmers that lived within the city limits. These families constituted a fourth occupational group. Relief families were not classified, partly because too little was known about the source of their incomes, and partly because members of relief families, if they were earning at all, were often in other than their usual occupations.

On the basis of this classification, it was found that 37 percent of the nonrelief families in the five cities were in the wage-earner group, which included the families of skilled, unskilled, and semi-skilled workers; 24 percent were dependent on clerical occupations, such as office work, selling, and the like (fig. 5). Except for the few families (5 percent) without earnings or dependent on farming,

the remainder, 34 percent, derived their earnings largely from business or from one of the professions (table 29). Families without earnings were probably more numerous in the entire population of these cities than in the sample studied. Broken families in which one of the parents is missing are more likely to be without earners than those with both a husband and a wife (p. 310).

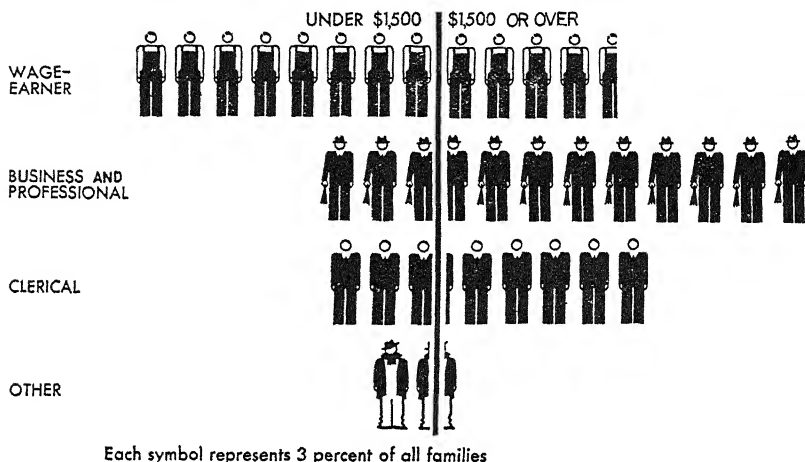


FIGURE 5.—Distribution of families by income and occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36.

Because the business and professional group included families dependent on a variety of occupations, it was further subdivided in order to separate (1) those in business from those in professions and (2) those working independently from those on salary.

Of every 10 business and professional families, 7 were in business, and only 3 were professional (table 114). The families in business constituted about one-fourth (24 percent), and the professional group, one-tenth of all studied. When the group (all business and professional families) was divided according to whether families derived their earnings chiefly from independent business or professions, or from salaried positions, 47 percent reported earnings from independent work and 53 percent from salaries.

Families of the independent professional workers, such as doctors and lawyers, were few in number, comprising only 2 percent of the entire five-city sample, while those of salaried professional workers, such as teachers, constituted 8 percent.

Characteristics of Families and of Households in Each Occupational Group

Families

Age

Because so many business and professional occupations require an investment either in training or equipment, young men were less numerous in families of this occupational group than in the others. Only 9 percent of the husbands were under 30, as compared with 21 percent in the wage-earner and 22 percent in the clerical

group. Older men, on the other hand, probably have greater opportunities to continue earning in business and professions; 14 percent of the husbands in families of that group were 60 or older, as compared with 10 percent in the wage-earner and 8 percent in the clerical group. Only the families that had no earnings or whose earnings were from farming included a larger proportion (49 percent) of men as old as 60. Husbands in clerical and in wage-earner families were very similar in age distribution. Slightly more than half in both groups were under 40, and about two-fifths were in the age class 40-59 (table 15).

TABLE 15.—*Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age, by family occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group (1)	Families ² (2)	Distribution of husbands by age ³								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)
All occupations.....	Number 3,470	Per- cent (4)	Per- cent 16	Per- cent 29	Per- cent 26	Per- cent 17	Per- cent 6	Per- cent 3	Per- cent 2	Per- cent 1
Wage-earner.....	1,318	(4)	21	30	24	15	5	3	1	1
Clerical.....	816	0	22	30	26	14	4	2	1	1
Business and professional.....	1,176	0	9	27	29	21	7	4	2	1
Other ⁴	160	0	4	9	18	20	12	11	14	12

¹ For data for Plains and Mountain small cities separately see tables 105 and 106.

² This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Two husbands did not report age.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class that reported age.

⁴ 0 50 percent or less.

⁵ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

Size

Clerical families had an average of 3.65 members; wage earner, 3.84; and business and professional, 3.86. Relatively more of the clerical families had only two members, 25 percent, as compared with 22 percent in the other two groups. Families of five or more persons were correspondingly less numerous in the clerical group, 23 percent as compared with 29 percent of the wage-earner group and 28 percent of the business and professional. Business and professional families, although slightly larger than those of wage earners, had fewer persons under 16 per family, probably because husbands and wives, in general, were somewhat older in the former than in the latter group. The average number of persons 16 or older (other than husband or wife) in the business and professional group, was 23 percent greater than in either the clerical or wage-earner group (table 96).

In the business and professional group families of salaried professional workers were largest, and those of salaried business families, smallest. Average size of family in the former group was 4.09, and in the latter, 3.75 persons (table 116). The salaried professional families had a smaller proportion of two-person families and a larger proportion with five or more members than any other group (table 16).

TABLE 16.—*Occupation and size of family: Percentage distribution of families in specified occupational groups, by size of family, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Families of 2 persons ¹	Families of 3 or 4 persons				Families of 5 or more persons ²
			All	Husband, wife, and 1 person under 16	Husband, wife, and 2 persons under 16	Husband, wife, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or no other ²	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Percent 100	Percent 24	Percent 49	Percent 18	Percent 13	Percent 18	Percent 27
All occupations.....	100	22	49	21	13	15	29
Wage-earner.....	100	25	52	21	13	18	23
Clerical.....	100	22	50	16	14	20	23
Business and professional.....	100	27	46	14	12	20	27
Independent business.....	100	23	47	15	15	17	30
Independent professional.....	100	20	54	19	14	21	25
Salaried business.....	100	17	50	17	15	18	33
Salaried professional.....	100	47	24	3	4	17	29
Other.....	100						

¹ Husband and wife only.² Regardless of age.

The families without earners were the smallest of all, with an average of only 2.71 persons. More than two-thirds (69 percent) consisted of husband and wife only, probably elderly retired couples. Families of farmers were the largest, reporting an average of 4.92 persons (table 96).

The families studied probably differed in size from those in an unselected population group in the same cities. In the first place, the sample classified by occupation included no relief families, which were considerably larger than those in the nonrelief group. If it may be assumed that a large share of the relief group would normally have been employed as wage earners, their inclusion among those analyzed by occupation would have increased the average size of wage-earner families.

Households

Persons other than family members were found in 44 percent of the wage-earner households during some part of the report year, in 51 percent of the clerical, and in 55 percent of the business and professional. Only a third of the households in the fourth occupational group reported nonfamily members (table 17).

The proportion keeping roomers was about the same (11 or 12 percent) in the three main occupational groups. Paid helpers lived in the households of 15 percent of the business and professional, as compared with only 6 percent of the wage-earner and 9 percent of the clerical group. More of the business and professional families than of the others had overnight guests during the year, 43 percent as compared with 41 percent of clerical, and 35 percent of wage-

earner families. The number of guests (on a year-equivalent basis) was the same for each of the three groups, averaging 0.18 guest per family per year (table 112).

TABLE 17.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Families having in the household ² —						Average non-family members ³
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All occupations.....	Number 3,470	Number 1,698	Per- cent 49	Number 382	Per- cent 11	Number 40	Per- cent 1	Number 0.57
Wage-earner.....	1,318	580	44	139	11	12	1	.46
Clerical.....	816	420	51	94	12	8	1	.53
Business and professional.....	1,176	645	55	140	12	19	2	.72
Other ⁴	160	53	33	9	6	1	1	.34

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 112 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons. For description of method used in computing see table 5, footnote 3.

⁴ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

Income Levels in Each Occupational Group

The highest median income, \$2,221, was reported by business and professional families, and the lowest, \$931, by those in the fourth occupational group. One-half of the clerical families had incomes below \$1,795, and one-half of the wage-earner, below \$1,292.

Below the \$1,000-income line were found 27 percent of the wage-earner, 12 percent of the clerical, and only 7 percent of the business and professional families. Incomes of \$3,000 or more were reported by 31 percent of the business and professional families, 10 percent of the clerical, and only 4 percent of the wage-earner. More than half (53 percent) of the families in the fourth occupational group had incomes below \$1,000 (table 18).

The four subclasses included in the business and professional group showed wide differences in the amount of their median income. The families of independent professional workers, such as physicians and lawyers, were relatively well-to-do, with half above the \$3,139-income line. Salaried business families also reported a relatively high median income, \$2,460. Families of salaried professional workers were less well off, with a median income of \$2,234. The independent business families must have included some with only small shops or other undertakings since half had incomes below \$1,914.

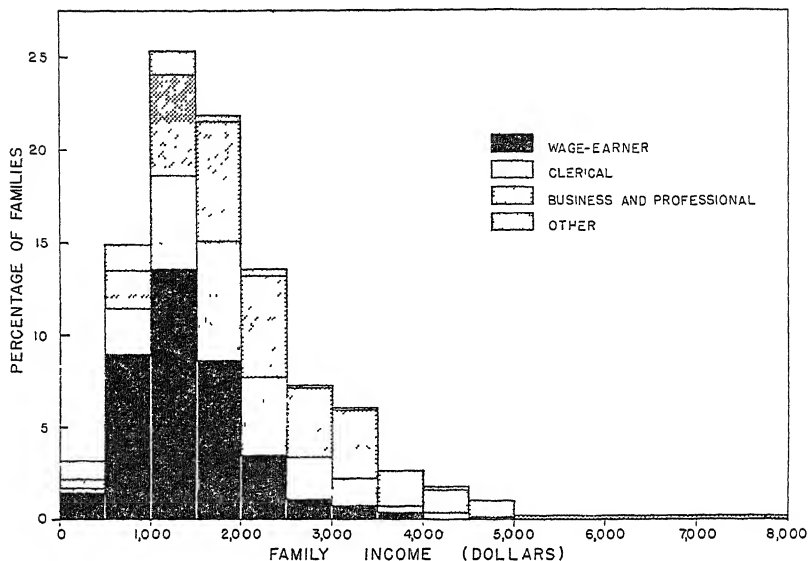


FIGURE 6.—Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36.

TABLE 18.—Family income and occupation: Number and percentage distribution by income of families in specified occupational groups, Plains and Mountain small cities combined,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families in specified occupational groups					Distribution of families by income with- in specified occupational groups				
	All	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and profes- sional	Other ²	All	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and profes- sional	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
All incomes.....	3, 470	1, 318	816	1, 176	160	100	100	100	100	100
0-249.....	28	7	2	3	16	1	1	(3)	(3)	10
250-499.....	83	41	8	14	20	2	3	1	1	12
500-749.....	184	103	29	21	31	5	8	4	2	20
750-999.....	329	206	57	48	18	9	15	7	4	11
1,000-1,249.....	496	268	93	107	28	15	20	11	9	18
1,250-1,499.....	381	200	89	80	12	11	15	11	7	8
1,500-1,749.....	395	171	109	112	3	11	12	13	10	2
1,750-1,999.....	360	126	116	110	8	10	10	14	9	5
2,000-2,249.....	263	73	78	105	7	8	6	10	9	4
2,250-2,499.....	205	44	71	88	2	6	3	9	7	1
2,500-2,999.....	253	38	78	132	5	7	3	10	11	3
3,000-3,499.....	212	25	53	130	4	6	2	6	11	2
3,500-3,999.....	89	9	13	66	1	3	1	2	6	1
4,000 or over ⁴	192	7	20	160	5	3	1	2	14	3

¹ For data for Plains and Mountain small cities separately see table 95.

² Includes 85 families that had no income from earnings and 75 families of farm operators living in cities.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Largest income reported, over \$20,000.

Wage-earner families were not much more numerous than those in business and professions, 37 as compared with 34 percent, in the nonrelief group in the five-city unit. But because approximately one-half of the wage-earner families and only a small proportion of the business and professional had incomes below \$1,250, the former group far outnumbered the latter at the lower-income levels. Thus, wage-earner families were 43 percent of the income class \$0-\$499, and 60 percent of the class \$500-\$999; business and professional families were only 15 and 13 percent, respectively. Above \$2,500, however, more than half of each income class was made up of business and professional families (fig. 6).

Sources of Income in Each Occupational Group

All families in the three main occupational groups had some earnings. The business and professional families derived 88 percent of their incomes from this source; the wage-earner and clerical groups, slightly more—92 percent. In all three occupational groups, families in the middle of the income range obtained a somewhat larger share of their incomes from earnings than did those at either extreme (table 19).

TABLE 19.—*Family income: Average income and percentage of income derived from earnings, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Average ¹ income of families of specified occupational groups				Percentage ² of income derived from earnings by families of specified occupational groups			
		All ³	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and profes- sional	All ³	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and profes- sional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Num- ber	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
All incomes.....	3, 470	1, 937	1, 426	1, 907	2, 629	89	92	92	88
0-999.....	624	718	748	755	738	86	92	90	88
1,000-1,499.....	877	1, 233	1, 229	1, 251	1, 238	91	93	94	89
1,500-1,999.....	755	1, 730	1, 718	1, 738	1, 730	92	93	94	91
2,000-2,999.....	721	2, 400	2, 345	2, 404	2, 424	90	90	91	91
3,000 or over.....	493	4, 368	4, 005	3, 714	4, 567	87	90	90	86

¹ Averages in column 3 are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 4-6 are based on the number of families of the specified occupational groups in each class, table 117, column 2.

² Includes families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

³ Percentages are based on the total family income for each class, columns 3-6.

Receipts from such sources as rents and interest were reported by 29 percent of the business and professional families, 26 of the clerical, and 21 of the wage-earner. The average amount of money income other than earnings was largest in the business and professional group, due both to the proportion of families reporting such income and to the amounts they received. But such receipts were relatively unimportant in providing for family support since they were only 6 percent of aggregate income in the first and 3 percent in the two other groups, respectively.

In the receipt of nonmoney income from housing, occupational differences were somewhat more clearly defined. Such income was reported by 56 percent of the business and professional, 44 percent of the wage-earner, and 41 percent of the clerical families. At all income levels, the clerical families ranked below the others in this respect. The percentage of aggregate income from this source was rather small in all three groups, 5 percent in the clerical and wage-earner, and 6 percent in the business and professional families (table 99).

Because the fourth occupational group included so many families with no earnings, the income picture for this group was very different. Fifty-eight percent of these families had money income other than earnings, and 70 percent had nonmoney income from housing. Consequently, only 44 percent of their aggregate income was from earnings, 43 percent was money income from other sources, and 13 percent was nonmoney income from housing.

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

One-Earner and Multiple-Earner Families

There seemed to be but slight relationship between the occupations on which families depended and the number of earners (whether one or more) in the family. Seventy-eight percent of wage-earner, 77 percent of business and professional, and 76 percent of clerical families had only one breadwinner. Moreover, the three groups were similar in that the families with one earner seldom depended on anyone except the husband (table 20).

TABLE 20.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group (1)	Families (2)	Families with individual earners				Percentage ² of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1 ¹	1 only		More than 1 ¹
		Any family member (3)	Husband (4)	Wife (5)		Any family member (7)	Husband (8)	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
All occupations.....	3,470	2,619	2,576	23	754	75	74	22
Wage-earner.....	1,318	1,025	1,009	9	293	78	77	22
Clerical.....	816	622	612	3	194	76	75	24
Business and professional.....	³ 1,176	908	891	11	255	77	76	22
Other.....	⁴ 160	64	64	0	11	40	40	7

¹ Families that have supplementary earners. See table 118.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

³ Includes 12 families without individual earners, whose only earnings were from roomers and boarders.

⁴ Includes 85 families that had no income from earnings and 75 families of farm operators living in cities.

In all occupational groups, the burden of family support, insofar as this is represented by size of family, was greater at the upper than at the lower end of the income scale. Of the three major groups,

clerical families showed the greatest difference in size at the two income extremes, averaging 4.15 persons in the high-income and 3.42 in the low-income families. The average number of earners per family, also, was greater in families of higher income. The clerical group had an average of 1.67 earners among families with incomes of \$3,000 or more and 1.24 among those with incomes of less than \$1,000. Average family size thus increased proportionally less than did average number of persons carrying some responsibility for family maintenance. However, since the contributions of many of the supplementary earners were not sufficient to cover their own living expenses, some of the chief breadwinners in upper-income families had responsibility for the whole or partial support of more persons than did those in the group less fortunate financially (table 21).

TABLE 21.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ persons in—					Average ² earners in—				
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families ³	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All incomes.....	3 79	3 84	3 65	3.86	3.75	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.26	0 56
0-999.....	3.55	3.61	3.42	3.71	3.27	1.09	1.20	1.24	1.16	.42
1,000-1,499.....	3.75	3.83	3.51	3.70	4.15	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.15	.70
1,500-1,999.....	3.81	4.06	3.51	3.77	4.00	1.26	1.31	1.26	1.21	.64
2,000-2,999.....	3.87	3.90	3.80	3.87	4.57	1.33	1.45	1.33	1.31	.71
3,000 or over.....	4 05	4 04	4.15	4 01	4.70	1.41	1.66	1.67	1.33	.80

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

The three occupational groups were much alike in the proportion of all families having more than one earner—22 percent of the wage-earner and of the business and professional families, and 24 percent of the clerical. However, they differed at the extremes of the income scale. In the income class under \$1,000, 16 percent of the wage-earner families had two or more earners; in the class \$3,000 or over, 44 percent. In the clerical families, the proportions were 21 and 40 percent for the two income classes; in the business and professional families, 20 and 25 percent. Apparently the earnings of one person provided a family income of \$3,000 or over more often in the business and professional group than in the two others.

In addition to being more numerous, secondary earners in high-income families made more than those whose families had incomes under \$1,000; as a consequence, their contributions were a larger proportion of aggregate earnings in the more well-to-do homes. Among wage-earner families in the income class \$3,000 or over, secondary breadwinners had average earnings of \$1,036 apiece and contributed 18.8 percent of aggregate earnings. In the income class

under \$1,000, their average earnings were \$101 each and amounted to only 2.9 percent of the aggregate. Among clerical families at the two extremes of the income scale, such breadwinners made an average of \$780 and \$104 each and their contributions to aggregate earnings amounted to 15.7 and 3.6 percent. Secondary earners in the business and professional group had average earnings similar to those reported in clerical families. However, they contributed only 5.9 percent of aggregate earnings in the income class \$3,000 or more—a smaller proportion than in the two other occupational groups. This was partly because they were less numerous and partly because the principal earners in these families made more (table 22).

TABLE 22.—*Supplementary earners: Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families with supplementary earners			Average ² earnings of supplementary earners						Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from supplementary earners		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Per earner			Per family			Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
				Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Per-cent 22	Per-cent 24	Per-cent 22	Dol-lars 334	Dol-lars 421	Dol-lars 468	Dol-lars 92	Dol-lars 132	Dol-lars 128	Per-cent 7.0	Per-cent 7.5	Per-cent 5.5
All incomes.....												
0-999.....	16	21	20	101	104	114	20	25	24	2.9	3.6	3.7
1,000-1,499.....	19	20	14	196	218	235	43	51	40	3.9	4.3	3.6
1,500-1,999.....	27	21	13	350	338	272	108	87	60	6.8	5.3	3.8
2,000-2,999.....	33	25	25	483	421	427	218	137	134	10.3	6.2	6.0
3,000 or over.....	44	40	25	1,036	780	696	682	526	235	18.8	15.7	5.9

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class (table 118), averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117).

Husbands as Breadwinners

In general, the place occupied by the husband as earner showed little variation among the three main occupational groups. He was principal earner in 95.3 percent of wage-earner families, and supplementary earner in 2.4 percent, which means that only 1.8 percent of wage-earner families were without some earnings of the husband. The average receipts of earning husbands in the wage-earner group were \$1,211 (table 23).

Although a similar proportion (98.0 percent) of the husbands in clerical families earned, only 93.3 percent served as the principal support of their families. Average earnings of all breadwinning husbands in this group were \$1,604, well above those reported by the husbands in wage-earner families.

TABLE 23.—*Husbands and wives as principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, and average amounts earned, by occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group (1)	Families (2)	Percentage ¹ of families in which—				Average ² earnings of—			
		Husband was—		Wife was—		Husbands who were—		Wives who were—	
		Principal earner (3)	Supplementary earner (4)	Principal earner (5)	Supplementary earner (6)	Principal earners (7)	Supplementary earners (8)	Principal earners (9)	Supplementary earners (10)
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All occupations.....	3,470	92.4	2.9	2.2	9.7	1,674	547	864	370
Wage-earner.....	1,313	95.8	2.4	2.0	11.8	1,232	383	493	290
Clerical.....	816	93.3	4.7	2.6	11.3	1,656	555	964	393
Business and professional.....	1,176	94.3	2.5	2.6	7.2	2,231	719	1,116	509
Other ⁴	160	46.9	.0	.0	1.2	1,027	-----	-----	790

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands or wives who were principal or supplementary earners.

³ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 24.—*Husbands as earners: Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars) (1)	Percentage ¹ of families with husbands as sole earners			Average ² earnings per husband			Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from husbands		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes.....	77	75	76	1,211	1,604	2,195	90.6	89.2	91.1
0-999.....	82	76	72	656	648	579	92.2	91.5	80.0
1,000-1,499.....	80	79	80	1,091	1,101	1,080	94.0	91.3	90.8
1,500-1,999.....	73	78	80	1,470	1,517	1,520	91.6	91.4	93.8
2,000-2,999.....	66	74	74	1,875	2,039	2,056	87.3	90.2	91.0
3,000 or over.....	56	60	74	2,940	2,781	3,662	79.1	82.9	90.8

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class.

³ Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 117), regardless of whether husbands were earners.

Husbands contributed to the income of 96.8 percent of business and professional families, in 94.3 percent as principal breadwinner, and in 2.5 percent as supplementary. Their average earnings of \$2,195 were in large part responsible for the greater proportion of families of this occupational group than of wage earners in the upper-income classes.

The share of total earnings provided by husbands differed little among the three occupational groups, being 90.6 percent in wage-earner, 89.2 in clerical, and 91.1 in business and professional families. However, as would be expected from the differences in the contributions made by secondary earners in the high-income families, the three occupational groups differed in the proportion of earnings provided by husbands when family incomes of \$3,000 or more were achieved. In the wage-earner group at this level, husbands' earnings were 79.1 percent of the aggregate; in the business and professional, 90.8 percent. In the low-income class, under \$1,000, the situation was reversed. Husbands in the former group provided 92.2 percent of the total earnings fund; in the latter, only 80.0 percent (table 24).

Wives as Breadwinners

In 14 percent of the wage-earner families wives were breadwinners; they made an average of only \$319 each, during the year. Only 26 of these 182 earning wives were carrying the principal responsibility for family support. In clerical families the same proportion of wives were employed, but their earnings were somewhat larger, averaging \$479. Only 10 percent of wives in business and professional families were earning; their average receipts of \$667 were more than twice as large as those of wives in wage-earner families (table 25).

TABLE 25.—*Wives as earners: Number and percentage of wives earning, and average amounts earned, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wives earning ¹						Average ² earnings per wife		
	Wage-earner families		Clerical families		Business and professional families		Wage- earner fami- lies	Cleri- cal fami- lies	Busi- ness and profes- sional fami- lies
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	Num- ber 182	Per- cent 14	Num- ber 113	Per- cent 14	Num- ber 115	Per- cent 10	Dol- lars 319	Dol- lars 479	Dol- lars 667
All incomes.....									
0-999.....	48	13	16	17	13	15	203	173	252
1,000-1,499.....	60	13	26	14	20	11	211	335	339
1,500-1,999.....	48	16	31	14	18	8	385	462	344
2,000-2,999.....	22	14	24	11	37	11	647	564	711
3,000 or over.....	4	10	16	19	27	8	721	921	1,230

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives in each class, columns 2, 4, and 6.

That average earnings of wives in business and professional families exceeded those of wives in wage-earner and clerical families in four out of five income classes suggests an occupational difference independ-

ent of income level. The wives who shared in family businesses may have helped to raise the averages. It is possible too that the wives in the former group had better opportunities for earning than did those in clerical or wage-earner families. Average earnings of working wives in clerical families increased with each successive income class. At three levels they were above the averages reported by wives in wage-earner families; at two levels, they were below.

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Breadwinners

For each 100 wage-earner families, 16 sons, daughters, or others (not husband or wife) were earning, as compared with 20 such persons for each 100 families in the clerical and in the business and professional groups. For those in the wage-earner group, average earnings were \$418 as compared with \$551 and \$554, respectively, in the two others. Although the clerical and the business and professional groups resembled each other in the number of such earners per 100 families and in their average contributions, they differed in the share that these contributions were of aggregate earnings. In the clerical group they amounted to 6.2 percent; in the business and professional, they were only 4.6 percent because of the larger amounts provided by husbands in this group (table 26).

TABLE 26.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families			Average ¹ earnings per family of persons other than husband and wife			Percentage ² of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife		
(1)	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Number 16	Number 20	Number 20	Dollars 65	Dollars 108	Dollars 109	Per- cent 5.6	Per- cent 6.2	Per- cent 4.6
All incomes.....									
0-999.....	10	10	10	18	18	41	2.6	2.6	6.2
1,000-1,499.....	11	12	11	30	42	30	2.6	3.6	2.7
1,500-1,999.....	15	14	15	50	65	50	3.2	4.0	3.2
2,000-2,999.....	32	25	22	147	130	93	6.9	6.2	4.2
3,000 or over.....	59	49	28	667	384	219	18.4	11.4	5.5

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Percentages are based on total family earnings for each class (table 117).

That there were fewer sons and daughters earning per 100 families in the wage-earner than in the clerical group was not due to a difference in the number of potential workers. Both groups had an average of 0.52 family members (not husband or wife) aged 16 or over. But

only 27.5 percent of those in wage-earner families earned compared with 36.0 percent of those in clerical families (table 27).¹⁰

TABLE 27.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group (1)	Families (2)	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Others under 16 (6)	Others 16 or older (7)	All (8)	Husbands (9)	Wives (10)	Others under 16 (11)	Others 16 or older (12)
All occupations.....	Number 3,470	Number 4,327	Number 3,306	Number 412	Number 38	Number 571	Per- cent 32.9	Per- cent 95.3	Per- cent 11.9	Per- cent 0.9	Per- cent 29.0
Wage-earner.....	1,318	1,681	1,294	182	17	188	33.3	98.2	13.8	1.0	27.5
Clerical.....	816	1,072	799	113	7	153	36.1	98.0	13.9	.8	36.0
Business and pro- fessional.....	1,176	1,455	1,138	115	12	220	32.8	96.8	9.8	.8	29.1
Other ²	160	89	75	2	2	10	14.9	46.9	1.2	1.2	9.4

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

The number of sons, daughters, and others earning for each 100 families increased with income level, but increased less in the business and professional than in the other two groups. For example, with incomes of \$3,000 or over, wage-earner families included 59 such earners for each 100 families; clerical families, 49; and business and professional, only 28. Average earnings of such breadwinners in these upper-income families were high compared with averages in other income classes and, as a consequence, in the wage-earner group were 18.4 percent of the aggregate earnings fund; in the clerical, 11.4 percent; and in the business and professional, 5.5 percent (table 26).

The tendency for girls and women in the group of sons, daughters, and others to earn more than boys and men has been noted (p. 30). This tendency was found in wage-earner and in business and professional families, but not in clerical. The difference between amounts earned by women and by men (not wives and husbands) was greater in the business and professional than in the wage-earner group, and showed more of a tendency to persist at all income levels. Apparently, the jobs that raised the level of women's earnings as compared with men's were held by daughters and other women in business and professional families more often than by those in families in the two other occupational groups. This does not necessarily mean that the women of these families were in business or the professions, since almost 9 out of 10 were only secondary contributors to family earnings and may have been in other fields of work. It is possible, however, that the business and professional group included more daughters with the training necessary to hold some of the well-paid positions (table 28).

¹⁰ Only 1 percent of the wage-earner and of the clerical, and 2 percent of the business and professional families had sons or daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis (table 17). Had these sons and daughters been counted as family members and as earners, it would have made little difference; clerical families would still have had the largest proportion, and wage-earner families the smallest proportion of earning sons and daughters.

TABLE 28.—*Earnings of family members other than husband and wife: Average earnings of family members other than husband and wife, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ earnings per earner other than husband and wife								
	Wage-earner families			Clerical families			Business and professional families		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
All incomes.....	418	410	432	551	593	495	554	504	625
0-999.....	186	217	123	177	204	137	392	241	580
1,000-1,499.....	270	287	207	367	346	383	283	185	428
1,500-1,999.....	337	268	424	479	445	511	332	206	490
2,000-2,999.....	455	384	582	551	553	548	430	356	547
3,000 or over.....	1,140	1,407	766	786	908	587	788	801	769

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning family members other than husband and wife in each class.

Intercity Differences in Family Occupation and Earners

Differences in median incomes of the families studied in the five cities are in part explained by differences in the proportions of the three major occupational groups found in the five samples. Dodge City, which ranked lowest of the five cities in median income, had the largest proportion, 45 percent, of wage-earner families; the Provo sample, next lowest in median income, had 43 percent; Billings, where median income was high, had only 35 percent (table 29).

TABLE 29.—*Family occupation: Percentage distribution of families by occupation,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families					Other families ²
				All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Combined cities.....	100	37	24	34	14	2	10	8	5
Kansas, Dodge City.....	100	45	27	23	9	1	9	4	5
Montana, Billings.....	100	35	27	35	15	2	13	5	3
Colorado, Greeley.....	100	36	22	38	17	4	7	10	4
Utah, Logan.....	100	37	15	37	14	2	9	12	11
Utah, Provo.....	100	43	21	32	11	1	9	11	4

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each locality.² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

The business and professional group accounted for 23 percent of the families in Dodge City, 32 percent in Provo, and 35 to 38 percent in the three other cities. Salaried professional families were an especially large group in the two Utah cities (table 115). In Logan, families

dependent on farming or without income from earnings were 11 percent of the total number—more than twice the proportion in any other city. Farm families living within the city limits were 70 percent of this fourth occupational group; only in this city and in Provo did they outnumber the families without earnings.

In each of the five cities, business and professional families had the highest median income; clerical ranked next; then wage-earner; and last, or lowest, the fourth occupational group. Of the four subclasses in the business and professional group, independent professional families had the highest median income. (In Provo, the sample included too few such families for computing a median.) Salaried business families also had relatively high incomes in each of the cities (table 30).

TABLE 30.—*Median income: Median income of families in specified occupational groups, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families					Other families ¹
			All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined cities.....	\$1,292	\$1,795	\$2,221	\$1,914	\$3,139	\$2,460	\$2,234	\$931
Kansas, Dodge City.....	1,153	1,500	1,784	1,812	* 2,000	1,893	1,388	812
Montana, Billings.....	1,562	2,031	2,587	2,264	3,438	2,863	2,490	911
Colorado, Greeley.....	1,158	1,784	2,176	2,000	* 2,917	2,583	2,042	* 656
Utah, Logan.....	1,167	1,600	2,106	1,625	* 3,188	2,344	2,325	1,005
Utah, Provo.....	1,209	1,583	1,837	1,357	(²)	2,232	1,821	* 875

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

² Median based on 10 cases.

³ Median based on 21 cases.

⁴ Median based on 19 cases.

⁵ Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Median based on 23 cases.

There was less difference among the five cities in the median incomes of the wage-earner than of the two other major occupational groups. For example, the median income of wage-earner families was only \$409 lower in Dodge City than in Billings while the median income of the business and professional families was \$803 lower. Median incomes of the fourth occupational group differed within a range of \$350 from one city to another. The highest level was reached in Logan, where the group included a relatively large number of farmers.

Families of wage earners in Billings, Dodge City, and Greeley were somewhat larger than those in the clerical or business and professional groups. In Logan, business and professional families were the largest; and in Provo, clerical families. The average number of family members under 16 varied little in the three major occupational groups in these two Utah cities; the larger families of the business and professional and the clerical group were accounted for by the number of persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife (table 96).

Among the four cities, Dodge City, Greeley, Logan, and Provo, the range of average earnings of husbands in wage-earner families was only \$122; in clerical families the difference was even less. Average earnings of husbands in business and professional families, however,

varied from \$1,641 in Dodge City to \$2,139 in Greeley. In each city the average earnings of wives were less for wage-earner than for business and professional families. Differences were greatest in Dodge City where average earnings of breadwinning wives in the two occupational groups were \$285 and \$778, respectively.

Money income other than earnings was less than 5 percent of total family income of the three major groups except among business and professional families in Greeley, where it reached 6 percent. The percentage of families having such income was higher among wage-earner and business and professional families in Greeley than among the corresponding groups in the other three cities. Clerical families in Provo, however, exceeded those in the other three cities in the relative number having income from rents, interest, and the like. The proportion of families having nonmoney income from housing was smaller for each occupational group in Dodge City and Greeley than in the corresponding group in Logan and Provo. The average income of each occupational group from this source was lowest in Dodge City and highest in Logan.

Earnings of Husbands and of Wives in Relation to Age and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Earnings of Husbands by Age and Occupation

When breadwinning husbands were grouped in three broad age classes, 20-39 years, 40-59, and 60 or older, the average earnings of the intermediate class exceeded those of the younger and the older men in each of the three major occupational groups. The husbands in business and in professions had higher average earnings than did those in the same age class in wage-earner or clerical jobs.

Average earnings of the breadwinners aged 60 or older were below those of the intermediate and younger classes in both the wage-earner and clerical groups. In the business and professional group, breadwinning husbands aged 60 or older earned more than the younger-age group 20-39. This favorable picture of the earnings of men in the older-age groups is based only on those who had worked at some time during the year. Since 26 percent of the husbands 60 or older did not earn and 7 percent were only secondary breadwinners, the data indicate that chances of finding work or of regular employment were fewer as men grew older (fig. 7 and table 31).

A more detailed picture of the differences in earnings of husbands by age is obtained by classifying them in 5-year age classes. Breadwinners in the age class 40-44 had higher average earnings than at any other age, \$1,937 for the year. In the two succeeding age classes, the averages declined somewhat but not markedly; husbands in the class 45-49 years made an average of \$1,883; those in the class 50-54, \$1,895.

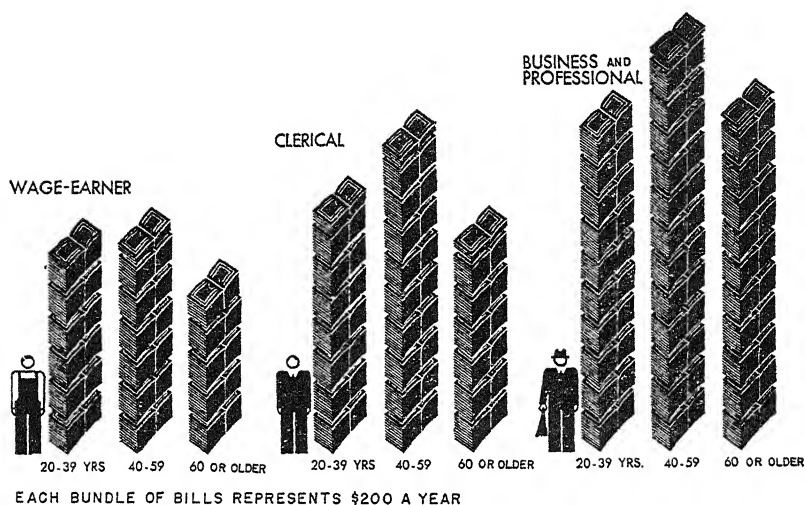


FIGURE 7.—Average earnings of husbands by occupation and age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36.

TABLE 31.—*Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands: Number and percentage distribution of husbands who were principal earners, who were supplementary earners, or who were without earnings, and average earnings of husbands who were principal earners and supplementary earners, by age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Husbands								Average ¹ earnings of husbands who were—	
	All ¹		Principal earners		Supplementary earners		Without earnings		Principal earners	Supplementary earners
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
All ages	3,473	100	3,207	100	99	100	167	100	1,674	547
Under 20.....	2	(²)	2	(²)	0	0	0	0	\$ 928	-----
20-24.....	131	4	126	4	4	4	1	1	1,012	446
25-29.....	439	13	426	13	11	11	2	1	1,326	697
30-34.....	477	13	472	15	4	4	1	1	1,585	595
35-39.....	504	14	487	16	12	12	5	3	1,720	591
40-44.....	480	13	445	14	5	5	10	6	1,949	820
45-49.....	435	13	420	13	6	6	9	5	1,905	370
50-54.....	362	10	333	10	11	11	18	11	1,936	648
55-59.....	232	7	205	6	18	18	9	5	1,680	561
60-64.....	195	6	163	5	8	8	24	14	1,694	449
65 or older.....	234	7	126	4	20	21	88	53	1,219	406
Unknown.....	2	(²)	2	(²)	0	0	0	0	\$ 2,025	-----

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 husbands from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands who were principal earners or supplementary earners in each class, columns 4 and 6.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Average earnings of each age class were related to the proportion of husbands in each occupational group. Wage earners ranked below husbands of the same age in the two other groups in amount of average

earnings; business and professional men ranked high. An increase in the relative number of breadwinners in the latter occupational group, therefore, served to increase average earnings of an age class. Among breadwinners under 40, wage earners outnumbered business and professional men. In the age class 40-44, in which average earnings of husbands in all occupational groups combined were highest, the situation was reversed; 39 percent of the husbands were in business or professions and 34 percent were wage earners. This shift in occupational composition was an important factor in the high level of earnings in this age class and the two classes succeeding. In the class 65 or older, in which average earnings were markedly lower, wage earners again outnumbered the business and professional workers (tables 32 and 121).

TABLE 32.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands by occupation					Average ¹ earnings per husband by occupation			
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and unknown	All ²	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Percent 100	Percent 39	Percent 24	Percent 34	Percent 3	Dollars 1,641	Dollars 1,200	Dollars 1,618	Dollars 2,227
All ages.....									
Under 25.....	100	58	28	13	1	993	933	1,050	1,164
25-29.....	100	49	31	19	1	1,310	1,161	1,344	1,659
30-34.....	100	43	25	31	1	1,577	1,331	1,556	1,970
35-39.....	100	39	24	36	1	1,692	1,221	1,683	2,228
40-44.....	100	34	24	39	3	1,937	1,299	1,839	2,618
45-49.....	100	38	24	36	2	1,883	1,341	1,865	2,495
50-54.....	100	37	19	41	3	1,895	1,236	2,073	2,422
55-59.....	100	34	19	42	5	1,589	1,025	1,595	2,098
60-64.....	100	35	20	39	6	1,635	1,136	1,384	2,305
65 or older.....	100	43	13	36	8	1,108	773	1,005	1,692

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.

² Includes earnings of husbands who were farm operators or whose occupation was unknown. Their average earnings, \$978 per earner, are not shown by age groups because of the small number of cases.

The proportional representation of the three major occupational groups was not the only factor in change in level of average earnings of the different age classes. In each occupational group average earnings increased from the low average of the class under 25 years until middle age when maximum earning power was reached. This increase was greatest in the business and professional and least in the wage-earner group. In the age class under 25, average earnings of business and professional husbands were \$1,164; in the class 40-44, they reached \$2,618. Wage-earner husbands under 25 earned an average of \$933; those in the age class 45-49, \$1,341. Thus, while the average for the former occupational group more than doubled, that for the latter increased less than 50 percent.

Business and professional men were more successful than were the wage earners in maintaining their earnings at a relatively high level as they grew older. Among those 65 or older, average earnings were

\$1,692—still more than 45 percent above those of the beginners under 25. Wage-earner husbands at the upper extreme of the age scale had average earnings of \$773—about one-sixth below those of the beginners.

Family Income and Age of Husband

The level of family income also varied with the age of the husband because the husband's earnings were so large a part of family funds. The highest medians were reported by the families of men in the age classes 40-59; the lowest, by the families of men under 30, as follows:

<i>Age of husbands</i>	<i>Median family income</i>
Under 30.....	\$1, 239
30-39.....	1, 619
40-49.....	1, 965
50-59.....	1, 968
60 or over.....	1, 436

Of the husbands in families with incomes of \$3,000 or more, 65 percent were in the 40-59 year age classes, 20 percent were in the class 30-39, and only the remaining 15 percent were either under 30 or were 60 or over. On the other hand, 71 percent of the husbands in families with incomes under \$1,000 were either under 40 years or 60 or over (table 102).

Occupation of Husbands and Others as Related to Family Occupation

Since so many of the husbands were the principal earners in their families and since they provided so large a share of total earnings, there was seldom any difference in occupational classification between husbands or principal earners and their families. Thus, in 1,318 wage-earner families in the combined-city sample, there were 1,314 principal earners and 1,287 husbands in wage-earner occupations. Of the remaining husbands, 7 were in other occupations and 24 did not earn (table 33).

Supplementary earners, on the other hand, received so much less than principal earners that the kind of work they did less often determined the family's occupational classification. Hence, families in each occupational group included supplementary earners who worked in a variety of occupations. For example, in the business and professional families, 102 supplementary earners were in the family occupational group; 108 were wage earners; 110 were in clerical work.

Although relatively few supplementary earners, as compared with principal earners, were in business or professions, opportunities to enter these occupations apparently were greater for members of families in this group than for persons from wage-earner or clerical families. Almost one-third of the supplementary earners in business and professional families were in this occupational group as compared with one-seventh of those in wage-earner families. Some may have been sharing in a family business; some may have been able to acquire the training necessary for professional employment because of the higher-income level of their families.

TABLE 33.—*Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-38*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and status and chief occupation of earners (1)	Com- bined cities (2)	Dodge City, Kans. (3)	Gree- ley, Colo. (4)	Logan, Utah (5)	Provo, Utah (6)
	Number 3,470	Number 780	Number 502	Number 860	Number 585
All families ¹	3,470	780	502	860	585
Wage-earner families.....	1,318	352	181	316	250
Occupation of husbands:					
Wage-earner.....	1,287	341	176	306	245
Clerical.....	2	3	0	0	0
Business and professional.....	5	3	2	1	1
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of principal earners: ²					
Wage-earner.....	1,314	349	181	314	250
Clerical.....	3	2	0	2	0
Business and professional.....	1	1	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²					
Wage-earner.....	211	64	24	47	24
Clerical.....	101	30	12	24	8
Business and professional.....	51	6	11	7	10
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	1	0
Clerical families.....	816	212	108	130	124
Occupation of husbands:					
Wage-earner.....	17	2	2	2	4
Clerical.....	771	206	103	122	116
Business and professional.....	8	2	1	0	2
Farm-operator and unknown.....	3	0	0	2	0
Occupation of principal earners: ²					
Wage-earner.....	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical.....	812	212	108	130	121
Business and professional.....	4	0	0	0	3
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²					
Wage-earner.....	86	17	10	20	9
Clerical.....	121	29	15	17	22
Business and professional.....	46	9	6	8	5
Farm-operator and unknown.....	3	0	0	2	0
Business and professional families ³	1,176	180	192	319	188
Occupation of husbands:					
Wage-earner.....	16	3	3	3	2
Clerical.....	14	3	4	2	1
Business and professional.....	1,103	168	173	304	182
Farm-operator and unknown.....	5	0	0	3	1
Occupation of principal earners: ²					
Wage-earner.....	7	1	0	2	2
Clerical.....	6	3	2	1	0
Business and professional.....	1,147	173	187	310	185
Farm-operator and unknown.....	4	0	0	2	1
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²					
Wage-earner.....	108	11	14	32	14
Clerical.....	110	9	16	29	15
Business and professional.....	102	13	20	29	14
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	0	0	1	0

¹ Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed. See table 96.² Includes husbands as well as other family members.³ Some of these families had no individual earners but were classed as business and professional because of earnings from roomers and boarders.

Earnings of Wives by Age and Occupation

Earning wives tended to be a little younger than other wives; 61 percent were under 40 as compared with 56 percent of those who stayed at home. The proportion of breadwinners was greatest in the age class 30-34; 14 percent of the wives were earning, compared with 11 percent of those under 25 and 9 percent of those 60 or older (table 34).

Relatively more earning wives than husbands were engaged in clerical work—32 percent as compared with 24 percent. Wage-earning occupations were followed by 36 percent of the wives who were breadwinners; business or professional occupations by 32 percent (table 34).

TABLE 34.—*Earnings and age of wives: Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation and age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earnings	Earning wives, by occupation ²				Average ³ earnings per wife, by occupation			
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All ages.....	3,473	3,061	412	152	130	130	462	315	494	602
Under 20.....	29	26	3	1	2	0	109	15	156	-----
20-24.....	333	295	38	14	21	3	348	326	366	323
25-29.....	546	475	71	24	28	19	400	289	391	553
30-34.....	533	457	76	24	26	26	390	297	475	389
35-39.....	513	448	65	24	22	19	550	440	588	644
40-44.....	396	358	38	13	11	14	663	388	896	738
45-49.....	443	385	58	18	11	29	567	358	545	706
50-54.....	250	230	20	12	4	4	332	196	499	572
55-59.....	174	155	19	9	4	6	350	210	422	514
60-64.....	136	121	15	7	1	7	574	327	420	844
65 or older.....	117	108	9	6	0	3	342	128	-----	769
Unknown.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 wives from families that reported a net loss for the year, that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² There were no wives with earnings from farm operation or unknown occupations.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of wives who were earners, columns 4-7.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Of the earning wives in clerical jobs, 76 percent were under 40; of those that were wage earners, 57 percent; of those in business and professions, 52 percent. Probably many of the younger clerical workers were in positions they had held before their marriage. Relatively more of the wage-earner wives than of the two other groups were 50 or older. More jobs of the wage-earner type may have been open to older women, especially to those who had no special training for work in other fields.

Business and professional work yielded higher average earnings to wives than did other work, \$602, compared with \$494 from clerical work, and \$315 from wage-earner jobs. Moreover, business and professional women reported higher average earnings in six of the nine age classes in which the three occupational groups were represented. Their higher level of earnings was especially marked in the older classes. In all three occupational groups there were some women who worked only occasionally as well as those who held full-time jobs. Consequently, the variation in amount of earnings around the average is considerable.

Family Type and Income

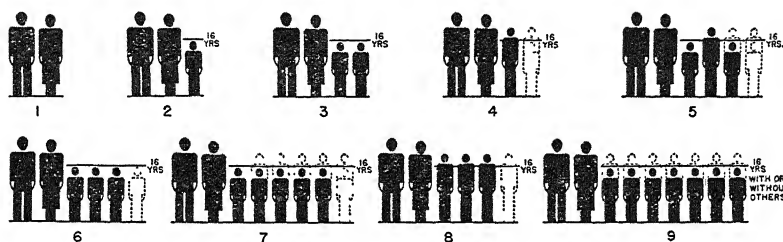


FIGURE 8.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the nine types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines. Type-9 families, for the most part, had nine or more members. A few families of seven or eight members (those having no children under 16) were classed as type 9; all other families of this size were classed as type 7.

Characteristics of Families of Each Type (Relief and Nonrelief)

In their influence on income and spending patterns, the size and composition of the family are as important as either the amount of income or kind of occupation. A family of four, for example, differs in its requirements from a family of two. Further, if all four are adults, both the opportunities for earning and the ways of spending are likely to differ from those of a family of two adults and two children. In order to study the influence of family size and composition on income and consumption, families included in the study were classified into nine type groups, the classification taking account both of the number of persons in the family and whether they were under 16, or 16 or older. Figure 8 shows the composition of the nine types of families, the dotted lines indicating the extent to which the definitions were flexible.

Families of type 1 had only husband and wife dependent on a common income. Those of type 2 had one child under 16; those of type 3, two. Families of type 4 included husband, wife, and one or two other persons, one 16 years of age or over, the other not limited as to age. Those of type 5 had, in addition to husband and wife, three or four persons, one under 16, another 16 or older, and the third and fourth of either age group. Type-6 families might have, in addition to husband and wife, three or four persons all under 16. Families of type 7 consisted of, in addition to husband and wife, five or six persons who had no set age limitations except that one must be under 16. Type-8 families had five or six persons, all 16 or over. Type-9 families were those of seven persons or more not included in type 7. These nine types provide for the classification of all families eligible for inclusion in the study. (See Glossary, Family Type, table 174, showing details of scheme of classification.)

Nearly one-fourth (23 percent) of the economic families, relief and nonrelief combined, living in the five-city group consisted of husband and wife only (type 1). One percent of the families of this type had

sons and daughters living in the household, not as family members but as roomers and boarders; a very few had infants less than 27 weeks old, and hence not counted as family members on a year-equivalent basis; all others had no children at home. Some of these two-person families may have been parents whose grown children were no longer with them; others may have been young couples that would have children later.

The families that consisted of husband, wife, and one or two children under 16 (types 2 and 3) comprised a larger group (30 percent); but there were relatively few families (9 percent) with three or four children under 16 and no others (type 6). The remaining 38 percent of the families were of other types, with the three- or four-person families of type 4 most numerous (table 35).

TABLE 35.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

Family type ¹ (No.)	Persons ²	Families		Average ³ persons per family		
				All mem- bers	Other than hus- band and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number	Number 4, 186	Percent 100	Number 3. 91	Number 1. 31	Number 0. 59
All types ⁴						
1. Husband and wife only.....	2	961	23	2. 02	-----	-----
2. 1 child under 16.....	3	725	17	3. 01	1. 00	-----
3. 2 children under 16.....	4	535	13	4. 01	2. 00	-----
4. 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	719	17	3. 52	. 29	1. 22
5. 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	420	10	5. 41	1. 78	1. 63
6. 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	376	9	5. 33	3. 34	-----
7. 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	280	7	7. 34	3. 86	1. 49
8. 3 or 4 persons, 16 or older.....	5 or 6	89	2	5. 28	-----	3. 28
9. All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	81	2	9. 43	5. 04	2. 46

¹ Each family type includes both husband and wife.

² Number of year-equivalent persons included by definition in each family type.

³ Year-equivalent persons. See table 1, footnote 1, and Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

⁴ This table includes 3 nonrelief families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

Age of Husbands and of Wives in Each Family-Type Group (Nonrelief Families)

Since families were classified according to the number and age of the children, it followed that each of the family-type groups would include husbands and wives rather similar in age. Thus, the parents, particularly the wives, in families with one or two children under 16 years but none older would tend to be young, while those with more children or with some who had reached 16 would tend to be older (table 36).

Type-1 families included those at both extremes of the age distribution as well as some of middle age. Twenty-four percent of the husbands and 33 percent of the wives were under 30 years of age; 24 percent of the husbands and 17 percent of the wives were 60 or

older. In families of types 2 and 3, all of which had one or two children under 16, 72 percent of the husbands were under 40; in families of types 6 and 7 with relatively more children, some of whom were 16 or older, 82 percent of the husbands were in the 30-49 year age class. In families of types 4 and 5, 68 percent of the husbands were in their forties or fifties. The large families of types 8 and 9 were like those of types 4 and 5 in the concentration of husbands in the 40-59 age range, although relatively more of the husbands in families of types 8 and 9 were 60 or older.

TABLE 36.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution by age of husbands and of wives in families of types 1—									
	1		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		8 and 9	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All ages.....										
Under 30.....	24	33	29	47	3	5	6	16	1	1
30-39.....	21	18	43	39	11	20	49	55	5	15
40-49.....	15	16	20	11	36	43	33	24	42	48
50-59.....	16	16	6	3	32	22	10	4	29	27
60-64.....	9	8	1	(?)	8	6	2	1	14	7
65 or older.....	15	9	1	(?)	10	4	(?)	0	9	2

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² 0.50 percent or less.

Income and Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only

Families of type 1, relief and nonrelief combined, had a median income of \$1,303 and ranked second lowest of the type groups, as follows:

Family-type group	Median income ¹ (relief and nonrelief families)	Percentage of families receiving relief
4 and 5.....	\$1, 714	17
8 and 9.....	1, 554	24
2 and 3.....	1, 421	14
1.....	1, 303	13
6 and 7.....	1, 165	27

¹ For method of computing median income, see table 94, footnote 4.

For nonrelief families only, the median income of the type-1 group was \$1,478. The difference between this figure and the median for the relief and nonrelief families combined was smaller for type 1 than for the other groups with relatively more families in the relief class (table 37).

Husbands in families of type-1 who were earning received an average of \$1,493. This average, lower than earnings of husbands in the other type groups, was related to the age composition of the group.

Only about one-third (37 percent) of the earning husbands in families of type 1 were in the age classes 35-54 years, in which average earnings were relatively high; no other group had so small a proportion of breadwinning husbands in these age classes. The average earnings of husbands in families of type 1 usually ranked third or fourth when compared with earnings of husbands in the same age classes in other family-type groups; hence, age was not the sole factor in the low position of the average for the type group (table 122).

TABLE 37.—*Income: Quartiles of family income, by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Quartile (1)	Family types 1—							Family-type combinations 1—			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
First quartile.....	Dollars 971	Dollars 1,096	Dollars 1,167	Dollars 1,267	Dollars 1,449	Dollars 1,075	Dollars 1,062	Dollars 1,124	Dollars 1,334	Dollars 1,071	Dollars 1,301
Median.....	1,478	1,527	1,634	1,907	2,050	1,418	1,625	1,600	1,954	1,470	2,062
Third quartile.....	2,173	2,054	2,355	2,721	2,950	1,940	2,333	2,160	2,812	2,046	3,067

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Medians not computed for family types 8 and 9 separately.

Since one-third of the wives of type-1 families were under 30 and none of these homes included children, it is not surprising that more of the wives in these families were earning than in those of other types. Only families of types 4 and 5, with 13 percent of the wives earning, approached the 16 percent reported for type 1. Families of type 1 also differed from other groups in that the proportion of wives earning tended to be greater when family income was \$2,000 or more than when it was below \$1,000 (table 38).

TABLE 38.—*Wives as earners: Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars) (1)	Percentage ¹ of families of specified types ² with income from earning wives				Average ³ earnings per wife in families of types 1—				Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from wives in families of types 1—			
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All incomes.....	Pct. 16	Pct. 10	Pct. 13	Pct. 7	Dol. 547	Dol. 340	Dol. 507	Dol. 354	Pct. 6.2	Pct. 2.0	Pct. 3.2	Pct. 1.6
0-999.....	13	11	19	7	199	226	197	222	4.8	3.6	6.3	2.4
1,000-1,499.....	17	11	15	5	329	221	240	346	5.2	2.0	3.3	1.6
1,500-1,999.....	19	9	13	13	439	330	456	322	5.6	1.9	3.9	2.6
2,000-2,999.....	18	10	11	4	748	596	688	213	6.4	2.7	3.6	.4
3,000 or over.....	18	6	8	6	1,441	496	1,176	973	7.5	.8	2.3	1.6

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. Of these families, 11 percent had income from earning wives whose average earnings were \$438 per wife, and were 2.2 percent of the total family earnings for that group.

³ Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117), regardless of source of earnings.

The average of \$547 earned by the wives in type-1 families was higher than in other groups. Some earned more than their husbands; about one-fourth of those who were breadwinners were the principal support of their families; they made an average of \$933. The average of \$416 reported by those who were supplementary earners ranked above the averages reported by the wives of other type groups who earned in the same capacity (tables 119 and 120).

Multiple-earner families of type 1 were those in which both husband and wife were earning.¹¹ Such families constituted 15.5 percent of the group. Only 11 of the 138 earning wives were the sole earners in their families, and 8 of these were in families with incomes below \$1,500. The remainder were pooling their earnings with those of their husbands (table 39).

TABLE 39.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type (No.)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage ² of families with individual earners		
		1 only				1 only		
		Any family member	Husband	Wife	More than 1 ¹	Any family member	Husband	More than 1 ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All types.....	Number 3, 470	Number 2, 619	Number 2, 576	Number 23	Number 754	Percent 75	Percent 74	Percent 22
1.....	837	640	629	11	130	76	75	16
2 and 3.....	1, 080	970	965	5	106	90	89	10
4 and 5.....	944	548	523	6	376	58	55	40
6 and 7.....	480	397	397	0	78	83	83	16
8 and 9.....	129	64	62	1	64	50	48	50

¹ Families that have supplementary earners. See table 119.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

Seven percent of all families of type 1 were without earnings, and of those with incomes below \$1,000, 17 percent were dependent entirely on income from other sources. In no other family-type group was there so large a proportion of families without any earning member. The average of \$1,466 (84 percent of total income) provided by earnings was less in type-1 families than that in other groups (table 100).

Almost one-third (32 percent) of the families of type 1 received income such as interest, rents, and pensions—a proportion equalled only by types 4 and 5. Such income was reported by fewer than one-fourth of the families in other type groups. Even when compared with families in the same income class, families of type 1 tended to rank highest in the proportion having interest and other receipts of this sort. The age of these families may be one explanation, since husbands 60 or older were relatively numerous in the type-1 group, as compared with type groups 2 and 3, and 6 and 7. These older families had had a longer period than the younger in which to accumulate savings.

¹¹ Three families of type 1 (0.4 percent) reported earnings from other persons who were in the household fewer than 27 weeks.

Interest, pensions, and the like accounted for 10 percent of total income for the type-1 families as compared with 5 percent for those of types 4 and 5, partly because the average amount of such income was greater and partly because earnings were so much less for families of the former type than for the latter.

Families of Types 2 and 3

Type 2, average size 3 persons; 1 child under 16; none older
Type 3, average size 4 persons; 2 children under 16; none older

Every family in this family-type group was responsible for the support of a child under 16; 42 percent had two children.¹² Those with one child had a median income of \$1,527; those with two children, \$1,684. As a group, these families ranked above those of types 1, and 6 and 7 in median income, but below those of types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9. In contrast to the families with more potential earners, families of types 2 and 3 reported incomes more concentrated around the median, with relatively fewer incomes at the extremes of the distribution (table 40).

TABLE 40.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Plains and Mountain small cities combined,¹ 1935-36*
[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type * (No.) (1)	Families in income class—					
	All	\$0-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 or over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.....	100	26	24	20	13	12
2.....	100	18	31	24	18	9
3.....	100	14	27	25	20	14
4.....	100	14	20	20	27	19
5.....	100	8	19	21	28	24
6.....	100	19	37	21	15	8
7.....	100	21	24	24	19	12
2 and 3.....	100	16	29	25	19	11
4 and 5.....	100	12	19	21	27	21
6 and 7.....	100	20	32	22	16	10
8 and 9.....	100	14	18	16	26	26

¹ For data for Plains and Mountain small cities separately see table 110.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

The income level of families of types 2 and 3 was, to a great extent, related to the husband's earnings. Eighty-nine percent of the husbands were the sole breadwinners in their families, and 9 percent more were the chief support. Since the sole or principal earner was seldom any other family member, husbands provided 97.1 percent of the aggregate earnings of the group.

The breadwinning husbands in these families had average earnings of \$1,671—an amount \$178 above the average for those in families of type 1 (table 41). One reason for their higher earnings is the age of these husbands; 43 percent were in the age class 30-39, and 24 percent in the class 40-54. Only 1 percent were 65 or older. However, even in comparison with men of similar age in other family-type

¹² Fewer than 0.50 percent (3 families) had, in addition, sons and daughters in the household as roomers and boarders.

groups, husbands in families of types 2 and 3 ranked relatively high in average earnings (table 122).

TABLE 41.—*Husbands as earners: Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ earnings per husband in families of types ² —					Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from husbands in families of types ² —				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes.....	1,493	1,671	1,788	1,539	1,624	92.3	97.1	83.9	94.8	70.5
0-999.....	601	688	542	661	744	92.0	94.8	75.0	94.5	94.5
1,000-1,499.....	1,066	1,141	995	1,115	1,037	91.9	97.2	84.0	96.4	81.4
1,500-1,999.....	1,463	1,608	1,387	1,508	1,243	93.4	97.4	84.1	94.1	75.5
2,000-2,999.....	2,041	2,151	1,884	2,113	1,637	92.4	96.8	83.6	94.3	72.7
3,000 or over.....	3,266	3,843	3,330	3,767	2,661	91.9	98.1	84.6	94.4	63.6

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117), regardless of whether husbands were earners.

The family-type groups varied little in the average number of weeks during which principal earners had some work. Some differences, however, might have been found in the total number of days or hours worked during the year.

There seems little doubt that many men in families of types 2 and 3 either worked more regularly than did those in families of other types, or held better paid positions. However, the occupational classification of these families did not show an unusual proportion in types of work usually characterized by incomes above the average. The professions or salaried business positions supported 32 percent of the families of types 2 and 3, a proportion close to that for the entire sample; clerical work supported 26 percent, relatively more than for any other type group; and wage-earner occupations provided for 41 percent, a proportion exceeded only by types 6 and 7 (table 42). The comparatively high earnings of the men in families of types 2 and 3 are not, then, explained by occupation, at least insofar as occupation is described by the three broad classifications. There is considerable variety, however, in the specific jobs classified together in an occupational group. For example, the wage-earner group includes the highly skilled and the unskilled workers, two groups with widely different earnings. It is possible, therefore, that some of the better-paid positions in the clerical and wage-earner field were held by the husbands in the families of types 2 and 3.

All families of types 2 and 3 had children under 16, a fact perhaps related to the small proportion, only 10 percent, of the wives who added paid work to their homemaking tasks. Since the average received by the earning wives was only \$340, it is probable that many of them did not work all of the year. Fewer of the wives in the higher- than in the lower-income classes were earning, a tendency opposite to that found for wives in families of type 1. When incomes were \$3,000 or more, for example, only 6 percent of the wives in families of types 2 and 3, as compared with 18 percent in type-1 families, contributed to family earnings (table 38).

TABLE 42.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Plains and Mountain small cities combined,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ² (No.)	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	Cleri- cal fam- ilies	Business and professional families					Fam- ilies with no in- come from earn- ings	Fam- ilies of farm opera- tors
				All	Inde- pend- ent busi- ness	Inde- pend- ent profes- sional	Sala- ried busi- ness	Sala- ried profes- sional		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All types.....	Percent 100	Percent 33	Percent 24	Percent 34	Percent 14	Percent 2	Percent 10	Percent 8	Percent 2	Percent 2
1.....	100	36	24	31	16	2	8	5	7	2
2.....	100	43	26	30	11	2	10	7	(3)	1
3.....	100	39	25	35	13	3	11	8	(5)	1
4.....	100	34	24	38	16	2	12	8	2	2
5.....	100	35	20	41	14	4	15	8	1	3
6.....	100	46	23	28	11	2	7	8	1	2
7.....	100	43	15	34	15	1	7	11	1	7
2 and 3.....	100	41	26	32	11	2	11	8	(3)	1
4 and 5.....	100	35	22	39	15	3	13	8	2	2
6 and 7.....	100	45	20	30	13	1	7	9	1	4
8 and 9.....	100	33	22	37	16	2	5	14	1	7

¹ For data for Plains and Mountain small cities separately see table 109.² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.³ 0.50 percent or less.

With so few earning wives and with no family members 16 or older other than husband and wife, only 10 percent of the families of this group reported two or more earners. The contributions of those under 16 amounted to little, since only seven families (0.6 percent) had earners of this age. No other family type included so small a proportion of multiple-earner families (tables 117 and 119).

Earnings, for the most part supplied by the husband, provided 92 percent of the aggregate income of families of types 2 and 3. Other income, such as interest and rents, provided 4 percent, and nonmoney income from housing, the remaining 4 percent. Since these families were relatively young, it is not surprising that only 20 percent had money income other than earnings and only 36 percent nonmoney income from housing. Even when compared with families of similar incomes, those of types 2 and 3 tended to rank low in the proportion receiving such additional income. Those whose years of family life were fewer would not be so likely to have accumulated the investments that yield rent or interest, or the funds necessary for home ownership (table 100).

Families of Types 4 and 5

Type 4, average size 3.51 persons; 0.26 children under 16; 1.24 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 5, average size 5.40 persons; 1.76 children under 16; 1.65 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

All families of types 4 and 5 included at least one member 16 or older; 34 percent had two or more such persons. By definition, families of type 5 might include two or three children under 16; those of type 4, that constituted almost two-thirds of the families, might or might not include one. Forty-five percent of the entire group had no

children under 16, and only 22 percent had as many as two.¹³ Consequently, 64 percent of the persons in these families, other than husband and wife, were 16 or older. In families of type 4, 82.4 percent of such persons were sons and daughters; in families of type 5, 84.6 percent (table 111).

Families of types 4 and 5, then, differed markedly from those of types 2 and 3 in that they included so many potential earners. They differed, too, in the age of husbands, another factor that affects the amount of family income. Average earnings were highest for men in their forties and early fifties in these five cities, and 38 percent of the husbands in the age class 40-49 and 51 percent of those in the age group 50-59 were in families of types 4 and 5.

Median income for families of types 4 and 5 was \$1,954, more than the median for any group except types 8 and 9. In contrast to the families of types 1, 2, 3, and 6, which included relatively fewer potential earners, families of types 4 and 5 showed considerable variation in the amount of their income, as measured by the difference between the first and third quartiles (table 37).

With so many potential earners it is not surprising that 40 percent of the families of types 4 and 5 had two or more breadwinners. Because these secondary earners were so numerous and because their earnings were relatively high, an average of \$413 each, their contributions provided 10.7 percent of the aggregate earnings of this family-type group. Some of the high family incomes reported must have been due to the pooled earnings of several workers. Of these families with incomes of \$2,000 or over, 43 percent had more than one breadwinner. Some must have had three or more since there were 447 earners in these 194 families (tables 43 and 119).

Earning husbands in families of types 4 and 5 netted an average of \$1,788, a larger sum than in any other family-type group. The age of these men was an important factor in the high level of their earnings, since 58 percent were 40 but less than 55 years. Moreover, 39 percent of the families in this group were classed as business and professional, a larger percentage than in other family-type groups. Families of salaried business workers also were numerous (table 42). Families of types 4 and 5 were similar to those of types 1, and 8 and 9, in the proportion of husbands not earning, probably because all three groups included a comparatively large proportion of older men. Of the 60 husbands (6 percent) without earnings in families of types 4 and 5, 34 were 65 or older (tables 103 and 122).

Four out of ten of these families included no children under 16, and all of them had at least one person 16 or older who may have been able to assist the wife in homemaking tasks. Perhaps partly as a consequence of this situation, families of types 4 and 5 ranked next after those of type 1 both in the proportion of wives who did paid work and in the average amount such wives earned. Those who earned, 13 percent of the group, received an average of \$507. However, families of types 4 and 5 differed from those of type 1 in that the proportion of wives who earned tended to decrease in the higher-income classes (table 38).

¹³ Table 108, which shows the distribution of families of each type by number of persons under 16 and 16 or over, presents data for Dodge City, Greeley, Logan, and Provo combined, but not for Billings. In the five cities combined, sons and daughters rooming and boarding in the household were reported by 2 percent of these families (table 47).

TABLE 43.—*Supplementary earners. Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families of speci- fied types ² with supplementary earners			Earnings ³ derived from supplementary earners in families of specified types ²								
				Average per earner			Average per family			Percentage ⁴ of total family earn- ings		
	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All incomes.....	Pct 10	Pct 40	Pct. 16	Dol 277	Dol 413	Dol. 306	Dol 28	Dol 214	Dol 66	Pct 1.6	Pct. 10.7	Pct 4.2
0-999.....	11	33	12	99	105	106	11	45	18	1.6	7.7	2.6
1,000-1,499.....	10	35	11	193	189	190	20	87	30	1.8	7.9	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	9	41	21	328	324	306	31	170	77	1.9	10.9	4.8
2,000-2,999.....	10	43	19	445	448	355	48	242	100	2.1	11.2	4.6
3,000 or over.....	7	43	23	453	746	633	31	433	202	.8	11.3	5.1

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. Of these families, 50 percent had supplementary earners whose average earnings were \$500 per earner, \$481 per family, and were 22.4 percent of the total family earnings for that group. Families of type 1 are not shown because 79 percent of the supplementary earners were wives; their average earnings are shown in table 38.

³ Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class; averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117), regardless of source of earnings.

Sons, daughters, and others (not husband and wife) comprised another group of earners. There were 43 such breadwinners for each 100 families of types 4 and 5, and they made an average of \$516. Thus, they were more than three times as numerous as wives working for money and reported slightly higher average earnings. The result was that their contributions amounted to 11.2 percent of the total earnings of these families (table 44).

Families of this type group had average earnings from all sources amounting to \$1,996, \$147 less than in types 8 and 9, the only type group whose average earnings were higher. The amounts of other income also were high; the average from such sources as rents and interest was \$115, and the average nonmoney income from housing, \$156. An especially large percentage of families of types 4 and 5 had nonmoney income from housing.

Families of Types 6 and 7

Type 6, average size 5.33 persons; 3.34 children under 16; none older
Type 7, average size 7.31 persons; 3.77 children under 16; 1.54 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Families of types 6 and 7 were like those of types 2 and 3 in that all had children under 16. However, 93 percent had three or more children under 16, while families of types 2 and 3 had only one or two. By definition, families of type 7 might also have had persons 16 or

TABLE 44.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of total family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife							
	Per 100 families of types ¹ —		Average ² earnings per earner in families of types ¹ —		Average ³ earnings per family of types ¹ —		Percentage ⁴ they contributed to earnings of families of types ¹ —	
	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	Number 43	Number 15	Dollars 516	Dollars 29"	Dollars 223	Dollars 45	Percent 11 2	Percent 2 8
All incomes.....								
0-999.....	35	10	261	101	90	11	15 5	1.6
1,000-1,499.....	36	11	318	149	116	17	10.5	1.5
1,500-1,999.....	42	12	386	289	163	35	10.4	2.2
2,000-2,999.....	46	26	515	376	236	96	10 9	4.4
3,000 or over.....	53	26	844	548	443	140	11.5	3.5

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Families of types 1, 2 and 3, and 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In families of types 8 and 9 there were 91 earners other than husband and wife per 100 families; their average earnings were \$610 per earner and \$558 per family, and were 26 0 percent of the total family earnings for that group.

² Averages are based on the total number of earners other than husband and wife in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 117), regardless of source of earnings.

older. Actually 33 percent had no such persons, other than husband and wife, and only 24 percent had as many as three. Accordingly, the presence of children under 16 was the outstanding characteristic of the group (table 108).¹⁴

The median income of families of types 6 and 7, \$1,470, was \$130 below that of the much smaller families of types 2 and 3, the other group in which children under 16 were numerically important. Both the median income and the third quartile were lower than for any other group. Almost two-thirds, 62 percent, of the families of the group were of type 6. The heavy representation of this type is one factor in the income position of the two groups, 6 and 7, combined. The type-6 families ranked lowest in median income and resembled those of types 2 and 3 in the concentration of incomes around the median.

Nearly all husbands (98.3 percent) in the families of types 6 and 7 were earners, but they received an average of only \$1,539, which was less than in any group except type 1. Their low earnings are not explained by their age, since only 2 percent were 60 years or over, and only 6 percent were under 30. The proportion in different occupational groups is a more pertinent factor. Forty-five percent of the families were classed as wage-earner—a proportion larger than in any other group. Since so many husbands were principal earners, their occupational distribution would be similar to that of their families.

¹⁴ Only 1 percent of the households of families of types 6 and 7 included sons and daughters rooming and boarding (table 47).

Husbands were sole earners in these families more often than in any group save types 2 and 3, in which children were under 16 and hence too young to help carry the burden of family support. In only 16 percent of the families were there supplementary breadwinners (table 39). Persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older, and therefore presumably available as earners were relatively few; of these, 21.9 percent earned. Fewer than 1 percent of those under 16 were breadwinners. Average earnings of all sons, daughters, and others, both those under 16 and those 16 or older were \$297 and provided only 2.8 percent of the aggregate earnings of all families.

Homemaking for families that were so large and included so many children under 16 must have required a large part of the time of these wives, since only 7 percent did paid work, despite the relatively low-income level of the group. Like the breadwinning wives in families of types 2 and 3, those of types 6 and 7 received rather small amounts, an average of only \$354 for the year.

Husbands, wives, sons, daughters, and others together accounted for an average of 1.21 earners each for the families of types 6 and 7. These earners, one-fifth of all family members, provided the major part of funds for family maintenance. No other family-type group included so few earners in relation to the number of persons to be supported (table 45).

TABLE 45.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ (No.)	Fami- lies	Family members earning					Percentage ² of specified family mem- bers earning				
		All	Hus- bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All types.....	3, 470	4, 327	3, 306	412	38	571	32.9	95.3	11.9	0.9	29.0
1.....	837	900	759	138	-----	3	53.8	90.7	16.5	-----	(3)
2 and 3.....	1, 080	1, 184	1, 071	106	7	-----	32.1	99.2	9.8	.5	-----
4 and 5.....	944	1, 412	884	119	19	390	35.8	93.6	12.6	2.5	29.8
6 and 7.....	480	579	472	35	11	61	19.8	98.3	7.3	.7	21.9
8 and 9.....	129	252	120	14	1	117	27.5	93.0	10.9	.4	30.5

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.

³ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Average earnings of these families were \$1,597; average money income from other sources, \$55; nonmoney income from housing, \$101. A larger percentage of these families than of those of types 1 or 2 and 3 reported nonmoney income from housing; but only types 2 and 3 included a smaller percentage of families with money income from such sources as rent or interest.

Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size 5.31 persons; no children under 16; 3.30 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older
 Type 9, average size 9.40 persons; 4.95 children under 16; 2.54 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

The large families of types 8 and 9 constituted only 4 percent of the sample studied. These were families of five or more persons, with an average size of 7.08 persons for the combined types. Since all the persons in type-8 families were 16 or older and type-9 families averaged 4.54 such persons each, 70 percent of all individuals in the combined group were of this age (tables 107 and 108).

The median income of nonrelief families of types 8 and 9 was \$2,062, the highest median reported. For relief and nonrelief families combined, the median income, \$1,554, ranked second among those of the type groups. Almost one-fourth of the families of types 8 and 9 had received relief during the year (p. 57).

Families of types 8 and 9 reported an average of 1.95 earners or almost twice as many as families of type 1. However, these were large families, an average of 7.08 members. Only 11 percent of the wives and 30.5 percent of the persons (not husband or wife) 16 or older earned. As a consequence, the breadwinners were only a little more than one-fourth (27.5 percent) of all the family members. The number of individuals to be supported by each person earning, therefore, was exceeded only in the large families of type 6 and 7 in which many of the children were too young to earn. Some of the largest families must have been living on relatively low per capita incomes; the average size of family, 8.17 persons, in the income class \$0-\$999, was greater than at any other level (table 46).

TABLE 46.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ persons in families of types 2—					Average ² earners in families of types 1—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)										
All incomes.....	Num- ber 2.02	Num- ber 3.42	Num- ber 4.18	Num- ber 6.07	Num- ber 7.08	Num- ber 1.08	Num- ber 1.10	Num- ber 1.50	Num- ber 1.21	Num- ber 1.95
0-999.....	2.03	3.34	3.93	6.11	8.17	.93	1.10	1.34	1.15	1.22
1,000-1,499.....	2.03	3.39	4.10	5.85	7.14	1.08	1.10	1.45	1.14	1.43
1,500-1,999.....	2.01	3.43	4.24	6.16	6.81	1.17	1.09	1.51	1.25	1.71
2,000-2,999.....	2.01	3.46	4.20	6.23	6.65	1.15	1.11	1.53	1.27	2.24
3,000 or over.....	2.02	3.55	4.31	6.26	7.06	1.12	1.06	1.58	1.32	2.56

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

One-half of these families had only one breadwinner, and one-half had more than one. The sole-earner families constituted more than four-fifths of the families with incomes under \$1,000 as compared with one-third of those with incomes of \$2,000 or more. Earnings of husbands, usually the principal breadwinners, were 64 percent of aggregate family earnings at the upper end of the income scale and 94 percent at the lower.

The 64 families with more than one earner included, in addition to the chief earner, 124 others. These supplementary workers received an average of \$500, which was a larger amount than in any other family-type group. With so many earners for so small a group of families and with so many receiving fairly large amounts, their contributions provided 22.4 percent of aggregate family earnings and helped account for the high rank of the group's median income and of the third quartile.

Another explanation of the higher incomes found in this group is that 37 percent of the families derived their principal earnings from business and professional occupations and only 33 percent from wage-earner. In no group save 4 and 5 were so large a proportion of the families in the former occupations; in none were so small a proportion in the latter.

Seven percent of the husbands in these families were not earning, a proportion larger than for any except type 1, and similar to that in families of types 4 and 5 (table 45). Husbands who were earning made an average of \$1,624, ranking third among the type groups. Their contributions were a markedly lower proportion of aggregate family earnings than in any other type group, 70.5 percent compared with a high of 97.1 percent in families of types 2 and 3. The general income level of the group was affected less by husbands' earnings than were the levels of others, though husbands still were major contributors.

Only 10.9 percent of the wives were breadwinners, despite the fact that 61 percent of them had no children under 16 in their homes. Sons and daughters rather than wives accounted for the large number of earners in these families. There were 91 such persons (other than husband or wife) earning for each 100 families and their average receipts were \$610 each.

Households of the Family-Type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Families in the five type groups differed greatly in size, but only slightly in the extent to which their households included persons other than family members. About half of the families of the three type groups 2 and 3, 4 and 5, and 6 and 7 reported that during the year their households included persons who were not members of the family; in type 1 and in type group 8 and 9 the proportions were smaller, 45 and 40 percent respectively. Either these nonfamily members of the households of types 4 and 5 were more numerous or they stayed longer than in other households because the average number of year-equivalent persons, for the households in which they were reported, was 0.75, an average higher than that of any other type group (table 47).

More of the households of the groups that had young children had paid help for which they provided lodging than did the older families. Fifteen percent of the families of types 2 and 3, and 14 percent of

those of types 6 and 7 had household help living in their homes, as compared with 7 percent or fewer of the other groups (table 112).

TABLE 47.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage ¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ² (No) (1)	Families (2)	Families having in the household ³ —						Average non-family members ⁴ (9)
		Any nonfamily members (3) (4)		Roomers and boarders				
				All types (5) (6)		Sons and daughters (7) (8)		
All types.....	Number 3, 470	Number 1, 698	Percent 49	Number 382	Percent 11	Number 40	Percent 1	Number 0.57
1.....	837	374	45	95	11	12	1	.52
2 and 3.....	1, 050	537	50	95	9	3	(5)	.48
4 and 5.....	944	492	52	134	14	20	2	.75
6 and 7.....	450	243	51	44	9	3	1	.48
8 and 9.....	129	52	40	14	11	2	2	.67

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 112 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

⁴ Year-equivalent persons. For description of method used in computing see table 5, footnote 3.

⁵ 0.50 percent or less.

Intercity Differences in Family Type (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

With respect to the family-type composition of the sample studied, the five cities fall into two groups. In Greeley, Billings, and Dodge City small families were relatively numerous, with 28 percent of the relief and nonrelief families in the two former and 25 percent in the last city composed of husband and wife only (type 1). In the two Utah cities, Logan and Provo, where families were larger, only 15 percent of the families were of this type; families with only one child under 16 (type 2) also were relatively infrequent.

Families of five or more (types 5-9 inclusive), on the other hand, constituted 22 percent of the sample in Greeley and in Billings, and 27 percent in Dodge City, as compared with 44 percent in Logan and 42 percent in Provo. Families of types 6 and 7 were an especially large group in Logan and in Provo, comprising 25 and 24 percent of the total, respectively (table 48).

The income level of the nonrelief families of each type differed considerably in the five cities, but in all except Provo, families of type 5 or types 8 and 9 were highest in median income, with types 4, 8 and 9 combined, or 5 occupying second and third place. In Provo families of type 7 ranked first; type 3, second; and type 5, third. The lowest median income was reported by families of type 1 in Greeley, Logan, and in Provo, and by those of type 6 in Billings and Dodge City. Types 1 and 6 were among the three lowest in median income in all five cities (table 49).

TABLE 48.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by family type of relief and nonrelief families, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city (1)	Families of type 1—									
	All (2)	1 (3)	2 (4)	3 (5)	4 (6)	5 (7)	6 (8)	7 (9)	8 (10)	9 (11)
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Kansas, Dodge City.....	100	25	18	14	16	8	10	6	2	1
Montana, Billings.....	100	28	20	11	19	9	6	4	2	1
Colorado, Greeley.....	100	28	19	14	17	8	5	5	2	2
Utah, Logan.....	100	15	13	14	14	12	13	12	4	3
Utah, Provo.....	100	15	14	14	15	13	14	10	2	3

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.TABLE 49.—*Median income: Median income of families of specified types, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, born native-born]

State and city (1)	Median income of families of type 1—								
	All (2)	1 (3)	2 (4)	3 (5)	4 (6)	5 (7)	6 (8)	7 (9)	8 and 9 (10)
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Combined cities.....	1,648	1,478	1,527	1,684	1,907	2,050	1,418	1,625	2,062
Kansas, Dodge City.....	1,327	1,234	1,284	1,294	1,404	1,812	1,197	1,208	1,688
Montana, Billings.....	1,947	1,776	1,812	1,913	2,234	2,318	1,738	1,750	2,525
Colorado, Greeley.....	1,556	1,319	1,594	1,636	1,839	1,917	1,375	1,750	1,792
Utah, Logan.....	1,486	1,062	1,208	1,539	1,708	2,234	1,319	1,667	1,734
Utah, Provo.....	1,421	1,106	1,260	1,650	1,552	1,575	1,375	1,675	1,562

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Median based on 21 cases.³ Median based on 17 cases.⁴ Median based on 24 cases.⁵ Median based on 14 cases.⁶ Median based on 13 cases.

The families that included relatively few potential earners were more alike in income level from one city to another than were those with greater possibility of variation in the number of earners. Thus, families of type 6 in Billings had a median income only \$541 higher than those in Dodge City, while median income for families of type 4 showed a difference of \$830.

The level of earnings of all families differed from one city to another. Within each city, however, families of type 1 ranked lowest and those of types 8 and 9 ranked highest in average earnings. The positions of the other type groups varied (table 100).

With samples so small as those obtained, an analysis of the sources of family income in relation to income level and family type is impossible for each city separately. However, a general similarity in the family-type pattern in the various cities is indicated by the ranking of the type groups according to the proportion dependent on a single earner. In the four cities studied by this Bureau, there is some variation from city to city in the proportion of one-earner families in a given type group. For example, such families were 90 percent of those of types 6 and 7 in Provo, and only 79 percent in Greeley. However, in all four cities family types 2 and 3 ranked above the others in the proportion having but one breadwinner (table 50).

TABLE 50.—*Sole earners and family earnings: Percentage of families with only one earner, and average family earnings from all individual earners, by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ (No.)	Percentage ² of families having only 1 earner				Average ³ earnings per family from all individual earners			
	Dodge City, Kans.	Greeley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah	Dodge City, Kans.	Greeley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All types-----	Percent 76	Percent 74	Percent 76	Percent 83	Dollars 1,367	Dollars 1,607	Dollars 1,487	Dollars 1,485
1-----	74	72	74	86	1,218	1,267	1,007	1,194
2 and 3-----	90	88	90	94	1,331	1,833	1,476	1,447
4 and 5-----	53	58	60	67	1,576	1,655	1,757	1,520
6 and 7-----	82	79	81	90	1,295	1,510	1,436	1,641
8 and 9-----	53	54	61	63	1,902	2,215	1,822	1,703

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The prevailing type of family dwelling in Dodge City, Greeley, Logan, and Provo was the one-family detached house. Such houses were occupied by 73 percent of the families of Provo, and from 79 to 81 percent of those in the other three cities. Nineteen percent of the Provo families lived in two-family houses, with more of the two-decker than the side-by-side type. In Logan, 12 percent were in two-family houses, and in Dodge City and Greeley, only 9 and 7 percent, respectively. Apartment houses accommodated from 7 to 10 percent of the families in the four cities. Only 2 percent or fewer of the families in the four cities lived in dwelling units in business buildings or in types of dwellings not in the categories given above¹⁵ (table 51).

The great majority of the owned homes were one-family houses. In Dodge City, for example, 90 percent of the home owners lived in such houses, as compared with 76 percent of the renters. Provo was unusual in the relatively large proportion (16 percent) of owning families in other types of living quarters, most of them two-family houses (tables 52 and 125).

¹⁵ These figures are in substantial agreement with those from the Census of 1930 for Logan and Greeley. For Provo, the census reported 85 percent of the families in one-family dwellings, 12 percent in the two-family type, and 3 percent in apartments for three or more families; the percentages shown in 1935-36 by this study were 74, 19, and 7. The smaller proportion of families in one-family dwellings at the later period probably reflects the building of apartment houses and the remodeling of large residences to accommodate two families. Such changes are usual in a city where population increases rapidly as it did in Provo. In Dodge City, there seems to have been a trend in the opposite direction. The percentage of families listed as in one-family dwellings according to the census was 77 as compared with 81 in the study; the percentage in two-family dwellings, 15 as compared with 9; the percentage in dwellings for three or more families, the same as in the study, 8. According to the study, 2 percent of the families were in dwelling units in business buildings or in quarters of other types not already described. A classification of this sort was not made by the census; such dwelling units were classed as one-family, et cetera, according to the number of units in the building. Data for Billings are published in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 51.—*Type of living quarters: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by type of living quarters occupied, and number of owning and renting families by relief status and type of living quarters occupied,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Type of living quarters occupied (1)	All families ²		Owning families		Renting ² families		All families ²		Owning families		Renting ² families	
	Number (2)	Percent (3)	Non-relief (4)	Relief (5)	Non-relief (6)	Relief (7)	Number (8)	Percent (9)	Non-relief (10)	Relief (11)	Non-relief (12)	Relief (13)
DODGE CITY, KANS.							GREELEY, COLO.					
All types.....	888	100	252	56	433	147	618	100	214	20	274	110
1-family house:												
Detached.....	714	81	227	49	323	115	488	79	201	17	196	74
Attached.....	4	(3)	1	0	2	1	19	3	1	1	9	8
2-family house:												
Side-by-side.....	56	7	5	0	40	11	30	5	2	0	20	8
2-decker.....	22	2	8	1	9	4	13	2	5	0	5	3
Apartment in building for—												
3 families.....	25	3	4	2	9	10	15	2	2	2	3	8
4 families.....	26	3	3	0	22	1	12	2	1	0	8	3
5 or more families.....	22	2	2	0	18	2	34	6	1	0	30	3
Dwelling unit in business building.....	9	1	1	1	7	0	6	1	1	0	2	3
Other.....	10	1	1	3	3	3	1	(2)	0	0	1	0
LOGAN, UTAH							PROVO, UTAH					
All types.....	965	100	516	53	309	87	723	100	331	59	233	100
1-family house:												
Detached.....	757	79	451	49	212	45	525	73	274	48	140	63
Attached.....	11	1	6	0	4	1	6	1	6	0	0	0
2-family house:												
Side-by-side.....	81	8	13	1	44	23	53	8	10	4	23	16
2-decker.....	36	4	22	3	10	1	78	11	33	6	29	10
Apartment in building for—												
3 families.....	40	4	17	0	17	6	25	3	5	0	13	7
4 families.....	20	2	4	0	11	5	18	2	2	1	13	2
5 or more families.....	11	1	0	0	7	4	14	2	0	0	12	2
Dwelling unit in business building.....	6	1	3	0	3	0	3	(3)	1	0	2	0
Other.....	3	(3)	0	0	1	2	1	(3)	0	0	1	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Includes families occupying all types of living quarters not elsewhere specified, and 3 families in Dodge City that did not report type of living quarters occupied.

Relatively more of the nonrelief than of the relief families, in each city except Dodge City, were in one-family houses. In each of the four cities, the nonrelief families at the high-income levels tended more to occupy dwellings of this type than did those with low incomes. However, in spite of this tendency, only in Greeley was the proportion of the business and professional group living in one-family houses larger than the proportion of the wage-earner group.

TABLE 52.—*One-family house: Percentage of families occupying one-family houses, by income, by occupation, and by tenure and relief status,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class, occupational group, tenure, and relief status	Dodge City, Kans.	Greeley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Percent 81	Percent 83	Percent 82	Percent 74
Nonrelief families.....				
\$0-\$999.....	79	82	76	69
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	79	77	77	74
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	81	84	84	74
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	86	86	89	79
\$3,000 or over.....	82	93	87	83
Occupational groups, nonrelief.				
Wage-earner.....	84	81	84	74
Clerical.....	77	86	75	74
Business and professional.....	80	83	83	74
Other ²	73	90	78	82
Tenure groups:				
Owning families.....	90	94	89	84
Relief families.....	83	90	92	81
Nonrelief families.....	90	94	89	85
Renting families.....	76	75	66	61
Relief families.....	79	75	53	63
Nonrelief families.....	75	75	70	60

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as pay or gift are included. Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

Home Tenure, Owning Families

Home Ownership by Income and Relief Status

In Logan 60 percent and in Provo 54 percent of the families occupied owned homes, as compared with 35 percent in Dodge City and 38 percent in Greeley. These intercity differences are independent of differences in income; at each income level, a larger proportion of home-owning families were found in Logan and Provo than in the other two cities. The larger families in the Utah cities may have encouraged ownership; but so marked a difference seems to indicate differences in standards of living and prevalent customs (table 126).

In each city, home owners were relatively more numerous among nonrelief than among relief families, and among those at the top than at the bottom of the income scale. For example, in Greeley 16 percent of the relief families, 38 percent of the nonrelief families with incomes under \$1,000, and 69 percent of those with incomes of \$3,000 or over lived in owned homes.

Home Ownership by Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

In each of the four cities the occupational group that included the families of farmers and those without earnings had a larger proportion of home owners than the three major occupational groups, probably because so many of the former were older. Business and professional families ranked second in home ownership. In Dodge City, the clerical group ranked below the wage-earner; but in the three other cities, these two groups ranked about the same (table 126).

Samples are too small to permit analysis of the extent of home ownership in the various occupational groups by income level in individual cities, but table 53 shows the proportion of home-owning families within each group for the five cities of this region. Since only 44 percent of the nonrelief families in Billings owned their homes, the percentage of home-owning families in the five-city unit is a little smaller than it would have been had the four other cities been combined. However, relationships among occupational groups at each income level probably are not affected by the inclusion of data from Billings.

TABLE 53.—*Home ownership: Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by occupation and income and by family type and income,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ² of families occupying owned homes								
	All families	Occupational groups ³			Family-type groups—				
		Wage- earner	Clerical	Busi- ness and profes- sional	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All incomes.....	Percent 48	Percent 43	Percent 41	Percent 56	Percent 41	Percent 36	Percent 63	Percent 54	Percent 64
0-999.....	37	32	24	41	39	20	52	39	61
1,000-1,499.....	41	42	32	42	34	29	60	50	52
1,500-1,999.....	42	44	36	46	32	34	55	54	57
2,000-2,999.....	59	67	53	57	51	48	67	67	73
3,000 or over.....	69	71	63	70	65	63	74	72	71

¹ Includes families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ Of the families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators, not shown by income, 71 percent occupied owned homes.

The proportion of business and professional families owning homes did not differ significantly from the proportion of wage-earner families with similar incomes, but clerical families were markedly below them in the four-city group. Clerical families, since they tended to be younger than those in business and professions, had had less time to build up financial reserves; but they were not enough younger than the wage-earner group to account for the differences in the proportion owning homes at every income level. Since clerical families showed the same tendency in the Pacific region, it seems likely that they had other wants more urgent than home ownership. The larger proportion of home owners among wage-earner than among clerical families may reflect a preference of the former group for this type of investment. There is a strong feeling among certain socioeconomic groups that old-age security is achieved in part by owning one's home.

Home Ownership by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Homes were owned by relatively fewer families of types 2 and 3 than by any other group. This tendency is shown both by the group

as a whole and at specific income levels. Thus, in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499, only 29 percent owned their homes, compared with 60 percent of the families of types 4 and 5 and 50 percent or more of those in the groups 6 and 7, and 8 and 9. It may be that the greater youth of families of types 2 and 3 is one of the explanations of the group differences; 72 percent of the husbands were under 40 while two-thirds or more of the husbands of types 4 and 5 and of 8 and 9 were in the age class 40–59. Since some investment is necessary for home ownership under any plan of purchase, it is not surprising that more of the older than of the younger family-type groups lived in owned homes (table 53).

Mortgages on Owned Homes (Nonrelief Families)

Of the owned homes in Provo, 61 percent were mortgaged, as compared with 50 percent in Dodge City, 48 in Greeley, and 46 in Logan. Logan and Provo were much alike in the size, income level, and age of the families studied. However, since the population of Provo increased by almost one-half from 1920 to 1930 while that of Logan changed little, the relatively large number of mortgaged homes in the former city is probably related to the large proportion of recent arrivals.

Some of the families that owned homes may have had them long enough to have paid off a substantial part of the mortgage. In Logan, where the sample of home-owning families was sufficiently large to indicate differences in mortgage status associated with income level, 65 percent of the owning families with incomes below \$1,000 and 59 percent of those with incomes of \$3,000 or more had no mortgages on their homes. At intermediate levels, the proportion of owned homes that were mortgage free was smaller, ranging from 40 to 53 percent. The higher proportion of mortgage-free homes found among owners at the extremes of the income distribution probably was related to the larger proportion of older families at these economic levels (table 129).

Home Tenure, Renting Families

Monthly Rent (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Approximately one-half of all renting families in the nonrelief group in these five small cities paid rentals of less than \$20 a month. An even larger proportion, 84 percent, of the home-renting families with incomes below \$1,000 kept their rent bills under \$20. In the higher-income group, \$1,000–\$1,999, the proportion of families paying such low rents was smaller, 46 percent; 43 percent paid rentals in the class \$20–\$29. At the income level, \$3,000 or more, all renting families paid rentals exceeding \$20; 21 percent were in the rental class \$20–\$29; 45 percent in the class, \$30–\$39; and 34 percent paid rents of \$40 or more (fig. 9).

The average rental paid by families in each of the four cities fell within the narrow range, \$16 to \$20. In Dodge City, where the low-income level of the families studied reflected the general economic

condition of the area, the average rent paid was only \$16 a month. In both Logan and Provo, cities so alike in many other respects, the average was \$17; Greeley ranked highest, with an average rental of \$20. Even at the same income level, Greeley families paid higher average rents than did those in the three other cities. Rents paid by relief families were considerably less than those paid by the non-relief; the averages for the former group in the four cities ranged from \$9 in Dodge City to \$14 in Greeley; averages for the latter, from a low of \$18 to a high of \$23 (table 128).

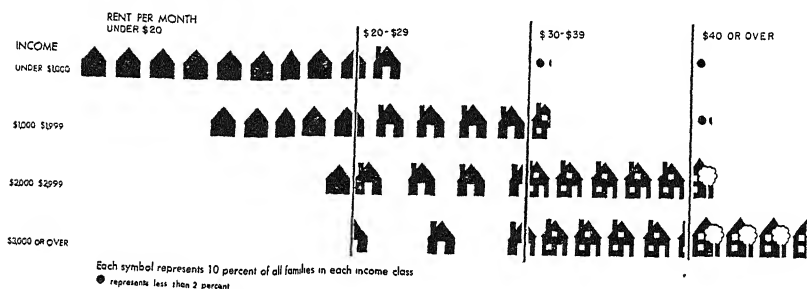


FIGURE 9.—Rents paid by nonrelief families, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36.

In the individual cities as in the city unit, the amount spent for rent increased with ability to pay. In Logan for example, only 23 percent of the rentals reported by families with incomes below \$1,000 were \$20 or more, while 92 percent of those paid by families with incomes of \$2,000 or more reached or exceeded this amount.

Rent as a Percentage of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Although the renting families with higher incomes paid more for housing than did those with less to spend, rents did not increase proportionately with income. At the lowest-income level, under \$250, some families found their rent bills more than their incomes. In the \$250-\$499 income class, rent claimed so large a share of total income that some families could not meet their living expenses without going into debt or drawing on savings. In the \$750-\$1,249 income groups rent took about 20 percent of income, and in the class \$1,250-\$1,499, about 16 percent. The downward trend persisted with increasing income; the small group of families whose incomes reached or passed \$3,500 reported rentals that averaged only about one-tenth of what they made during the year (table 54).

Rents averaged 17 percent of the incomes of nonrelief families in Greeley and only 15 percent in Dodge City. This difference between the two cities persisted at practically all income levels, indicating that levels of rent were higher in the former than in the latter community and that renting families had to budget a larger part of their incomes for housing. In Logan and in Provo the average was 16 percent. In all four cities this average proportion was considerably less than the 20 percent that is often suggested in budget plans. Only among families with incomes around \$1,000 did the actual average approximate the suggested figure. Families in the lower-income classes

apparently could not find acceptable dwellings for as little as one-fifth of their incomes, while those with more to spend could pay their rents and still have more than four-fifths of their funds left for other purchases.

TABLE 54.—*Rent and income: Number of renting families and percentage of their total income spent for rent, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Renting families ¹				Percentage of total income spent for rent			
	Dodge City, Kans.	Greeley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah	Dodge City, Kans.	Greeley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number 429	Number 272	Number 291	Number 232	Percent 15	Percent 17	Percent 16	Percent 16
All incomes.....								
0-249.....	5	2	2	1	91	(²)	(²)	(²)
250-499.....	9	6	20	8	29	60	30	38
500-749.....	32	14	29	13	22	26	27	24
750-999.....	68	38	47	44	17	22	20	19
1,000-1,249.....	96	57	62	48	20	20	18	18
1,250-1,499.....	52	34	29	22	15	17	16	16
1,500-1,749.....	62	27	33	31	14	18	16	16
1,750-1,999.....	30	33	17	26	13	17	13	15
2,000-2,249.....	21	20	18	10	14	16	14	15
2,250-2,499.....	15	8	7	11	14	14	12	14
2,500-2,999.....	20	12	14	7	12	15	15	13
3,000-3,499.....	9	10	6	2	10	13	16	(²)
3,500-3,999.....	4	6	2	4	12	11	(²)	9
4,000 or over.....	6	5	5	5	9	8	7	7

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the date of interview and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: In Dodge City, 4 families; in Greeley, 2 families; in Logan, 18 families; and in Provo, 1 family.

² Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Rentals and Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Since the wage-earner families ranked lowest in median income among the three major occupational groups, and the business and professional highest, and since expenditures for rent tend to reflect ability to pay, it was to be expected that families in the former occupations would find living quarters renting for less than those occupied by the latter. This situation obtained in all four cities; for wage earners, average rents were between \$15 and \$18; for clerical families, between \$19 and \$24; and for business and professional families, between \$24 and \$27. Relatively few of the families in the fourth occupational group were renters, and, as a consequence, it is difficult to determine the position of their average rents in relation to those of the other groups.

The amount spent for rent by families in these various occupational groups in each of the four cities did not, however, depend wholly on income. At the same income level, wage-earner families spent less than business and professional families. For example, in the income group \$1,500-\$1,999, the rentals of the former group averaged from \$17 to \$22 in the four cities, while those of the latter averaged \$22 to \$27. Probably the standard of living of business and professional

families emphasized housing somewhat more than did the standard of wage earners. Moreover, many of the wage-earner families at the upper-income levels received fairly large contributions from secondary earners, and the pattern of their spending may have been affected by the wants and needs of breadwinning sons and daughters.

Rentals and Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

In all the cities except Provo, families of types 6 and 7 paid less for rent than did the other type groups while families of types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9, tended to pay more. The housing economies of families of types 6 and 7, compared with types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9, undoubtedly were related to their lower-income level. There is evidence of a tendency for families of types 6 and 7 to pay lower rents than others at the same income levels; however, the samples in the individual cities are too small to warrant conclusions from such a comparison (table 127).

Monthly Rental Values of Owned Homes (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Home owners were asked to estimate the monthly rental values of their dwellings, taking account of the amounts paid by neighbors who rented similar living quarters. The average values were as follows: Dodge City, \$22; Greeley, \$33; Logan, \$30; Provo, \$27 (table 126).

The rental values that owners assigned to their homes were higher than the rents paid by families at similar income levels. In Logan, for example, average rental values of owned homes were from 13 to 59 percent higher than average rents paid by families in the same income class. The owners may have selected better dwellings than did renters with the same incomes, because an owned home is expected to serve family needs for many years. It is also possible that owners' estimates of the value of their own property were subject to an upward bias.

Business and professional and wage-earner families differed more in the average rental values reported for owned homes than in the average rents they paid. Income undoubtedly was an important factor in the high average rental values reported by the former group, but the samples are too small for a comparison with families of other occupational groups at similar income levels.

Family-type groups differed less in average rental values reported for owned homes than in average rents paid. However, families of types 6 and 7 tended to rank below types 4 and 5 and types 8 and 9 in the rental values of their owned homes, as they did in their rent expenditures.

SECTION 3. VILLAGE FAMILIES IN THE PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN REGION

Villages Studied

Description of Communities

The 22 villages chosen for study in the Plains and Mountain States fall into two groups. The more easterly group in North Dakota and Kansas includes villages in the wheat-growing area. The more westerly group in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado is from a broad area in which range livestock is the principal type of farming.

The North Dakota villages are in the east-central and southeast part of the State, west of the Red River Valley. Casselton, Coopers-town, Finley, Hatton, Hillsboro, Hope, Lidgerwood, Mayville, and Portland were selected in this section. The Kansas villages, all in the western extremity of the area known as the central-Kansas wheat belt, are Bucklin, Cimarron, Fowler, Kinsley, Meade, and Spearville. The wheat area in which these villages are located is somewhat more thickly populated than the cattle-range area. Three of the villages are in the same counties as cities which are fairly large for this region, Dodge City, Kans., and Fargo, N. Dak. The other counties represented, with population density ranging from 7.0 to 14.6 persons per square mile in 1930, include a number of small settlements—a characteristic feature of these sections of North Dakota and Kansas. Of the 15 villages chosen to represent the area, 7 had fewer than 1,000 inhabitants in 1930; 7 had from 1,000 to 2,000; and only 1 had more than 2,000.

This group of villages was closely linked, economically, with the surrounding wheat-farming country. Crop failures had been numerous since the summer of 1930, and the year of the study was an especially bad one for the farmers in these sections. Having few resources other than farm business, these villages suffered considerable loss of prosperity.

The second group of villages, in the range-livestock area, includes Forsyth in Montana; Belle Fourche and Sturgis in western South Dakota; and Glenwood Springs, Meeker, Redcliff, and Rifle in Colorado. These villages are in counties characterized by sparse population. Rio Blanco County, Colo., in which Meeker is located, had only 0.9 persons per square mile; and Butte County, S. Dak., the most thickly populated of all, had only 3.8 inhabitants for each square mile. Settlements are few, and the villages chosen represent the majority of those large enough for study within these counties. Of the seven selected, five were in the population class 1,000–1,999; one had more than 2,000, and one had fewer than 1,000 inhabitants.

The South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages were in a more favorable economic situation. With the exception of three Colorado villages, they are trading centers in typical cattle-range country where settlements are few, and, therefore, have more economic functions

than villages of similar size in more thickly populated localities. Moreover, ample snow had improved the cattle ranges in the surrounding country, so that the farmers, although far from prosperous by most standards, had more to spend at the time of this study than in the years immediately preceding. The farming area surrounding Rifle, Glenwood Springs, and Redcliff, Colo., is part of a narrow irrigated strip along the Colorado River known for its tree fruit and berries. Tourist attractions, mines, and related enterprises added to the economic opportunities of the families in these villages.

Size of Sample

The first or record-card sample in the Plains and Mountain villages, as in all villages studied, was planned to include all families. After the preliminary interview, certain families were eliminated from the second or income sample, chiefly those not native-white and those that did not include both husband and wife.

Acceptable schedules were obtained from 1,091 nonrelief and 374 relief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and from 871 nonrelief and 165 relief families in the villages of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. Approximately 3,500 addresses were visited to obtain the record-card sample in the former group of villages, and 2,500 in the latter. Approximately two-fifths of those families from whom record cards were obtained were ineligible for the income study. Foreign-born, one-person families, and the broken families or others in which there were not a husband and wife, were the major groups among the ineligible. Of those eligible, about one-fifth were unable or unwilling to furnish the facts needed for filling the income schedules. However, available information indicates that the omission of those families from which successful interviews could not be obtained did not seriously affect the findings of the study as a whole, though there may have been a slight underrepresentation of the high-income families, especially the professional group. (See pp. 303-314 for a more detailed evaluation of the income sample.)

TABLE 55.—*Size of family: Number and percentage distribution of relief and non-relief families by number of persons in family, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons in family ¹ (number) (1)	North Dakota-Kansas		South Dakota-Montana-Colo- rado		Persons in family ¹ (number) (1)	North Dakota-Kansas		South Dakota-Montana-Colo- rado	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All families ²	1,465	100	1,036	100	All families—Continued				
2.....	324	22	286	27	6.....	112	8	80	8
3.....	359	25	258	25	7.....	89	6	34	4
4.....	302	21	231	22	8.....	39	2	14	1
5.....	198	13	116	11	9 or more.....	42	3	17	2

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Includes 3 nonrelief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 3 nonrelief families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income. These families are excluded from all subsequent tables unless otherwise indicated.

Characteristics of Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Size of Family

The village families studied in North Dakota and Kansas, with an average size of 4.06 persons, were larger than those in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado that averaged 3.72 members. Families of four or more members accounted for 53 percent of those in the former as compared with 48 in the latter villages; families of only two persons, on the other hand, constituted 22 and 27 percent, respectively (table 55).

The families with one or two children under 16 comprised 43 percent of the group in both village units. Differences in average size of family in the two units are accounted for in large part by the proportions of families with no children under 16 and of those with three or more. Thus, only 35 percent of the North Dakota-Kansas village families included no children under 16 as compared with 40 percent of the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado village group, while 22 percent of the former and 17 percent of the latter families had three or more children in this age class (table 143).

Families in the villages in the wheat-growing area also had more members of 16 or older to help increase their size advantage. They had an average of 0.58 persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, while families in the more westerly cattle area had only 0.45. In the villages, as in the cities, almost 9 out of 10 of these family members were sons or daughters, most of them in the 16-29 year age class (table 142).

Neither village sample included so large a proportion of families of five or more members as were found in the two Utah cities. Compared with the small families of Greeley, however, those in both groups of villages were relatively large.

Age of Husbands and of Wives

In general, the village families tended to be older than those in cities, although the contrast between the two types of communities was less marked than in some regions because of the older families of Greeley. Forty-two percent of the husbands in the families of North Dakota-Kansas villages and 44 percent of those in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado were under 40, as compared with from 46 to 49 percent in Provo, Logan, and Dodge City. Conversely, husbands 60 or older were relatively more numerous in the villages than in these three cities. In Greeley, the relative number of husbands of this age was even greater than in the villages (table 56)

TABLE 56.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	North Dakota-Kansas						South Dakota-Montana-Colorado					
	Distribution by age of husbands in—			Distribution by age of wives in—			Distribution by age of husbands in—			Distribution by age of wives in—		
	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families	All families	Non-relief families	Relief families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100
All ages.....	(1)	0	1	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	0	2	1	5
Under 20.....	13	12	15	25	23	29	17	16	21	27	27	23
20-29.....	29	28	29	29	31	26	27	28	19	26	29	20
30-39.....	27	29	24	24	24	24	24	25	20	22	22	21
40-49.....	17	17	18	14	13	14	16	16	16	14	13	16
50-59.....	6	5	7	4	5	2	7	6	12	5	5	5
60-64.....	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	6	3	2	3
65-69.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	1
70-74.....	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	(1)	(1)	1
75 or older.....												

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Households

In the villages, as in the cities, almost one-half of the families had persons who were not members of the family group in their households during the year. The village and city samples in this region were strikingly similar in the proportion of households that included guests, paid help, and roomers and boarders. More than one-third of the families in each sample had guests at some time during the year. The average time such guests were in the household, however, was longest in the five-city unit, and shortest in the North Dakota-Kansas villages. Sons and daughters who kept their finances separate from the family group and paid for room and board were as infrequent in the villages as in the cities (tables 57 and 144).

In the households that included nonfamily members, the average number of such persons on a year-equivalent basis was 0.43 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 0.45 in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado—the equivalent of one person for 22 and 23 weeks, respectively. If these persons had been distributed among all families they would have averaged only 0.27 and 0.20 in the two groups of villages, making the average size of the households only a little larger than the average size of the families.

TABLE 57.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number and percentage¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having in the household 1—						Average non-family members 2
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS								
All families.....	Number 1,462	Number 708	Percent 48	Number 206	Percent 14	Number 13	Percent 1	Number 0.42
Relief families.....	374	116	31	37	10	0	0	.24
Nonrelief families.....	1,088	592	54	169	16	13	1	.46
Income classes:								
\$0-\$999.....	421	203	48	68	16	12	3	.43
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	205	155	53	49	17	1	(4)	.44
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	189	109	58	31	16	0	0	.52
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	136	92	68	15	11	0	0	.33
\$3,000 or over.....	47	33	70	6	13	0	0	.93
Occupational groups:								
Wage-earner.....	319	139	44	40	13	4	1	.41
Clerical.....	182	91	50	30	16	1	1	.48
Business and professional.....	514	329	64	97	19	8	2	.51
Other 3.....	73	33	45	2	3	0	0	.16
Family-type groups:								
Type 1.....	270	153	57	51	19	2	1	.49
Types 2 and 3.....	344	198	58	51	15	1	(4)	.39
Types 4 and 5.....	256	143	56	45	18	7	3	.56
Types 6 and 7.....	178	87	49	19	11	2	1	.38
Types 8 and 9.....	40	11	28	3	7	1	2	.62
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All families.....	1,033	470	45	131	13	15	1	.45
Relief families.....	165	33	20	10	6	2	1	.50
Nonrelief families.....	868	437	50	121	14	13	1	.44
Income classes:								
\$0-\$999.....	234	88	38	26	11	1	(4)	.36
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	215	108	50	24	11	2	1	.34
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	182	89	49	31	17	5	3	.45
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	154	97	63	26	17	3	2	.60
\$3,000 or over.....	83	55	66	14	17	2	2	.51
Occupational groups:								
Wage-earner.....	359	158	44	40	11	3	1	.32
Clerical.....	141	75	53	22	16	3	2	.37
Business and professional.....	332	185	56	57	17	7	2	.60
Other 3.....	36	19	53	2	6	0	0	.25
Family-type groups:								
Type 1.....	261	120	46	42	16	8	3	.62
Types 2 and 3.....	277	147	53	33	12	2	1	.35
Types 4 and 5.....	210	114	54	31	15	3	1	.34
Types 6 and 7.....	100	46	46	10	10	0	0	.51
Types 8 and 9.....	20	10	50	5	2	0	0	.67

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 144 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts in column 3 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

⁵ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

Family Income

Income Levels of All Village Families

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

The families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages had lower incomes than any city or village group studied in the Plains and Mountain region. More than one-fourth (26 percent) had received relief at some time during the year, and an even larger number (28 percent), though independent of relief, had incomes below \$1,000. Median income for the group of relief and nonrelief families combined was only \$918. This group of villages was unlike any other community studied in the region in the large concentration of families at low-income levels. Dodge City, near the Kansas villages, and, like them, dependent on wheat-growing farm country, had a lower median income, \$1,109, than any of the other communities except this village group; but even there relief families were only 23 percent of all, and those with incomes under \$1,000, but not receiving relief, only 20 percent (tables 58 and 130).

TABLE 58.—*Family income: Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	North Dakota-Kansas		South Dakota-Montana-Colorado		Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	North Dakota-Kansas		South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent		Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
All families.....	1,462	100	1,033	100	Nonrelief families—Con.	148	10	115	11
Relief families.....	374	26	165	16	1,250-1,499.....	107	7	102	9
Nonrelief families.....	1,088	74	868	84	1,500-1,749.....	82	6	80	8
0-249.....	19	1	9	1	1,750-1,999.....	60	4	49	5
250-499.....	68	5	38	4	2,000-2,249.....	37	3	41	4
500-749.....	139	9	97	9	2,250-2,499.....	39	3	64	6
750-999.....	195	13	90	9	2,500-2,999.....	19	1	27	3
1,000-1,249.....	147	10	100	9	3,000-3,499.....	11	1	18	2
					3,500-3,999.....	17	1	38	4
					4,000 or over ¹				

¹ Largest income reported: North Dakota-Kansas villages, over \$20,000; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, over \$20,000.

In the seven villages of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, the median income of native-white, unbroken families (relief and non-relief combined) was \$1,288, and the relief group was only 16 percent of the total. This group of village families, therefore, was more similar in median income to Greeley (median income, \$1,243) and to Logan (median income, \$1,274) than to the wheat-area villages or Dodge City. However, when Billings with its high median income was combined with the other four cities, the median income for the five-city group, relief and nonrelief families, was \$132 above that for the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages.

The difference between the median-income figures for the two groups of villages suggests that location may be as important a factor in the income levels of families of a community as degree of urbanization. Tourist resorts, mines, and related enterprises, in addition to trade with nearby farmers, offered better economic opportunities to some of the village families in Colorado, than did the businesses of Dodge City, so many of which depended solely on the surrounding farm country. It must be recalled, however, that the incomes of families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and Dodge City were lower during the year of the study than in more favorable crop years.

Estimates of Median Income of All Families (Eligible and Ineligible, Relief and Nonrelief Combined)

The median incomes of the native-white, unbroken families in the two groups of villages were higher than they would have been had all families been studied, since the excluded ineligible groups (the foreign-born, one-person, and broken families) usually are in the lower-income half of the population. On the basis of the study of the ineligible groups in the small cities, estimates were made of the median incomes of all families (eligible and ineligible, relief and nonrelief) in these villages as follows:

<i>Estimated median income</i>	<i>Village group</i>
\$1,110-----	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado
840-----	North Dakota-Kansas

The inclusion of the ineligible families served to reduce the median income of the more westerly villages by about \$180 and of those in the wheat area by about \$80. These medians are less reliable than those for the eligible families based upon data from large samples, but they serve to indicate the sort of adjustment that should be made if data from the samples studied are to be used in describing the economic status of all families in these communities. (See Appraisal, p. 311.)

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Eligible, Nonrelief)

The group of nonrelief families, like the relief and nonrelief combined, had especially low incomes in the villages of the wheat-growing area, with a median of only \$1,209. Those in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages had a slightly higher median income, \$1,467. The median income of the corresponding group of small-city families, \$1,648, was highest of the three. However, many of the high-income city families were in Billings; the nonrelief group both in Dodge City and in Provo had a median income below that of the village families in the cattle country (table 130). Estimates of the median incomes of all nonrelief families, the eligible and ineligible combined, are given for both village units in the Appraisal (p. 311).

Families at the upper end of the income scale were especially few in the villages, as compared with the cities. Only 5 percent of the nonrelief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 9 percent in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado had incomes of \$3,000 or more, compared with 14 percent of the families in the combined small cities (table 131).

The wheat-area villages showed less dispersion of families when classed by income than did either the other group of villages or the small cities. As in all communities, some incomes were high and some low, but the middle half of the incomes of the North Dakota-Kansas village families were within a comparatively narrow range of \$925. The more varied economic opportunities in villages of the range-livestock area resulted in a wider dispersion; the middle half of the families had incomes within a range of \$1,149. The five-city unit was most varied of the three groups, since it reflected both the low incomes of Dodge City and the comparatively high incomes of Billings. The range that included the middle half of the incomes in this combined-city unit was \$1,229.

Inequalities in the distribution of aggregate income, noted in the cities, were also found in the two village units. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 26 percent of the nonrelief families that had incomes below \$1,000 received only 10 percent of the group's aggregate income, while the 4 percent with incomes of \$4,000 or more had 17 percent. Only in the income class \$1,500-\$1,999 was the percentage of families represented approximately the same as the percentage of income received (fig. 10).

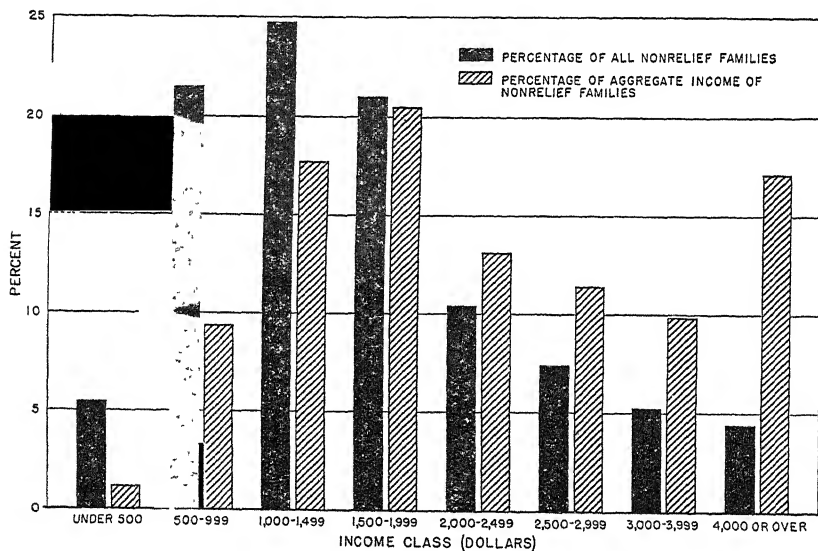


FIGURE 10.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of nonrelief families and of aggregate income of nonrelief families classified by income, South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 1935-36.

In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, the 38 percent of the nonrelief families that were below the \$1,000-income line were supported by only 18 percent of the group's aggregate income, while the 5 percent above the \$3,000-income level controlled 18 percent. Thus the relatively small number of families with incomes of \$3,000 or more had approximately the same share of the aggregate income as the large low-income group. It is noteworthy that these families with incomes

of \$3,000 or more had practically the same share of aggregate income as did those with incomes of \$4,000 or more in the other village group.

Size of Family by Income Level (Nonrelief Families)

The general tendency for families of the nonrelief group to be larger in the upper-income classes, observed for the cities of this region, held for villages as well. The average number of persons 16 or older increased with income class more than did the average number of those under 16. In villages as well as in cities, children under 16 tended to be relatively most numerous in the middle-income classes, while the highest averages for number of persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife) were found at the upper end of the income scale (table 132).

Sources of Income (Nonrelief Families)

In the villages, as in the cities, the amount of family income depended largely upon what family members could earn. Almost nine-tenths of family income consisted of earnings, 89 percent in North Dakota-Kansas villages, 87 in South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, and 89 in the combined cities. Families without earnings were few, from 4 to 2 percent of the total in the three groups, and in the villages, as well as in the cities, those that depended solely on other sources for their incomes were concentrated in the lowest-income classes (table 133).

The lower incomes in North Dakota-Kansas villages, as compared with those in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, are due largely to differences in the amount of earnings. Average earnings in the former group of villages were \$1,277, as compared with an average of \$1,548 in the latter group (table 148).

Relatively more of the North Dakota-Kansas village families received such income as rents, interests, or pensions, 30 percent as compared with 26 percent of those in the other village unit. Differences between communities in the proportion of families receiving such income often are related to differences in income, but families of the wheat-area villages tended to rank high in the proportion of such recipients when compared with those of the same income level in the other village group. The amount received from such sources by families in these wheat-area villages was small; it would have averaged only \$93 had it been evenly divided among all, while the average in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages would have been \$115 (table 136).

The two groups of villages and the cities were alike in that nearly half of the families, 47 percent in the combined cities and in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 46 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado group, received nonmoney income by occupying owned homes. The value of home-produced food was an additional source of nonmoney income for village families; it was not included in the income reports of city families because the amount was small in most of the cities studied.

Some food was produced for home consumption by 55 percent of the North Dakota-Kansas village families and 31 percent of those in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. Average nonmoney income

from home-produced food was a little higher in the former group of villages than in the latter, \$22, as compared with \$19. Probably the lack of rainfall and the dependence on irrigation in these sections of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado affected the food-production programs of village families, since only about one-fourth had gardens. About 5 percent produced milk and 9 percent, eggs for home consumption; in North Dakota and Kansas these percentages were a little higher, 9 and 11, respectively (table 137).

In both groups of villages, earnings were a larger proportion of total income at intermediate-income levels than at the extremes of the scale. In both groups, money income from sources other than earnings was a larger proportion of aggregate income at the lower end of the income scale than at intermediate levels, not because the average amount was great but rather because earnings were so small (fig. 11).

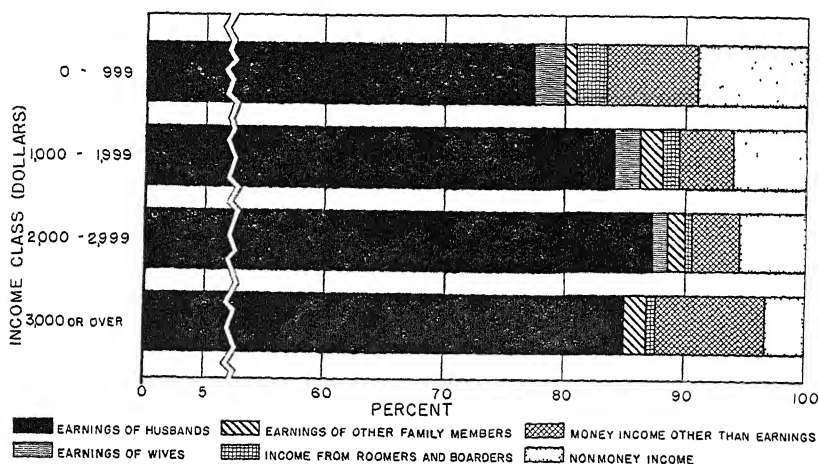


FIGURE 11.—Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of aggregate family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, North Dakota-Kansas villages, 1935-36.

Nonmoney income from owned homes and from home-produced food also represented a larger share of the aggregate income of the families with incomes under \$1,000 than of the higher-income families in both village units. The homes of these lower-income families were less valuable and imputed income from them did not represent as much as \$50 of the average total income of all families, owners and nonowners combined, at this level. However, for the group of owners, value of occupancy of their homes during the year was considerably higher and doubtless represented a substantial contribution to their small money incomes.

Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Differences in opportunities for earning in part explain the lower incomes of the North Dakota-Kansas village families. Only 13 percent of the families in these villages had more than one earner, as compared with 19 percent of the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado group. The relative infrequency of multiple-earner families in the former villages was especially marked at income levels of \$1,500 or more. Approximately one-fifth (21 percent) of the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado families that reached these income levels had two or more earners.

TABLE 59.—*Principal and supplementary earners: Percentage of families having principal and supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families having—		Average ² earnings				Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from—	
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Per earner		Per family		Principal earner	Supplementary earner
			Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS								
All incomes.....	Percent 96	Percent 13	Dollars 1, 287	Dollars 216	Dollars 1, 225	Dollars 34	Percent 96 0	Percent 2 6
0-999.....	90	13	596	95	335	14	94 4	2 5
1,000-1,499.....	97	15	1, 072	212	1, 042	39	95 1	3 5
1,500-1,999.....	100	11	1, 503	316	1, 503	43	95 8	2 8
2,000-2,999.....	100	10	2, 064	424	2, 064	47	97 4	2 2
3,000 or over.....	98	15	5, 125	389	5, 016	99	97 1	1 9
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All incomes.....	96	19	1, 516	348	1, 457	72	94 1	4 7
0-999.....	91	17	586	138	531	25	93 2	4 3
1,000-1,499.....	99	18	1, 100	250	1, 086	50	94 5	4 4
1,500-1,999.....	99	18	1, 502	259	1, 476	50	95 8	3 2
2,000-2,999.....	98	25	1, 951	541	1, 913	151	91 3	7 2
3,000 or over.....	96	19	4, 291	809	4, 136	166	95 5	3 8

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Averages in columns 4 and 5 are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class (tables 149 and 151); averages in columns 6 and 7 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 148).

In the families with but 1 breadwinner this role was practically always filled by the husband. In only 11 of 899 sole-earner families in the wheat-area villages did another person assume this responsibility, and in only 6 of 670 such families in the groups studied in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. As in the cities, the families in which the role of sole earner was carried by a family member other than the husband were largely those with low incomes (table 60).

TABLE 60.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only 1 and with more than 1 earner, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage ¹ of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1	1 only		More than 1
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>
All incomes.....	* 1,088	899	888	7	137	83	82	13
0-999.....	421	326	319	5	52	77	76	13
1,000-1,499.....	295	243	242	0	44	82	82	15
1,500-1,999.....	189	168	166	1	21	89	88	11
2,000-2,999.....	136	123	122	1	13	90	90	10
3,000 or over.....	47	39	39	0	7	83	83	15
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All incomes.....	* 868	670	664	2	164	77	76	19
0-999.....	234	173	171	2	39	74	73	17
1,000-1,499.....	215	174	172	0	38	81	80	18
1,500-1,999.....	182	147	147	0	32	81	81	18
2,000-2,999.....	154	112	111	0	39	73	72	25
3,000 or over.....	83	64	63	0	16	77	76	19

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.² Includes 40 families that had no income from earnings, and 12 families whose only earnings were not attributable to individual earners.³ Includes 23 families that had no income from earnings, 10 families whose only earnings were not attributable to individual earners, and 1 family whose only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.

Husbands were principal earners in 9 out of 10 village families since they usually carried the major part of the burden of family support even when others were breadwinners. The role of supplementary earner was usually filled by someone other than the husband. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages only 8.5 percent of the wives were breadwinners contrasted with 12.5 percent in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. Since women's work in the two Utah cities probably was influenced more by local custom than by either family-income level or the availability of jobs, the percentage of wives earning in the five combined cities, 11.9, does not afford a basis of comparison between urban and village conditions in this region. The South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages included almost as many breadwinning wives as did Dodge City and Greeley in which 13 and 15 percent, respectively, were earning (table 61).

Wives seldom were sole earners in these village families; as a rule they supplemented the earnings of their husbands. In the wheat-area villages, only 7 out of the 93 breadwinning wives were unaided by others; 85 had earning husbands; only 1 worked as a supplementary earner with some person other than her husband in the role of principal earner. The number of earning wives would have been augmented considerably had those in families with roomers and boarders been

credited with the net receipts from this enterprise. Of 169 families having roomers and boarders, only 23 reported that the wife had earnings from other employment; if, in the remaining 146 families, earnings from this enterprise had been credited to the wives, the number of breadwinning wives would have been more than doubled. A similar situation was found in the other group of villages (table 152).

The South Dakota-Montana-Colorado village sample included only 41 persons, 16 or older, other than husband and wife, for each 100 families, as compared with 52 such persons for each 100 families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages. However, more of these persons were earning in the former than in the latter villages, as the former group had 9 sons, daughters, and others earning for each 100 families and the latter 8 (tables 62 and 63).

TABLE 61.—*Husbands and wives as earners: Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage ¹ of families with income from—		Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—		Percentage ¹ of families in which—			
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband was—		Wife was—	
						Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS									
All incomes.....	Number 1,088	Percent 93.9	Percent 8.5	Percent 94.8	Percent 1.9	Percent 92.3	Percent 1.6	Percent 1.7	Percent 6.8
0-999.....	421	88.1	10.5	92.9	2.9	85.7	2.4	2.9	7.6
1,000-1,499.....	295	95.6	9.2	94.1	1.9	91.9	.7	.7	8.5
1,500-1,999.....	189	98.9	8.4	94.4	3.0	96.8	2.1	2.1	6.3
2,000-2,999.....	136	99.3	4.4	96.6	1.5	99.3	.0	.7	3.7
3,000 or over.....	47	97.8	.0	99.9	.0	95.7	2.1	.0	.0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO									
All incomes.....	868	95.3	12.5	93.6	3.0	93.0	1.4	1.0	11.5
0-999.....	234	89.8	13.7	91.9	4.1	88.9	.9	1.3	12.4
1,000-1,499.....	215	97.2	11.2	93.7	2.5	95.8	1.4	.5	10.7
1,500-1,999.....	182	98.4	12.6	95.3	2.2	97.3	1.1	.5	12.1
2,000-2,999.....	154	97.4	13.6	90.9	4.2	94.8	2.6	1.9	11.7
3,000 or over.....	83	95.2	10.8	95.3	2.4	94.0	1.2	1.2	9.6

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 148), regardless of source of earnings.

Average earnings of workers in the North Dakota-Kansas villages were lower than in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado group. Principal breadwinners earned an average of only \$1,287, compared with the average of \$1,516 in the cattle-area villages. Since so many of the husbands were principal earners, the average earnings of husbands were similar to the averages for chief breadwinners. Supplementary earners in the North Dakota-Kansas villages received an average of \$216; those in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, \$348 (tables 59 and 63).

TABLE 62.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average ¹ earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percent- age ² of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
	All	Prin- cipal	Sup- ple- men- tary	Male	Fe- male	Per earner			Per family	
						All	Male	Fe- male		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS										
All incomes.....	No. 92	No. 13	No. 79	No. 63	No. 29	Dol. 268	Dol. 274	Dol. 255	Dol. 23	Pct 1 8
0-999.....	26	5	21	19	7	107	119	75	6	1.1
1,000-1,499.....	32	5	27	18	14	270	252	293	29	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	12	2	10	10	2	312	323	³ 255	20	1.2
2,000-2,999.....	10	0	10	6	4	438	479	378	32	1.5
3,000 or over.....	12	1	11	10	2	423	434	³ 368	108	2.1
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA- COLORADO										
All incomes.....	78	10	68	41	37	381	321	448	34	2.2
0-999.....	12	1	11	6	6	170	126	214	9	1.5
1,000-1,499.....	22	5	17	11	11	291	280	302	30	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	12	1	11	7	5	363	150	600	24	1.5
2,000-2,999.....	23	2	21	12	11	489	398	587	74	3.4
3,000 or over.....	9	1	8	5	4	630	696	548	68	1.6

¹ Averages in columns 7, 8, and 9 are based on the corresponding number of earners, columns 2, 5, and 6; averages in column 10 are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 148), regardless of source of earnings.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

A relationship between the husband's occupation and the income level of the family was found in both groups of villages. In the North Dakota-Kansas unit, about half of the husbands in families with incomes of less than \$1,000 were wage earners; at income levels above this, more than half were in business and professions. The dividing line was somewhat above this in the villages of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado where earnings tended to be higher. Not until family incomes were \$1,500 or more were fewer than half of the husbands in wage-earner jobs (table 145).

The two village groups also showed considerable difference in the occupational classification of breadwinners. In the North Dakota-Kansas group 43 percent of all earning members of the families studied were in business or professions; 35 percent were wage earners; 19 percent, clerical workers. In South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, the three percentages were 34, 45, and 20. The smaller proportion of business and professional workers in the latter than in the former villages is somewhat surprising in view of average earnings in the two groups of communities. The incomes of the business and professional group in the wheat-area villages probably were severely reduced by the crop failures in the surrounding farm sections at the time the

study was made. Distributions of secondary earners in the two groups of villages were more similar than the distributions of all earners; only 16 percent in each village unit were in business or professions. Relatively more of the supplementary earners found clerical jobs in the cattle-area villages than in those of the wheat sections (table 64).

TABLE 63.—*Family earners: Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage ¹ of earners that were—			Average ² earnings per person		
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS											
All incomes.....	No. 1,088	No. 1,206	No. 1,021	No. 93	No. 92	Pct. 84	Pct. 8	Pct. 8	Dol. 1,292	Dol. 253	Dol. 268
0-999.....	421	441	371	44	26	84	10	6	597	160	107
1,000-1,499.....	295	341	282	27	32	83	8	9	1,079	231	270
1,500-1,999.....	189	215	187	16	12	87	7	6	1,496	551	312
2,000-2,999.....	136	131	135	6	10	89	4	7	2,062	712	438
3,000 or over.....	47	58	46	0	12	79	0	21	5,116	-----	423
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO											
All incomes.....	868	1,014	827	109	78	81	11	8	1,520	369	381
0-999.....	234	254	210	32	12	83	12	5	584	170	170
1,000-1,499.....	215	255	209	24	22	82	9	9	1,107	255	291
1,500-1,999.....	182	214	179	23	12	83	11	6	1,493	269	363
2,000-2,999.....	154	194	150	21	23	77	11	12	1,953	647	489
3,000 or over.....	83	97	79	9	9	82	9	9	4,336	979	630

¹ Percentages are based on the number of individual earners in each class, column 3

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners, columns 4-6.

Lack of opportunities for women to earn in the wheat-area villages doubtless was a factor in the small proportion of wives that were breadwinners as well as in the limited employment of daughters and other female members of the family. Only 29 women and girls (other than wives) in the 1,088 families of this village unit were earning, compared with 63 men and boys (other than husbands). In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages where relatively more wives earned, there were 37 female and 41 male earners (other than husband or wife) in the 868 families; average earnings of the women and girls were higher than those of the men and boys, \$448 compared with \$321. In the former village group the reverse was true; women and girls earned an average of \$255 apiece, and men and boys, \$274 (table 62).

TABLE 64.—*Occupational classification of earners: Number and percentage distribution of all earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by family income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	All earners		Percentage distribution of earners by occupation ¹								
	Number	Percentage distribution by income ¹	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Farm-operator and unknown
						All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,206	100	100	35	19	43	19	4	13	7	3
0-999.....	441	36	100	59	15	22	16	0	4	2	4
1,000-1,499.....	341	28	100	31	21	46	24	3	13	6	2
1,500-1,999.....	215	18	100	18	17	62	20	2	25	15	3
2,000-2,999.....	151	13	100	5	29	63	21	13	17	12	3
3,000 or over.....	53	5	100	14	19	64	26	19	16	3	3
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,036	100	100	31	18	48	23	4	14	7	3
0-999.....	378	37	100	56	15	25	17	0	5	3	4
1,000-1,499.....	287	28	100	28	18	52	28	3	15	6	2
1,500-1,999.....	189	18	100	15	16	66	22	2	28	14	3
2,000-2,999.....	136	13	100	4	27	66	21	15	19	11	3
3,000 or over.....	46	4	100	2	20	76	33	24	17	2	2
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	170	100	100	56	27	16	4	1	3	8	1
0-999.....	63	37	100	78	17	5	3	0	0	2	0
1,000-1,499.....	54	32	100	48	37	15	5	2	4	4	0
1,500-1,999.....	26	15	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
2,000-2,999.....	15	9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
3,000 or over.....	12	7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO											
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,014	100	100	45	20	34	16	3	9	6	1
0-999.....	254	25	100	71	16	11	8	0	2	1	2
1,000-1,499.....	255	25	100	55	18	26	13	2	6	5	1
1,500-1,999.....	214	21	100	35	22	43	19	1	14	9	(4)
2,000-2,999.....	194	19	100	21	31	48	17	4	15	12	0
3,000 or over.....	97	10	100	12	15	68	31	14	18	5	5
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	834	100	100	43	17	38	18	3	11	6	2
0-999.....	212	25	100	70	15	13	10	0	2	1	2
1,000-1,499.....	212	25	100	54	17	28	15	2	7	4	1
1,500-1,999.....	179	22	100	35	17	47	21	1	16	9	1
2,000-2,999.....	151	18	100	19	25	56	21	3	19	13	0
3,000 or over.....	80	10	100	10	8	76	34	16	21	5	6
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	180	100	100	48	36	16	5	2	1	8	0
0-999.....	42	24	100	79	19	2	0	0	0	2	0
1,000-1,499.....	43	24	100	58	26	16	7	0	0	9	0
1,500-1,999.....	35	19	100	37	43	20	6	0	3	11	0
2,000-2,999.....	43	24	100	26	53	21	2	7	2	10	0
3,000 or over.....	17	9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners.

² Percentages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class, column 2.

³ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

Number of Families in Each Occupational Group

The North Dakota-Kansas villages, to a greater extent than any other group included in the consumer purchases study, are centers for the surrounding farm area, with little economic activity except the services rendered the surrounding farm area. Only 29 percent of the families studied in these villages were dependent chiefly on wage-earner occupations. The South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, though scarcely industrial, had some mines and related enterprises that provided wage-earner employment as the major source of support of 42 percent of the families (table 65).

TABLE 65.—*Family occupation and median income: Number of families, percentage distribution, and median income, by occupation, Plains and Mountain villages 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group (1)	North Dakota-Kansas			South Dakota-Montana-Colorado		
	Families		Median income	Families		Median income
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number 1,088	Percent ¹ 100	Dollars 1,209	Number 868	Percent ¹ 100	Dollars 1,487
All occupations.....						
Wage-earner.....	319	29	873	359	42	1,152
Clerical.....	182	17	1,344	141	16	1,540
Business and professional.....	514	47	1,478	332	38	1,915
Independent business.....	252	23	1,278	163	18	1,803
Independent professional.....	45	4	2,417	24	3	3,500
Salaried business.....	149	14	1,612	94	11	1,982
Salaried professional.....	68	6	1,654	51	6	1,962
Other ²	73	7	795	36	4	812

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each village unit.

² Median based on 24 cases.

³ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

Clerical families were relatively few in these villages. Only 17 percent of the families in the North Dakota-Kansas and 16 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages were classed as clerical, as compared with 24 percent in the five-city group. Business and professional families, on the other hand, were relatively numerous, 47 and 38 percent of the total in the two groups of villages. Those that operated their own businesses were an especially large group in North Dakota and Kansas where the villages served as trading centers.

In the fourth occupational group, families without earnings were more numerous than the families of farmers that lived in the villages. This was especially true in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado where almost two-thirds of the families in this group had no earnings (table 132).

TABLE 66.—*Occupation and size of family: Percentage distribution of families in specified occupational groups, by size of family, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Families of 2 persons ¹	Families of 3 or 4 persons				Families of 5 or more persons ²
			All	Husband, wife, and 1 person under 16	Husband, wife, and 2 persons under 16	Husband, wife, 1 person, 16 or older, and 1 or no other ³	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS							
All occupations.....	Percent 100	Percent 25	Percent 48	Percent 18	Percent 13	Percent 17	Percent 27
Wage-earner.....	100	18	50	18	19	13	32
Clerical.....	100	24	50	22	14	14	26
Business and professional.....	100	25	49	20	10	19	26
Independent business.....	100	29	41	14	10	17	30
Independent professional.....	100	22	58	22	9	27	20
Salaried business.....	100	22	54	21	8	25	24
Salaried professional.....	100	24	57	37	16	4	19
Other ⁴	100	52	34	10	3	21	14
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO							
All occupations.....	100	30	48	17	15	16	22
Wage-earner.....	100	27	47	15	20	12	26
Clerical.....	100	29	47	19	11	17	24
Business and professional.....	100	30	53	20	13	20	17
Independent business.....	100	41	42	14	10	18	17
Independent professional.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Salaried business.....	100	18	63	30	12	21	19
Salaried professional.....	100	23	65	22	20	23	12
Other ⁴	100	61	25	6	3	16	14

¹ Husband and wife only.² Regardless of age.³ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Characteristics of Families in Each Occupational Group

In both village units the wage-earner group included relatively more families of five or more persons, and the fourth occupational group, relatively more of two persons than did the others. In North Dakota-Kansas villages, wage-earner families were largest in size with an average of 4.10 members; clerical families next with 3.78 members; business and professional families were similar to the clerical with 3.75 members; and families of the fourth occupational group were smallest, averaging 2.98 persons. In the other villages, the four occupational groups had the same rank when classed by family size but the business and professional families with an average of 3.37 members were less similar to the clerical which averaged 3.61 (tables 66 and 70).

The relationships between family occupation and husband's age were very similar in the villages to those observed in the cities. Two-thirds of the husbands in families of the fourth occupational group were 60 or older. While husbands in business and professional families tended to be younger than those in the fourth occupational group, there was a larger proportion aged 50 or more than in clerical and wage-earner families. The husbands of clerical families were the youngest group of all; nearly one-half were under 40 (tables 67 and 140).

TABLE 67.—*Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age, by family occupation, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group (1)	Families ¹ (2)	Distribution of husbands by age ²								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS										
All occupations.....	Number 1,088	Percent 0	Percent 12	Percent 28	Percent 29	Percent 17	Percent 5	Percent 4	Percent 2	Percent 3
Wage-earner.....	319	0	14	34	28	15	3	3	2	1
Clerical.....	182	0	16	29	30	14	3	1	1	3
Business and professional.....	511	0	10	28	29	19	6	4	2	2
Other ⁴	73	0	0	3	16	14	16	14	12	25
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO										
All occupations.....	868	(³)	16	28	25	16	6	4	2	3
Wage-earner.....	359	0	19	33	24	15	6	2	1	(³)
Clerical.....	141	1	18	26	28	16	6	4	0	1
Business and professional.....	332	0	13	26	26	18	6	6	2	3
Other ⁴	36	0	6	3	11	14	14	8	19	25

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class, column 2.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

Income Levels in Each Occupational Group

In villages, as in cities, median income was highest in the business and professional group, second highest in the clerical, third in the wage-earner, and lowest in the fourth occupational group. Families of independent professional workers had the highest median income of those in business or professions; the families of those in business for themselves, the lowest. This low rank of the median of the independent business group reflects the concentration below the \$1,500-income line of 66 percent of the families engaged in such enterprises in the villages of the wheat area and 38 percent in those of the cattle

area. While a smaller proportion of independent business than of independent professional families were in the income group \$2,500 or more, the former exceeded the latter by actual count because the business group as a whole was so much larger (tables 65 and 147).

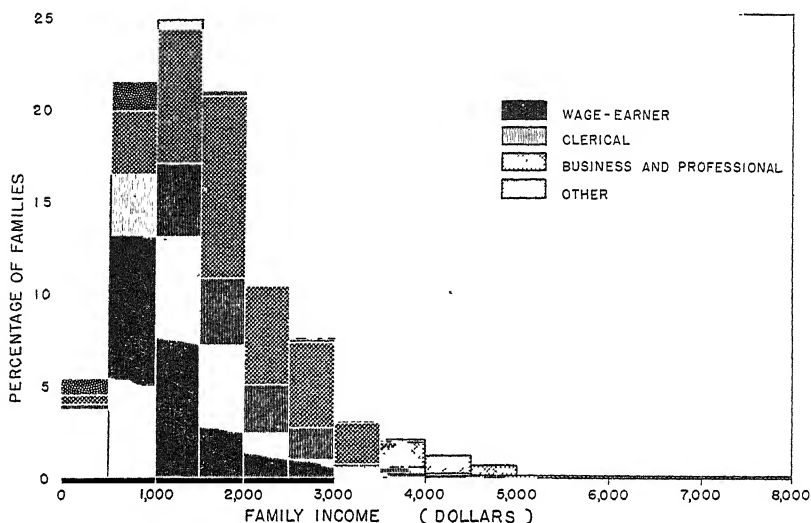


FIGURE 12.—Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 1935-36.

From one-half to two-thirds of the families with low incomes were in the wage-earner group. In the villages of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, wage-earner families constituted 68 percent of the families with incomes below \$500 and more than 50 percent of those in the two other \$500-income classes below \$1,500; in the succeeding classes they became a smaller proportion, only 16 percent at the \$3,000-\$3,999 level. As the proportion of wage-earner families declined, the business and professional group became increasingly important numerically. They constituted only 9 percent of the families with incomes under \$500; but in the income classes above \$4,000, they formed about 80 percent of the group (fig. 12). Even in the North Dakota-Kansas villages where wage-earner families were only 29 percent of all those studied, they were 56 percent of the families with incomes of less than \$500 and 47 percent of those in the class \$500-\$999.

Incomes were lower in the North Dakota-Kansas than in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, regardless of occupation. The business enterprises of the villages in the wheat-growing area must have suffered from the farmers' decreased spending power, since independent business families in this unit were in the unusual position of

having a median income lower than that of clerical families, \$1,278 compared with \$1,344. Wage-earner families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages had a median income of \$872, compared with \$1,152 in the other village group. Difference between the medians for the business and professional families in the two village units was greatest; for the fourth occupational group, least.

Sources of Income in Each Occupational Group

In both villages and cities, earnings provided about nine-tenths of family income in each of the three main occupational groups. In the city group, earnings were a little less important in the incomes of business and professional than of wage-earner or clerical families. In both village groups, the clerical families received 88 percent of their aggregate incomes from earnings; the business and professional and wage-earner groups received about the same proportion, 91 percent in North Dakota and Kansas and 90 percent in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado (table 68).

TABLE 68.—*Family income: Average income and percentage of income derived from earnings, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Average ¹ income of families of specified occupational groups				Percentage ² of income derived from earnings by families of specified occupational groups			
		All:	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All:	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS									
All incomes.....	Number 1, 088	Dollars 1, 447	Dollars 927	Dollars 1, 533	Dollars 1, 779	Percent 89	Percent 91	Percent 88	Percent 91
0-999.....	421	679	660	765	713	84	91	91	87
1,000-1,499.....	295	1, 248	1, 233	1, 238	1, 258	88	91	92	88
1,500-1,999.....	189	1, 721	1, 691	1, 717	1, 731	91	90	92	92
2,000-2,999.....	136	2, 347	2, 318	2, 349	2, 351	90	96	91	90
3,000 or over.....	47	5, 895	4 3, 050	3, 966	6, 164	88	(³)	67	93
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO									
All incomes.....	868	1, 762	1, 216	1, 668	2, 366	87	90	88	90
0-999.....	234	676	664	752	734	84	92	89	83
1,000-1,499.....	215	1, 262	1, 254	1, 264	1, 278	91	92	90	92
1,500-1,999.....	182	1, 723	1, 673	1, 700	1, 760	90	90	92	91
2,000-2,999.....	154	2, 431	2, 362	2, 448	2, 440	86	84	89	87
3,000 or over.....	83	4, 967	3, 051	3, 900	5, 119	87	89	77	92

¹ Averages in column 3 are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 4-6 are based on the number of families of the specified occupational group in each class, table 148, column 2.

² Includes families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

³ Percentages are based on the total family income for each class, columns 3-6.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Business and professional families were distinguished by the comparatively large proportion that received rents, interest, pensions, and the like. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, for example, 32 percent of these families received such income, as compared with 23 percent of the clerical and 18 percent of the wage-earner. The difference is explained in part by income level but also by other factors such as the age of the families, which differed somewhat among the three groups. The South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages followed the general city pattern in that the average amount of such income was greatest in the business and professional group. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, on the other hand, a few clerical families in the highest-income class received amounts large enough to raise the average for this entire occupational group above the averages for the two others (table 134).

TABLE 69.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only 1 and with more than 1 earner, by occupation, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage ² of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1 ¹	1 only		More than 1 ¹
		Any family member	Hus-band	Wife		Any family member	Hus-band	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All occupations.....	1,088	899	888	7	137	83	82	13
Wage-earner.....	319	267	264	3	52	84	83	16
Clerical.....	182	155	153	1	27	85	84	15
Business and professional.....	³ 514	450	444	3	52	88	87	10
Other.....	⁴ 73	27	27	0	6	37	37	8
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All occupations.....	868	670	664	2	164	77	76	19
Wage-earner.....	359	291	289	1	68	81	80	19
Clerical.....	141	108	105	1	33	77	74	23
Business and professional.....	⁵ 332	259	258	0	62	78	78	19
Other.....	⁶ 36	12	12	0	1	33	33	3

¹ Families that have supplementary earners. See table 149.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

³ Includes 12 families without individual earners, whose only earnings were from roomers and boarders.

⁴ Includes 40 families that had no income from earnings and 33 families of farm operators living in villages.

⁵ Includes 11 families without individual earners as follows: 10 families whose only earnings were from roomers and boarders, and 1 family whose only earner had entrepreneurial losses that exceeded his earnings.

⁶ Includes 23 families that had no income from earnings and 13 families of farm operators living in villages.

The business and professional families were a little less likely to produce food for home consumption than were those in other major occupational groups. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, for example, only 53 percent of that group had nonmoney income from home-produced food, as compared with 57 percent of the wage-earner and 58 percent of the clerical families. A larger proportion of business and professional families, however, had nonmoney income from living

in owned homes. In the villages in the wheat-growing area, 51 percent of such families, compared with only 37 and 38 percent, respectively, of the wage-earner and clerical group, had income from this source.

The fourth occupational group was very different from the others, in villages as well as in cities. Because so many of these families had no earners, nonmoney income and such money receipts as rents, interest, pensions, and gifts provided approximately one-half of the group's income.

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

The three main occupational groups were alike in both villages and cities in that the husband was the only earner in most families. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, for example, husbands were sole earners in 83 percent of the wage-earner families, 84 percent of the clerical, and 87 percent of the business and professional. Moreover, even when other family members earned, the husband, in most instances, was the principal breadwinner. In villages, as well as in cities, relatively more of the husbands in wage-earner than in other groups were the principal support of their families (tables 69 and 151).

TABLE 70.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ persons in—					Average ² earners in—			
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families ³	All families ⁴	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All incomes.....	3 81	4 10	3 78	3 75	2.98	1.11	1 21	1 20	1 09
0-999.....	3 62	3 90	3 43	3 58	2 75	1 05	1 19	1 20	1 02
1,000-1,499.....	3 99	4 33	4 12	3 78	3 69	1 16	1 22	1 28	1 12
1,500-1,999.....	3 53	4 46	3 44	3 80	3 50	1 14	1 18	1 10	1 11
2,000-2,999.....	3 81	5 71	3 87	3 71	3 25	1 11	1 40	1 16	1 07
3,000 or over.....	4 22	⁵ 8 00	4 84	4 09	⁵ 2 00	1 23	⁵ 5.00	1 33	1 14
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO									
All incomes.....	3 53	3 83	3 61	3 37	2.88	1.17	1.21	1 25	1 17
0-999.....	3 48	3 70	3 47	3 09	2 57	1 09	1 22	1 19	.91
1,000-1,499.....	3 60	3 94	3 44	3 14	2 69	1 19	1 21	1 26	1 15
1,500-1,999.....	3 57	3 74	3 51	3 44	4 00	1 18	1 19	1 29	1 15
2,000-2,999.....	3 73	4 19	3.90	3 52	⁵ 3 00	1 26	1 21	1 24	1 30
3,000 or over.....	3 59	4.28	4 01	3 48	3 46	1 17	1 38	1 33	1.18

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

⁴ Includes families classed as other occupations. The average number of earners in these families was 0.56 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 0.39 in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages. Data are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

When occupational groups were ranked according to the prevalence of families with two or more earners, the two village units followed different patterns. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages only 10 percent of the business and professional families had more than one earner, as compared with 16 percent of the wage-earner and 15 percent of the clerical group. In the villages of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, multiple-earner families were more prevalent in the clerical group than in the two others, 23 percent of the former as compared with 19 percent of the two latter, a pattern similar to that found in the combined cities of this region. Business and professional families, however, were similar in the three groups of communities in that they included fewer earners per family than either clerical or wage-earner families. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, for example, the business and professional group had an average of 1.09 earners per family; the clerical, 1.20; and the wage-earner, 1.21 (tables 70 and 149).

TABLE 71.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All occupations.....	1,088	1,206	1,021	93	7	85	29.2	93.9	8.5	0.5	14.9
Wage-earner.....	319	387	316	36	3	32	29.6	99.0	11.2	.6	20.1
Clerical.....	182	219	177	19	2	21	31.8	97.2	10.4	.9	22.1
Business and professional.....	514	559	495	34	1	29	29.1	96.3	6.6	.2	10.4
Other ²	73	41	33	4	1	3	18.7	45.2	5.5	2.7	8.3
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO											
All occupations.....	868	1,014	827	109	3	75	32.8	95.3	12.5	.3	21.3
Wage-earner.....	359	436	356	47	0	33	31.9	99.1	13.1	.0	22.4
Clerical.....	141	176	138	22	0	16	34.6	97.8	15.6	.0	24.2
Business and professional.....	332	388	320	40	3	25	34.7	96.4	12.0	.9	19.7
Other ²	36	14	13	0	0	1	13.5	36.1	.0	.0	8.3

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

In the North Dakota-Kansas villages the business and professional families had a few more potential earners than did the clerical and wage-earner groups; the average number of persons 16 or older (not husband or wife) was 0.54, 0.52, and 0.50 in the three groups. However, a more important factor in the average number of earners per family was the percentage of these potential breadwinners that worked for pay. Only 10.4 percent of those in business and professional families actually earned as compared with 20.1 in the wage-earner and 22.1 in the clerical families. In the other village unit, business

and professional families had somewhat fewer potential earners than the others; the proportion of such family members earning was more similar to the proportion in each of the two other major occupational groups than it was in the wheat area, but the three groups kept the same relative position (table 71).

The proportion of aggregate family earnings contributed by husbands tended to be somewhat higher for all three occupational groups in the villages than in the cities. Thus, husbands in business and professional families in the wheat-area villages provided 95.8 percent of aggregate earnings; those in the cattle area, 93.6 percent; and those in the five cities combined, 91.1 percent. Husbands in wage-earner and clerical families in the cities provided a smaller proportion of aggregate earnings above than below the \$2,000-income line. In both village units contributions of husbands in clerical families tended to be a somewhat greater share of aggregate earnings at the upper- than at the lower-income levels, a situation the reverse of that found in the cities. The wage-earner families followed a pattern similar to that found in the cities, though differences between the income classes were less marked, especially in the cattle area (table 72).

TABLE 72.—*Husbands as earners: Percentage of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families with husbands as sole earners			Average ² earnings per husband			Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from husbands		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS									
All incomes.....	Percent 83	Percent 84	Percent 87	Dollars 796	Dollars 1,293	Dollars 1,606	Percent 93.6	Percent 93.1	Percent 95.8
0-999.....	84	80	77	580	640	623	95.9	90.0	88.0
1,000-1,499.....	82	78	87	1,078	1,083	1,085	95.6	87.7	95.6
1,500-1,999.....	79	90	90	1,394	1,488	1,534	88.1	94.5	95.7
2,000-2,999.....	(4)	89	92	1,955	2,058	2,087	87.8	96.1	97.4
3,000 or over.....	(4)	(4)	86	350	2,572	5,613	(6)	96.9	97.6
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO									
All incomes.....	80	74	78	1,042	1,382	2,065	94.2	91.6	93.6
0-999.....	79	78	74	575	615	638	93.6	89.2	87.0
1,000-1,499.....	82	71	84	1,115	1,031	1,134	94.5	88.2	95.2
1,500-1,999.....	82	74	84	1,440	1,455	1,545	95.7	93.4	95.5
2,000-2,999.....	79	78	68	1,838	2,024	1,962	92.6	92.8	89.4
3,000 or over.....	(4)	(4)	79	2,502	3,320	4,542	92.4	92.4	95.2

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class.

³ Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 148), regardless of whether husbands were earners.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Average amounts earned by supplementary breadwinners in wage-earner families were below those of such breadwinners in the two other occupational groups in the villages as well as in the cities. In North Dakota and Kansas the earnings of these workers reflected the general economic situation already noted, averaging only \$158, compared with \$231 in the other villages and \$334 in the five cities combined. Had the contributions of these breadwinners been distributed equally among all wage-earner families in each group of communities, they would have amounted to only \$34, \$50, and \$92, respectively (table 73).

TABLE 73.—*Supplementary earners: Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrehef families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families with supplementary earners			Average ² earnings of supplementary earners						Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from supplementary earners		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Per earner			Per family			Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
				Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS												
All incomes.....	Pct 16	Pct. 15	Pct 10	Dol 158	Dol 239	Dol 271	Dol 34	Dol 49	Dol 30	Pct. 4.0	Pct. 3.6	Pct 1.9
0-999.....	15	18	11	75	113	150	14	22	10	2.3	3.2	2.6
1,000-1,499.....	18	20	12	189	211	222	43	59	29	3.8	5.2	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	18	10	9	323	608	315	58	61	35	3.8	3.9	2.2
2,000-2,999.....	(⁴) 11	(⁴) 7	(⁴) 7	\$ 630	379	353	272	61	24	12.2	2.8	1.1
3,000 or over.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	14	358	185	536	\$1,431	62	76	(⁵) 2.3	2.3	.4
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO												
All incomes.....	19	23	19	231	348	486	50	87	98	4.5	5.8	4.6
0-999.....	20	19	9	120	154	311	26	29	27	4.3	4.3	4.4
1,000-1,499.....	18	26	15	260	292	188	55	75	30	4.7	6.6	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	18	26	15	248	337	219	48	98	36	3.3	6.3	2.3
2,000-2,999.....	21	22	29	590	566	528	116	138	170	5.8	6.3	8.0
3,000 or over.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	19	461	\$ 242	691	173	81	192	6.4	2.7	4.1

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class (table 149), averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 148).

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

The tendency for relatively fewer wives in the business and professional than in other occupational groups to do paid work, observed in the cities of this region, is shown also in the two village samples. For example, in the North Dakota-Kansas villages only 7 percent of the wives in business and professional families were earning, as compared with 11 percent of those in wage-earner families. Average

earnings of wives in the three occupational groups in each village unit followed the same order as in the small cities when ranked by amount. Wives in business and professional families reported average earnings approximately twice those of wives in wage-earner families (table 74).

TABLE 74.—*Wives as earners: Number and percentage of wives earning, and average amounts earned, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Wives earning ¹						Average ² earnings per wife		
	Wage-earner families		Clerical families		Business and professional families		Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
	(2)	(3)	(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)									
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS									
All incomes.....	Number 36	Percent 11	Number 19	Percent 10	Number 34	Percent 7	Dollars 187	Dollars 328	Dollars 357
0-999.....	23	11	9	16	11	10	71	330	219
1,000-1,499.....	8	10	6	12	11	7	238	217	187
1,500-1,999.....	5	18	2	7	8	6	688	3 802	470
2,000-2,999.....	0	(⁴)	2	5	4	4	-----	1 180	978
3,000 or over.....	0	(⁴)	0	(⁴)	0	0	-----	-----	-----
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO									
All incomes.....	47	13	22	16	40	12	218	356	553
0-999.....	24	16	5	16	3	9	137	242	311
1,000-1,499.....	11	10	5	14	8	13	250	273	258
1,500-1,999.....	10	16	6	19	7	8	228	293	307
2,000-2,999.....	1	3	5	14	15	17	3 972	683	614
3,000 or over.....	1	(⁴)	1	(⁴)	7	11	3 950	3 80	1, 112

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives in each class, columns 2, 4, and 6.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Earnings of Husbands and of Wives in Relation to Age and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Earnings of Husbands by Age and Occupation

In the villages, as in the small cities, more than two-thirds of the husbands who did not earn during the year were 60 or older. There seemed to be a little less likelihood in the villages than in the cities that husbands would be supplementary earners, but in all three groups of communities such cases were rare (fewer than 3 percent of all husbands) and the data scarcely justify conclusions on the relationship between age and responsibility for family support (table 75).

In the North Dakota-Kansas villages average earnings of husbands in the age classes 45-49 and 50-54 were \$2,030 and \$1,498, or higher than in the younger or older groups. Husbands aged 65 or older had average earnings of only \$776. In the cattle-area villages average

earnings in the age class 45-49 and in each succeeding age class were higher than in those under 45. There was no marked decline after 55 as in the wheat-area villages and in the five small cities; average earnings of husbands of 65 or older were \$1,922 (table 76).

TABLE 75.—*Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands: Number and percentage distribution of husbands who were principal earners, who were supplementary earners, or who were without earnings, and average earnings of husbands who were principal earners and supplementary earners, by age, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Husbands							Average ¹ earnings of husbands who were—	
	All ¹		Principal earners		Supple- men- tary earners	Without earnings		Principal earners	Supple- mentary earners
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)									
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
All ages.....	1,091	100	1,006	100	17	68	100	1,806	344
Under 20.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20-24.....	28	3	26	3	2	0	0	673	\$ 350
25-29.....	101	9	96	10	4	1	1	1,056	460
30-34.....	152	14	151	15	1	0	0	1,147	\$ 650
35-39.....	156	14	151	15	2	3	4	1,290	\$ 380
40-44.....	173	15	169	16	2	2	3	1,247	\$ 178
45-49.....	138	13	134	13	2	2	3	2,053	\$ 496
50-54.....	105	10	103	10	0	2	3	1,498	
55-59.....	76	7	66	7	1	9	13	1,156	\$ 120
60-64.....	58	5	42	4	1	15	22	1,343	\$ 350
65 or older.....	104	10	68	7	2	34	51	798	\$ 375
SOUTH DAKOTA- MONTANA-COLORADO									
All ages.....	871	100	816	100	12	43	100	1,531	757
Under 20.....	1	(⁴)	1	(⁴)	0	0	0	\$ 888	
20-24.....	24	3	24	3	0	0	0	734	
25-29.....	114	13	112	14	2	0	0	1,190	\$ 955
30-34.....	125	14	124	16	0	1	2	1,521	
35-39.....	118	14	116	14	1	1	2	1,472	\$ 960
40-44.....	110	13	107	13	2	1	2	1,535	\$ 314
45-49.....	106	12	102	12	2	2	5	1,647	\$ 743
50-54.....	77	9	76	9	0	1	2	1,729	
55-59.....	63	7	55	7	3	5	12	1,737	1,203
60-64.....	55	6	49	6	1	5	12	1,662	\$ 300
65 or older.....	78	9	50	6	1	27	63	1,956	\$ 195

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 husbands in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 3 in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands who were principal earners or supplementary earners in each class, columns 4 and 6.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

These differences in the two groups of villages probably are related to differences in occupational distribution of earning husbands. The occupations in which men of different ages were working was a factor in the level of earnings achieved by the age class, regardless of the type of community. Husbands in business and professions had average earnings greater than those of wage earners in every age class in the three groups of communities. An increase in the proportion of business and professional men and a decrease in the proportion of wage

earners in an age class, therefore, would tend to raise average earnings. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, in the two age classes 45-49 and 50-54, in which average earnings were highest, more than one-half of the husbands were in business and professions and only approximately one-fourth were wage earners. In the younger age classes and all but one of the older, differences in the proportions in the two occupational groups were less marked. Average amounts earned by the men in business and professions also were higher in these two age classes than in any others, though the small number of cases upon which they are based in the older groups tends to affect the reliability of averages. (See table 153 for the number of husbands in the various age classes and occupational groups.)

TABLE 76.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands by occupation					Average earnings per earning husband by occupation			
	All	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	Farm- opera- tor and un- known	All ¹	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All ages.....	100	32	17	43	3	1,290	789	1,284	1,648
Under 25.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	650	537	757	770
25-29.....	100	33	27	40	0	1,033	707	1,094	1,211
30-34.....	100	39	14	47	0	1,143	840	1,207	1,383
35-39.....	100	31	19	49	1	1,278	836	1,454	1,619
40-44.....	100	32	20	46	2	1,234	898	1,382	1,425
45-49.....	100	27	15	56	2	2,030	865	1,326	2,330
50-54.....	100	25	15	57	3	1,498	780	1,518	1,815
55-59.....	100	30	18	48	4	1,141	939	1,246	1,264
60-64.....	100	21	12	53	14	1,320	663	1,293	1,502
65 or older.....	100	29	9	42	20	776	207	980	1,181
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO									
All ages.....	100	44	17	37	2	1,520	1,029	1,392	2,102
Under 25.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	740	741	680	*1,080
25-29.....	100	45	18	35	2	1,186	936	1,174	1,529
30-34.....	100	50	15	35	0	1,521	1,106	1,576	2,107
35-39.....	100	47	15	38	0	1,467	1,085	1,497	1,933
40-44.....	100	39	20	40	1	1,513	1,010	1,577	1,957
45-49.....	100	44	16	38	2	1,629	1,141	1,544	2,215
50-54.....	100	43	18	36	3	1,729	1,246	1,394	2,276
55-59.....	100	36	16	46	2	1,710	1,049	1,179	2,150
60-64.....	100	46	16	36	2	1,635	816	1,267	2,913
65 or older.....	100	25	10	57	8	1,922	668	1,328	2,526

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class. See table 75, footnote 1.

² Includes earnings of husbands who were farm operators or whose occupation was unknown. Their average earnings, \$973 per earner in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and \$2,657 per earner in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, are not shown by age groups because of the small number of cases.

³ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages the proportion of business and professional men in the group of earning husbands did not increase in the middle age classes, nor did their average earnings reach their highest point. The two factors important in the relatively

high earnings in the age classes 45-49 and 50-54 in the other villages, therefore, were lacking. The high average earnings achieved by men in business and professions in the age classes 60-64 and 65 or older in these cattle-area villages are based on 18 and 29 cases, respectively. It may be that in these two age classes there was an unusually large number of independent business and professional men, able to keep their earnings at a high level despite their age.

Average earnings of husbands in clerical work were more similar to those of wage earners than to those of husbands in business and professions in the five combined cities and in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages. In the North Dakota-Kansas group the reverse was true; in some age classes the averages for the clerical workers were surprisingly similar to those for the business and professional group. Perhaps the salaries of clerical workers, being to some extent fixed by custom, fluctuated less in a period of bad crops than did the earnings of such men as merchants, lawyers, and doctors.

Family Income and Age of Husband

The relationships between age of husband and family income were similar in the villages to those in the cities. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, the median incomes of families of men in the age class 50-59 were highest, while those of men aged 40-49 were a close second:

<i>Age class of husband</i>	<i>Median family income</i>
Under 30.....	\$908
30-39.....	1, 208
40-49.....	1, 384
50-59.....	1, 412
60 or over.....	907

In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, the medians for the five age classes were: \$1,155, \$1,479, \$1,634, \$1,750, \$1,308. The families of older and younger men tended to fare less well, financially, than those of men in the middle-age groups. As in the cities, husbands under 40 and those 60 or older were relatively numerous among families with incomes under \$1,000 (table 138).

Occupation of Husbands and Others as Related to Family Occupation

The method of classifying families by occupation was such that there was seldom any difference between the occupational classification of the family and that of the husband and of the principal earner. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.) In wage-earner families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, for example, all of the husbands who earned and all of the principal earners were wage earners (table 77).

Secondary earners less often had the same occupational classification as their families, especially in families of the clerical and the business and professional groups. Of the 67 supplementary earners in families of the latter occupational group in these cattle-area villages, only 15 were in business and professions; 34 were in clerical work; and 18 were wage earners. In both groups of villages and in the five cities combined, the clerical jobs were more often filled by secondary earners who were sons, daughters, and other members of the clerical and the business and professional families than of wage-

earner families. There was less opportunity, apparently, for the secondary breadwinners of the wage-earner families to deviate from the family occupational pattern; two-thirds or more of such workers in each group of villages had work classed as wage-earner. In the small cities, the proportion was somewhat smaller, but wage-earner work still claimed the majority of these earners.

TABLE 77.—*Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and status and chief occupation of earners (1)	Combined village units (2)	North Dakota-Kansas villages (3)	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages (4)
	Number 1,936	Number 1,085	Number 868
All families ¹			
Wage-earner families.....	678	319	359
Occupation of husbands.....			
Wage-earner.....	671	315	356
Clerical.....	0	0	0
Business and professional.....	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	1	0
Occupation of principal earners ²			
Wage-earner.....	678	319	359
Clerical.....	0	0	0
Business and professional.....	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners ³			
Wage-earner.....	101	50	51
Clerical.....	28	13	15
Business and professional.....	15	4	11
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	1	0
Clerical families.....	323	182	141
Occupation of husbands.....			
Wage-earner.....	5	3	2
Clerical.....	310	174	136
Business and professional.....	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0
Occupation of principal earners ²			
Wage-earner.....	0	0	0
Clerical.....	313	182	141
Business and professional.....	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners ³			
Wage-earner.....	36	20	16
Clerical.....	30	14	16
Business and professional.....	6	3	3
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0
Business and professional families ¹	846	514	332
Occupation of husbands.....			
Wage-earner.....	11	4	7
Clerical.....	5	4	1
Business and professional.....	798	486	312
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	1	0
Occupation of principal earners ²			
Wage-earner.....	7	5	2
Clerical.....	2	1	1
Business and professional.....	813	495	318
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	1	0
Occupation of supplementary earners ³			
Wage-earner.....	39	21	18
Clerical.....	51	17	34
Business and professional.....	33	18	15
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	1	0

¹ Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed. See table 132.

² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

³ Some of these families had no individual earners but were classed as business and professional because of earnings from roomers and boarders.

Earnings of Wives by Age and Occupation

The earning wives in the villages, like those in the cities, tended to be younger than those that stayed at home. Clerical positions were relatively fewer in these villages than in the cities, but almost one-fourth of the earning wives in the North Dakota-Kansas village families and one-third in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado were clerical workers, compared with only one-sixth of the husbands (table 78).

TABLE 78.—*Earnings and age of wives: Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation, by age, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earnings	Earning wives by occupation				Average ² earnings per wife by occupation			
			All ³	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS										
All ages.....	Number 1,091	Number 998	Number 93	Number 45	Number 22	Number 25	Dollars 283	Dollars 121	Dollars 379	Dollars 479
Under 20.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----
20-24.....	76	68	8	2	2	4	491	\$ 14	\$ 004	672
25-29.....	175	154	21	6	10	5	157	44	211	185
30-34.....	171	156	15	7	4	4	349	120	668	431
35-39.....	157	143	14	6	4	4	292	79	380	522
40-44.....	150	139	11	6	2	2	201	33	\$ 410	\$ 295
45-49.....	115	107	8	7	0	1	332	343	-----	\$ 280
50-54.....	80	76	4	3	0	1	657	110	-----	\$ 2,800
55-59.....	67	61	6	3	0	3	239	48	-----	430
60-64.....	52	50	2	1	0	1	\$ 65	\$ 30	-----	\$ 100
65 or older.....	47	43	4	4	0	0	181	181	-----	-----
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO										
All ages.....	871	762	109	45	35	29	369	157	407	652
Under 20.....	8	8	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----
20-24.....	94	82	12	7	3	2	149	40	325	\$ 272
25-29.....	141	113	28	12	10	6	347	138	429	629
30-34.....	140	118	22	6	10	6	290	234	319	299
35-39.....	105	90	15	4	8	3	309	146	417	240
40-44.....	99	92	7	4	1	2	443	276	\$ 60	\$ 970
45-49.....	92	81	11	5	2	4	476	250	\$ 840	576
50-54.....	64	58	6	3	0	3	613	71	-----	1,166
55-59.....	52	49	3	2	0	1	1,830	\$ 195	-----	\$ 3,600
60-64.....	42	40	2	1	1	0	\$ 404	\$ 87	\$ 720	-----
65 or older.....	34	31	3	1	0	2	280	\$ 96	-----	\$ 372

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 wives in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 3 wives in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, this includes 1 wife, age-group 40-44 years, who was a farm operator. Her earnings were \$600.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of wives who were earners, columns 4-7.

⁴ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The wives who worked as wage earners in the villages had especially low average earnings, \$121 in the North Dakota-Kansas communities and \$157 in those of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. Prob-

ably the cities offered more regular employment and higher wages for women in similar occupations since average earnings there were \$315. Average earnings of village wives in clerical jobs or in business or professions were more nearly like those reported by city wives in these occupations.

Three-fifths or more of the earning wives in each of the three groups of communities were under 40, while only 42 to 47 percent of the earning husbands were of this age. Wives in clerical work, as a group, tended to be younger than those in other occupations. However, the number of cases in each occupational group is too small to warrant comparisons of age distributions.

TABLE 79.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of relief and nonrelief families, by family type, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type ¹ (No.)	Persons ²	Families		Average ³ persons per family		
				All members	Other than husband and wife	
					Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS						
All types ⁴	Number	Number 1,465	Percent 100	Number 4.06	Number 1.47	Number 0.58
1. Husband and wife only.....	2	324	22	2.03	-----	-----
2. 1 child under 16.....	3	243	17	3.01	1.00	-----
3. 2 children under 16.....	4	190	13	4.00	2.00	-----
4. 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	228	16	3.51	.28	1.22
5. 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	117	8	5.42	1.85	1.57
6. 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	167	11	5.33	3.33	-----
7. 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	123	8	7.27	3.77	1.50
8. 3 or 4 persons, 16 or older.....	5 or 6	26	2	5.29	-----	3.31
9. All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	47	3	9.50	5.02	2.51
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO						
All types ⁴	-----	1,036	100	3.72	1.26	.45
1. Husband and wife only.....	2	286	27	2.04	-----	-----
2. 1 child under 16.....	3	172	17	3.00	1.00	-----
3. 2 children under 16.....	4	148	14	4.00	2.00	-----
4. 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	169	16	3.48	.28	1.20
5. 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	93	9	5.52	2.06	1.45
6. 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	91	9	5.36	3.34	-----
7. 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	48	5	7.28	4.08	1.21
8. 3 or 4 persons, 16 or older.....	5 or 6	12	1	5.29	-----	3.17
9. All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	17	2	9.43	5.47	1.94

¹ Each family type includes both husband and wife.

² Number of year-equivalent persons included by definition in each family type.

³ Year-equivalent persons. See table 1, footnote 1, and Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

⁴ This table includes 3 nonrelief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 3 nonrelief families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

Family Type and Income

Characteristics of Families of Each Type¹ (Relief and Nonrelief)

Large families, those of types 5 through 9, which included five or more members, were relatively more numerous in the North Dakota-Kansas villages than in those of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, being 32 percent of the sample studied in the former communities and only 26 percent in the latter. Families of husband and wife only (type 1) were 22 and 27 percent of the families in the two village units, respectively (table 79).

TABLE 80.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Distribution by age of husbands and of wives in families of types 1—									
	1		2 and 3		4 and 5		6 and 7		8 and 9	
	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA- KANSAS										
All ages.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Under 30.....	17	28	19	37	4	5	4	19	0	0
30-39.....	19	14	49	45	5	12	39	52	5	22
40-49.....	14	14	24	14	38	46	43	25	45	43
50-59.....	16	21	6	2	34	26	11	3	28	25
60-64.....	9	10	1	1	9	7	1	1	12	8
65 or older.....	25	13	1	1	10	4	2	0	10	2
SOUTH DAKOTA- MONTANA- COLORADO										
All ages.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(²)	(²)
Under 30.....	21	30	28	46	1	5	6	27	(²)	(²)
30-39.....	14	11	47	41	12	22	47	48	(²)	(²)
40-49.....	13	16	20	10	38	41	38	24	(²)	(²)
50-59.....	20	22	5	3	28	22	8	0	(²)	(²)
60-64.....	13	11	(²)	0	9	6	0	1	(²)	(²)
65 or older.....	19	10	(²)	0	12	4	1	0	(²)	(²)

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

A comparison of the village units with the five small cities of the region as regards distribution of families by type shows no outstanding village characteristics. This may be due in large part to the fact that the five cities showed no consistent pattern; the two Utah cities had relatively more large families than the three others. The South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages were somewhat like Dodge City, Billings, and Greeley in the proportion of two-person (type 1) families

¹ For a description of the different family types see Glossary, Family Type, and figure 8.

and families of five or more (types 5-9). The two Utah cities, Logan and Provo, exceeded the North Dakota-Kansas villages in the proportion of large families.

In the villages, as well as in the cities, the grouping of families by type approximates a grouping by age of husband and wife. Families of types 2 and 3, with one or two children under 16, were the youngest. Families of types 6 and 7 included more children, some of whom were 16 years or older, and the parents were slightly older than in families of types 2 and 3. Families of types 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 were somewhat older; approximately 7 out of 10 husbands in nonrelief families of these latter type groups were in the age range 40-59 (tables 80 and 139).

Families of type 1, consisting of husband and wife only, represented a variety of age classes. In both groups of villages approximately one-third of the husbands in families of this type were in each of the three age groups, under 40, 40-59, and 60 or older.

Income and Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only

Families of type 1, relief and nonrelief combined, ranked third with respect to median income, as is shown below:

Family-type group	North Dakota-Kansas		South Dakota-Montana-Colorado median income ¹ (relief and non-relief)
	Median income ¹ (relief and non-relief)	Percentage of families receiving relief	
4 and 5.....	\$1,000	26	\$1,480
2 and 3.....	969	21	1,342
1.....	902	16	1,276
6 and 7.....	802	38	971
8 and 9.....		45	-----

¹ Medians not computed for types 8 and 9. For method of computing median income, see table 94, footnote 4.

For nonrelief families only, the position of the median income of the type-1 group was less favorable; in the villages of the wheat-growing area, the median of \$1,055 was lower than for any other type. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, the median of \$1,359 was next to the lowest (table 81).

A few type-1 families, however, were exceptionally well to do. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, average income of eight families was \$14,934 in the class \$3,000 or over. Because of the influence of these few well-to-do families, the average income of this type group was higher than for any other (tables 82 and 135). However, no other family-type group in these villages included so large a proportion of families below the \$1,000-income line as did type 1 with 47 percent; nor did any other have so small a proportion with incomes of \$2,000 or more, 13 percent. The median income, therefore, depicts the general economic level of the group better than does the average.

In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages also, average income of type-1 families ranked higher than median income, being affected by a few families at the top of the scale. However, the proportion of families with incomes of \$3,000 or more, 9 percent, was

larger than in the wheat-area unit, and the proportion with incomes of less than \$1,000, 32 percent, was smaller. The difference between average and median income of type-1 families, therefore, was less marked in these cattle-area villages than in the others.

TABLE 81.—*Income: Quartiles of family income, by family type, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and quartile (1)	Family types ¹							Family-type combinations ¹			
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	2 and 3 (9)	4 and 5 (10)	6 and 7 (11)	8 and 9 (12)
NORTH DAKOTA- KANSAS											
First quartile.....	Dol. 699	Dol. 833	Dol. 792	Dol. 859	Dol. 903	Dol. 851	Dol. 916	Dol. 816	Dol. 872	Dol. 878	Dol. 875
Median.....	1,055	1,219	1,137	1,310	1,396	1,250	1,327	1,184	1,326	1,280	1,250
Third quartile.....	1,630	1,799	1,604	1,812	2,094	1,672	1,727	1,712	1,921	1,704	2,000
SOUTH DAKOTA- MONTANA-COLORADO											
First quartile.....	807	913	1,071	1,111	1,180	818	1,109	971	1,137	865	* 1,000
Median.....	1,359	1,417	1,507	1,839	1,670	1,177	1,562	1,458	1,779	1,295	* 1,375
Third quartile.....	1,872	1,979	2,111	2,614	2,438	1,741	1,953	2,049	2,580	1,844	* 2,417

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Medians not computed for family types 8 and 9 separately.

² Median and quartiles based on 20 cases.

TABLE 82.—*Family type and income: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ (No.) (1)	Families in specified income classes in North Dakota-Kansas						Families in specified income classes in South Dakota-Montana-Colorado					
	All (2)	\$0- \$999 (3)	\$1,000- \$1,499 (4)	\$1,500- \$1,999 (5)	\$2,000- \$2,999 (6)	\$3,000 or over (7)	All (8)	\$0- \$999 (9)	\$1,000- \$1,499 (10)	\$1,500- \$1,999 (11)	\$2,000- \$2,999 (12)	\$3,000 or over (13)
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1.....	100	47	23	17	10	3	100	32	27	21	11	9
2.....	100	39	26	18	16	1	100	31	25	20	18	6
3.....	100	42	29	14	14	1	100	22	27	21	19	11
4.....	100	33	28	18	12	9	100	21	19	20	28	12
5.....	100	30	23	19	17	11	100	17	20	26	20	17
6.....	100	37	32	16	11	4	100	38	28	16	14	4
7.....	100	31	30	25	11	3	100	19	26	33	16	6
2 and 3.....	100	40	27	17	15	1	100	26	26	21	19	8
4 and 5.....	100	33	27	18	13	9	100	20	19	22	25	14
6 and 7.....	100	35	31	20	11	3	100	32	27	21	15	5
8 and 9.....	100	28	42	10	10	10	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases. See table 132.

The comparatively large proportion of type-1 families below the \$1,000-income level is due partly to the number in which the husband did not earn, 13.0 percent in the wheat-area villages and 9.6 percent

in the others. In some instances where the husband was a nonearner, the wife, the only other potential breadwinner, worked for money; in some, there were earnings from roomers and boarders, not attributed to a family member. Nevertheless, the proportion of type-1 families without any income from earnings was high in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 9 percent compared with fewer than 4 percent in the other type groups (tables 83 and 135).

TABLE 83.—*Family members earning: Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type ¹ (No.)	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ² of specified family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS											
All types.....	No. 1,088	No. 1,206	No. 1,021	No. 93	No. 7	No. 85	Pct. 29.2	Pct. 93.9	Pct. 8.5	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 14.9
1.....	270	277	235	40	-----	* 2	51.3	87.0	14.8	-----	(*)
2 and 3.....	344	361	337	22	2	0	30.8	98.0	6.4	.4	-----
4 and 5.....	256	307	237	15	3	52	29.8	92.6	5.9	1.6	15.5
6 and 7.....	178	200	174	13	2	11	18.3	97.8	7.3	.3	9.9
8 and 9.....	40	61	38	3	0	20	20.3	95.0	7.5	-----	16.3
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO											
All types.....	868	1,014	827	109	3	75	32.8	95.3	12.5	.3	21.3
1.....	261	272	236	36	-----	-----	52.1	90.4	13.8	-----	-----
2 and 3.....	277	312	276	34	1	* 1	32.5	99.7	12.3	.2	(*)
4 and 5.....	210	288	199	28	1	60	33.1	94.7	13.3	.6	22.7
6 and 7.....	100	113	96	10	1	6	18.9	96.0	10.0	.3	15.0
8 and 9.....	20	29	20	1	0	8	19.9	100.0	5.0	-----	16.7

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.

* Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Average earnings of breadwinning husbands in families of type 1 ranked above those reported by other type groups in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and second in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado group. Both of these averages, however, were influenced by a small number of men with high earnings. In the former villages, husbands in the 8 families in the income class \$3,000 or over had average earnings of \$14,613; in the latter villages, with 23 families at this income level, average earnings of husbands were \$5,894 (table 84). Had median earnings of these husbands rather than average been computed, the rank of husbands of type 1 probably would have been lower. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 40 percent of the earning husbands in type-1 families were in the age classes 20-24, 25-29, and 65 or older; average earnings in each of these three age classes were under \$1,000. There might be considerable difference, therefore, between median earnings and average earnings of the group as a whole. In the combined small cities, average earnings of husbands in families of type 1 ranked low, reflecting the absence of extremely high incomes reported in the two village units.

TABLE 84.—*Husbands as earners: Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Average ¹ earnings per husband in families of types ² —					Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from husbands in families of types ² —				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS										
All incomes.....	Dollars 1,404	Dollars 1,224	Dollars 1,326	Dollars 1,221	Dollars 1,313	Percent 93.5	Percent 98.3	Percent 92.3	Percent 95.9	Percent 90.9
0-999.....	522	662	568	635	471	86.5	97.4	88.4	97.1	90.9
1,000-1,499.....	992	1,149	1,012	1,120	1,098	92.1	97.5	88.8	96.1	92.1
1,500-1,999.....	1,458	1,597	1,374	1,535	1,540	91.7	98.7	92.9	93.0	91.0
2,000-2,999.....	2,031	2,122	2,011	2,035	2,024	93.1	99.0	95.3	96.1	100.0
3,000 or over.....	14,613	3,738	3,296	3,650	3,338	99.9	99.8	94.2	100.0	84.8
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO										
All incomes.....	1,560	1,479	1,671	1,296	1,175	95.1	97.0	88.7	95.2	81.6
0-999.....	540	647	511	622	564	91.6	95.0	85.8	92.5	85.1
1,000-1,499.....	1,100	1,191	995	1,099	885	95.8	97.8	82.5	95.6	80.1
1,500-1,999.....	1,493	1,530	1,448	1,513	1,250	96.5	96.3	91.4	97.6	(*)
2,000-2,999.....	1,912	2,099	1,874	2,011	1,317	89.6	97.1	85.3	91.9	85.3
3,000 or over.....	5,894	3,534	4,209	3,255	2,513	97.1	97.7	92.8	99.7	76.3

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 148), regardless of whether husbands were earners.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 15 percent of the wives of type-1 families earned, a proportion approximately twice as great as in other type groups. Average earnings of these working wives, \$406, also ranked high, as they did in the combined cities. In the other villages, where a larger percentage of all wives earned, the proportion of breadwinning wives in type-1 families, 14 percent, did not greatly exceed the proportion in types 2 and 3, and 4 and 5. However, average earnings of wives in the type-1 group ranked second, exceeded only by the average reported by types 4 and 5 (table 85). This consistency of pattern of relatively high average earnings of wives in type-1 families probably is explained by more regular employment, associated with the lesser household responsibilities entailed by families of only two persons.

Another characteristic of families of type 1 in which cities and villages are alike, is the relatively large number of families that received such income as rents, interest, and pensions. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 39 percent of these families had such incomes; in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 31 percent; and in the five cities, 32 percent (table 135).

TABLE 85.—*Wives as earners: Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families of specified types ² with income from earning wives—				Average ³ earnings per wife in families of types ² —				Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from wives in families of types ² —			
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS												
All incomes.....	Pct 15	Pct 6	Pct 6	Pct 7	Dol 406	Dol 156	Dol 165	Dol 300	Pct 4.6	Pct 0.8	Pct 0.7	Pct 1.8
0-999.....	14	10	8	8	257	129	62	41	7.7	1.9	1.0	5
1,000-1,499.....	15	7	7	9	319	166	199	333	4.8	1.1	1.4	1.8
1,500-1,999.....	20	0	6	9	592		350	844	6.9	0	1.5	4.5
2,000-2,999.....	15	4	0	0	919	\$ 207			6.5	.5	0	.0
3,000 or over.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	(⁶)					.0	0	0	.0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO												
All incomes.....	14	12	13	10	315	298	584	223	2.9	2.4	4.4	1.7
0-999.....	10	15	17	19	164	176	139	202	3.4	3.9	4.3	6.2
1,000-1,499.....	13	10	10	11	168	222	465	337	2.0	1.8	4.3	3.3
1,500-1,999.....	20	12	9	5	226	374	269	\$ 3	2.9	2.9	1.4	(⁷)
2,000-2,999.....	17	14	17	0	632	398	850		5.3	2.5	6.8	.0
3,000 or over.....	13	9	14	(⁶)	955	\$ 580	1,198		2.2	1.4	3.9	.0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Families of type 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages 8 percent of these families had income from earning wives whose average earnings were \$90 per wife, and were 0.5 percent of the total family earnings for that group. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 5 percent of these families had income from earning wives whose average earnings were \$170 per wife, and were 0.6 percent of the total family earnings for that group.³ Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 148), regardless of source of earnings.⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.⁷ 0.050 percent or less.

Families of Types 2 and 3

Type 2, average size, 3 persons; 1 child under 16, none older
 Type 3, average size, 4 persons; 2 children under 16, none older

Median income for the group composed of families of types 2 and 3 was \$1,184 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, or less than that of all other groups except type 1. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages these younger families fared better; the median income of \$1,458 was above that of all other groups except types 4 and 5 (table 81). In the five cities this group occupied an intermediate position; their median income was below that of types 8 and 9, and types 4 and 5.

The low median income in the wheat-area villages reflects the concentration (40 percent) of families in the income classes below \$1,000. Only 1 percent reached the top income class. Average earnings of husbands, \$1,224, also were low, ranking fourth in the five type groups. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages average earnings of husbands of types 2 and 3 were \$1,479; they ranked third, being below those reported for husbands in types 4 and 5, and type 1 (tables 82 and 84).

One indication of the greater youth of these families is the large proportion with earnings from salaried rather than independent business and professional work. For example, in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 39 percent of the families of this type group reported that chief earnings were from business or professions; but only 18 percent were in enterprises of their own. In contrast, type-1 families reported 28 percent in independent undertakings, though the proportion in the business and professional group, 39 percent, was the same as for types 2 and 3. The older families in the type-1 group had had more time to build up their own businesses and to establish themselves in independent professional work. In salaried business and professional positions the reverse was true; such occupations provided the major earnings of 21 percent of the families in the younger group and 11 percent of those in the older (tables 86 and 146).

TABLE 86.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ (No.)	Families in North Dakota-Kansas						Families in South Dakota-Montana-Colorado					
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	No income from earnings	Farm-operator	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	No income from earnings	Farm-operator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Pct. 100	Pct. 29	Pct. 17	Pct. 47	Pct. 4	Pct. 3	Pct. 100	Pct. 42	Pct. 16	Pct. 38	Pct. 3	Pct. 1
All types.....	100	21	16	49	9	5	100	37	18	39	6	2
1.....	100	28	19	50	2	1	100	37	18	43	1	1
2.....	100	43	19	37	0	1	100	53	12	34	0	1
3.....	100	23	14	54	5	4	100	32	17	47	2	2
4.....	100	23	20	52	0	5	100	42	18	37	0	3
5.....	100	39	13	47	1	0	100	52	16	31	0	1
6.....	100	43	14	39	1	3	100	52	19	23	6	0
2 and 3.....	100	34	19	44	1	2	100	45	15	39	(2)	1
4 and 5.....	100	23	16	53	4	4	100	35	18	43	1	3
6 and 7.....	100	41	13	44	1	1	100	52	17	28	2	1
8 and 9.....	100	33	20	43	2	2	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases. See table 132.

More than in any other group, the incomes of families of types 2 and 3 depended upon what the husband could earn. Nearly all of the husbands were breadwinners; relatively few of the wives did paid work (6 and 12 percent in the two groups of villages); and all of the other family members were under 16. A larger percentage of the husbands of this type group than of any other were the sole support of their families (table 87).

TABLE 87.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number and percentage of families with only one and with more than one earner, by family type, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type (No.)	Families	Families with individual earners				Percentage* of families with individual earners		
		1 only			More than 1 ¹	1 only		More than 1 ¹
		Any family member	Husband	Wife		Any family member	Husband	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS								
All types.....	Number 1,088	Number 899	Number 888	Number 7	Number 137	Percent 83	Percent 82	Percent 13
1.....	270	202	198	4	37	75	73	14
2 and 3.....	344	316	315	1	22	92	92	6
4 and 5.....	256	196	191	1	49	77	75	19
6 and 7.....	178	154	153	1	21	86	86	12
8 and 9.....	40	31	31	0	8	78	73	20
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All types.....	868	670	664	2	164	77	76	19
1.....	261	200	200	0	36	77	77	14
2 and 3.....	277	240	240	0	36	87	87	13
4 and 5.....	210	132	128	0	72	68	61	34
6 and 7.....	109	86	84	2	12	86	84	12
8 and 9.....	20	12	12	0	8	60	60	40

¹ Families that have supplementary earners. See table 150.

* Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

Families of Types 4 and 5

Type 4, average size, 3.48 persons; 0.28 persons under 16; 1.20 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 5, average size, 5.40 persons; 1.91 persons under 16; 1.49 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

In the villages as well as in the cities, families of types 4 and 5 as a group tended to reach a comparatively high-income level. Their median incomes of \$1,326 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and \$1,779 in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado were the highest of any family-type group. Average earnings of husbands were \$1,326 and \$1,671 in the two village units, respectively; they ranked second among the averages for the five type groups in the former villages and first in the latter.

Occupation was a factor in the income levels of families of types 4 and 5. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 53 percent were in the business and professional and 23 percent in the wage-earner group; in the more westerly villages the percentages were 43 and 35. Thus, relatively more families of this type group than of the others were in the more remunerative occupations and relatively fewer were in the poorer-paying jobs (table 86).

The composition of families of these two types also was a factor in the rank of their median incomes. There was at least one person 16 or older, in addition to husband and wife in every family; 21 of such family members earned for every 100 North Dakota-Kansas

village families of these types, and 29 for each 100 in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages. These earners made an average of \$300 and \$383 in the two village units (table 88).

TABLE 88.—*Earners other than husband and wife: Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of total family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife							
	Per 100 families of types 1—		Average ² earnings per earner in fam- ilies of types 1—		Average ³ earnings per family of types 1—		Percentage ⁴ they con- tributed to ear- nings of fami- lies of types 1—	
	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7	4 and 5	6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS								
All incomes.....	Number 21	Number 7	Dollars 300	Dollars 228	Dollars 65	Dollars 16	Percent 4 8	Percent 1 3
0-999.....	21	5	118	105	25	5	4 7	.8
1,000-1,499.....	28	7	302	242	85	17	8 0	1.5
1,500-1,999.....	13	11	497	79	64	9	4 4	6
2,000-2,999.....	21	11	428	⁵ 680	88	71	4 2	3 4
3,000 or over.....	21	(⁶)	536	-----	112	0	3 2	.0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All incomes.....	29	7	383	291	111	20	6 2	1 5
0-999.....	22	3	195	⁵ 90	43	3	7 8	5
1,000-1,499.....	45	4	272	⁵ 360	123	13	11 3	1 2
1,500-1,999.....	23	0	386	-----	90	0	5 7	0
2,000-2,999.....	30	33	542	317	164	106	7 7	4 8
3,000 or over.....	24	(⁶)	538	-----	130	0	3 1	.0

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Families of types 1, 2 and 3, and 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages in families of types 8 and 9 there were 50 earners other than husband and wife per 100 families; their average earnings were \$227 per earner and \$114 per family, and were 8.3 percent of the total family earnings for that group. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages in families of types 8 and 9 there were 40 earners other than husband and wife per 100 families, their average earnings were \$527 per earner and \$211 per family, and were 14.6 percent of the total family earnings for that group.

² Averages are based on the total number of earners other than husband and wife in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 148), regardless of source of earnings.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The proportion of earning wives in this family-type group was greater in the cattle-area villages than in those of North Dakota and Kansas, 13 percent as compared with 6. In the former villages this proportion was similar to that found in type 1 and in types 2 and 3; in the latter villages, the proportion in the type-1 group was much greater (table 85). With relatively few wives working for money, the comparatively high average number of earners in types 4 and 5, 1.37 and 1.20 per family in the two village units, was largely a consequence of the frequency of breadwinning sons and daughters.

Although supplementary earners—wives, sons, daughters, and occasionally husbands and others—were relatively numerous in this group, they contributed only 4.2 percent of aggregate family earnings in the wheat-area villages and 9.1 percent in the villages of South

Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. While these percentages seem large compared with those of other family-type groups, they are small compared with the contributions of husbands, 92.3 and 88.7 percent of total earnings, respectively, in the two village units. Had the earnings of supplementary breadwinners been divided evenly among all families of types 4 and 5, each family in the North Dakota-Kansas villages would have received \$56; in the other village group, \$163 (tables 89 and 150).

TABLE 89.—*Supplementary earners: Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families of specified types ¹ with supplementary earners			Earnings derived from supplementary earners in families of specified types ²								
				Average per earner ³			Average per family ³			Percentage ⁴ of total family earnings		
	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS												
All incomes.....	Pct. b	Pct. 19	Pct. 12	Dol. 121	Dol. 230	Dol. 191	Dol. 8	Dol. 56	Dol. 27	Pct. 0 7	Pct. 4 2	Pct. 2 2
0-999.....	10	18	11	82	56	65	8	22	8	1 2	4 3	1 3
1,000-1,499.....	6	25	14	166	215	204	12	64	33	1 0	6 0	2 9
1,500-1,999.....	0	15	11	-----	299	175	0	51	30	0	3 5	1 9
2,000-2,999.....	6	15	11	208	428	⁵ 680	12	88	72	.6	4.2	3.4
3,000 or over.....	(⁶)	21	(⁶)	-----	536	-----	0	112	0	0	3 2	.0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO												
All incomes.....	13	34	12	268	407	213	35	163	32	2 3	9 1	2.4
0-999.....	16	34	12	123	161	47	20	63	7	3 0	11 4	1.2
1,000-1,499.....	10	35	15	232	265	313	22	126	51	1.8	11 6	4.4
1,500-1,999.....	14	26	5	326	265	³ 3	46	85	(⁷)	2 9	5 3	(²)
2,000-2,999.....	14	43	20	398	614	317	55	278	106	2 5	13.2	4 8
3,000 or over.....	9	31	(⁶)	⁵ 580	788	-----	50	272	0	1.4	6 4	0

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type. Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 20 percent of these families had supplementary earners whose average earnings were \$172 per earner, \$94 per family, and were 6.9 percent of the total family earnings for that group. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 40 percent of these families had supplementary earners whose average earnings were \$473 per earner, \$213 per family, and were 14.8 percent of the total family earnings for that group. Families of type 1 are not shown because 71 percent of the supplementary earners in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 97 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages were wives; their average earnings are shown in table 85.

³ Averages in columns 5, 6, and 7 are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class; averages in columns 8, 9, and 10 are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 145), regardless of source of earnings.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁷ \$0.50 or less.

⁸ 0.050 percent or less.

Families of Types 6 and 7

Type 6, average size, 5.34 persons; 3.33 children under 16; none older

Type 7, average size, 7.26 persons; 3.87 children under 16; 1.41 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, as in the cities, families of types 6 and 7 combined had the lowest median income (\$1,295) of any group. In contrast, in the villages of North Dakota and Kansas the median income of such families, \$1,280, was more than that of any other group except types 4 and 5. The two types, 6 and 7, showed marked differences in median income in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages. Thus, the median for the former type was \$1,177 and for the latter \$1,562; families with incomes under \$1,000 were 38 percent of the type-6 group and only 19 percent of type 7.

Occupation probably was a factor in the low rank of the median income of the combined types in the cattle-area villages; 52 percent of the families were in the wage-earner group and only 28 percent in the business and professional. In the wheat-area villages where the median was higher in relation to the medians of other family types, relatively fewer (41 percent) of the families were in the wage-earner occupations and relatively more (44 percent) in the business and professional group.

TABLE 90.—*Family size and earners: Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Average ¹ persons in families of types 1—					Average ² earners in families of types 1—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS										
All incomes.....	Number 2.03	Number 3.40	Number 4.03	Number 6.13	Number 7.50	Number 1.03	Number 1.05	Number 1.20	Number 1.12	Number 1.52
0-999.....	2.02	3.43	4.00	6.02	8.38	.92	1.07	1.13	1.10	1.36
1,000-1,499.....	2.03	3.43	3.96	6.20	6.88	1.10	1.05	1.30	1.14	1.41
1,500-1,999.....	2.03	3.35	4.06	6.26	7.25	1.20	1.00	1.17	1.17	1.75
2,000-2,999.....	2.04	3.37	4.18	6.11	7.50	1.11	1.06	1.21	1.11	1.00
3,000 or over.....	2.00	3.40	4.04	6.17	8.00	.88	1.00	1.21	1.00	2.75
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO										
All incomes.....	2.04	3.47	4.15	5.97	7.34	1.04	1.13	1.37	1.13	1.45
0-999.....	2.12	3.38	4.07	5.69	8.44	.88	1.16	1.32	1.12	1.20
1,000-1,499.....	2.02	3.49	4.30	6.04	7.58	1.10	1.10	1.45	1.15	1.67
1,500-1,999.....	2.00	3.47	4.21	6.24	4 9.00	1.18	1.12	1.32	1.00	4 1.00
2,000-2,999.....	2.00	3.47	3.98	6.07	6.80	1.10	1.14	1.43	1.33	1.40
3,000 or over.....	2.01	3.61	4.24	6.00	5.33	1.04	1.09	1.31	1.00	1.67

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² For description of family types, see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Breadwinning husbands in families of types 6 and 7 received an average of \$1,221 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and \$1,296 in those of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. This average

was the lowest of all type groups in the former village units, and the next lowest (after types 8 and 9) in the latter. Age and occupation both probably helped determine the ranking of these averages. Thus, in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 44 percent of the breadwinning husbands of types 6 and 7 were under 40. Average earnings of the younger men in this type group tended to be below those of men of middle age, as follows: \$879 for the eight men in the age class 25-29; \$953 for the class 30-34; \$1,242 for the class 35-39; and \$1,312 for the class 40-44. There were relatively more wage-earner families (41 percent) and fewer clerical (13 percent) than in the other type groups. This larger proportion of families depending upon wage-earning work for their major support may partly explain why the earnings of these husbands tended to be below those of husbands of the same age in families of types 2 and 3 (table 154). Fewer families, 34 percent, of the latter types were classed as wage-earner.

In every 100 families of types 6 and 7, there were only 7 sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) earning in each village unit. This is considerably lower than in the five-city unit where 15 such earners per 100 families were reported. The three groups of communities were similar, however, in that types 6 and 7 had only one-third or one-fourth as many such earners per 100 families as did types 4 and 5.

Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size, 5.25 persons; no children under 16; 3.22 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older
Type 9, average size, 9.32 persons; 4.65 children under 16; 2.65 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

The outstanding characteristic of types 8 and 9, in villages as well as in cities, is the variation in the composition of families that composed the group. For example, in the North Dakota-Kansas villages about one-fourth of the families had five members while more than one-half had nine or more. The number of persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, also varied greatly; some of the families had none, but some had seven or more (table 108).

With the small number of families in this type group, it is not surprising that the rank of their median income, in relation to the other type groups, varied in the cities and villages. In the small-city unit, the median of this group was highest; in both village units it had third place.

Although husbands were the mainstay of family support they contributed a somewhat smaller proportion of the aggregate earnings of families of this type group than of any other, 90.9 percent in the wheat-area villages, 81.6 percent in the cattle area, and 70.5 percent in the small cities. In the former villages there were 50 sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) earning per 100 families, but they made an average of only \$227 each, contributed only 8.3 percent of aggregate earnings. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, there were 40 such earners per 100 families; they made an average of \$527 each. Hence their contributions to aggregate earnings were more important, 14.6 percent of the total (table 88).

With so many sons and daughters earning, the average number of breadwinners per family was 1.52 in the wheat-area villages and 1.45 in the others, a figure higher than for any other type group (table 90). However, since these families were so large, the proportion of aggregate members earning was lower than for any type group except 6 and 7 which it closely resembled. Approximately 20 percent of the members of these two family-type groups earned, compared with a little more than 50 percent of the members of type-1 families (table 83). With so many nonearners to be supported in families of types 8 and 9, the burden of family maintenance carried by the breadwinners was heavy. Despite the fact that husbands had assistance from other family members, they still provided more than four-fifths of the aggregate earnings; and these earnings had to provide for the needs of more persons than in the other type groups.

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

One-family dwellings housed an even greater proportion of families in the villages than in the cities studied in this region. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages 91 percent of the families lived in one-family houses, and in those of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, 85 percent. Two-family houses accommodated 6 percent of the village families. In North Dakota and Kansas, two-family houses of the two-decker type were more numerous than those of the side-by-side variety, while in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, the opposite was true. Dwellings in apartments that accommodated as many as three families were few, housing only 1 percent of the families in the former villages and 7 percent in the latter. The remaining families, 2 percent in each group of villages, lived in dwelling units in business buildings or in types not included in the classes described above (table 91).

Most of the families that occupied quarters other than one-family detached houses were renters. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, relatively fewer of the relief than of the nonrelief families lived in one-family dwellings; the reverse was true in the villages of the cattle area. Within the nonrelief group the proportion of families occupying dwellings of the one-family type was greater above than below the \$1,000-income line. Almost three-fourths of the nonrelief families in other types of living quarters had incomes of less than \$1,500 (table 155).

Home Tenure, Owning Families

Home Ownership by Income and Relief Status

Despite the differences in general income level between the two groups of villages, they were remarkably similar in the proportion of families that owned homes, 49 percent in the North Dakota-Kansas group and 48 percent in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado (table 92). This was a larger proportion than in Greeley or Dodge City, but a smaller proportion than in Logan or Provo.

Home owners were relatively more numerous at the top than at the bottom of the income scale in the three groups of communities. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 43 percent of the families with

incomes below \$1,000 were home owners; the proportion increased with income, reaching 78 percent in the class \$3,000 or more. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, the proportion of home owners at the two income extremes was 37 and 74 percent.

TABLE 91.—*Type of living quarters: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by type of living quarters occupied, and number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and relief status,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and type of living quarters occupied (1)	All families ²				Owning families			Renting ³ families		
	All	Non-relief	Relief		All	Non-relief	Relief	All	Non-relief	Relief
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS										
All types.....	No. 1,405	Pct. 100	No. 1,052	No. 353	No. 617	No. 509	No. 108	No. 788	No. 543	No. 245
1-family house.....										
Detached.....	1,270	91	958	312	601	497	101	669	461	208
Attached.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-family house.....										
Side-by-side.....	35	2	21	14	4	2	2	31	19	12
2-decker.....	45	4	29	16	4	3	1	41	26	15
Apartment in building for—										
3 families.....	16	1	13	3	2	2	0	14	11	3
4 families.....	5	(⁴)	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1
5 or more families.....	1	(⁴)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dwelling unit in business building.....	29	2	23	6	4	4	0	25	19	6
Other ⁴	4	(⁴)	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO										
All types.....	980	100	829	151	440	390	50	540	439	101
1-family house:										
Detached.....	821	84	684	137	419	371	48	402	313	89
Attached.....	11	1	11	0	3	3	0	8	8	0
2-family house:										
Side-by-side.....	48	5	41	7	3	2	1	45	39	6
2-decker.....	14	1	13	1	3	3	0	11	10	1
Apartment in building for—										
3 families.....	38	4	34	4	7	7	0	31	27	4
4 families.....	18	2	17	1	0	0	0	18	17	1
5 or more families.....	12	1	12	0	1	1	0	11	11	0
Dwelling unit in business building.....	15	2	15	0	3	3	0	12	12	0
Other ⁴	3	(⁴)	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Includes all types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.

Home Ownership by Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

The trend toward increasing home ownership with increasing income was observed in each of the three major occupational groups in both village units. The greater proportion of high-income families in business and professional than in wage-earner occupations, therefore, offers one explanation of the higher percentage of home owners in the former than in the latter group, 53 percent as compared with 40 percent in the wheat-area villages; 51 percent as compared with 41 in the cattle area.

At similar income levels, differences between these two occupational groups did not follow a consistent pattern in either the cities or the

villages. In South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, for example, the proportion of home owners among the wage-earner families exceeded that found in the business and professional families at some income levels, while at others the reverse was true (table 92).

The proportion of clerical families owning their homes was considerably lower than that of business and professional families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages. This difference persisted at comparable income levels, as was true in the cities.

TABLE 92.—*Home ownership: Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by occupation and income, and by family type and income,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ² of families in specified groups occupying owned homes							
	All families	Occupational groups ³			Family-type groups ⁴			
		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS								
All incomes.....	49	40	39	53	52	33	66	46
0-999.....	43	35	21	51	51	22	62	46
1,000-1,499.....	48	49	39	49	57	34	63	42
1,500-1,999.....	45	40	43	44	42	33	62	43
2,000-2,999.....	62	(⁵)	56	64	44	61	74	67
3,000 or over.....	78	(⁵)	(⁵)	76	(⁵)	(⁵)	87	(⁵)
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All incomes.....	48	41	51	51	53	38	56	39
0-999.....	37	31	43	32	53	17	42	35
1,000-1,499.....	40	36	47	41	48	31	49	26
1,500-1,999.....	44	50	39	40	53	37	44	35
2,000-2,999.....	64	75	67	60	57	61	68	67
3,000 or over.....	74	(⁵)	(⁵)	73	61	76	83	(⁵)

¹ See table 91, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class (tables 156 and 158).

³ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. 82 percent of this group in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 71 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages occupied owned homes.

⁴ Families of types 8 and 9 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. 66 percent of this group in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 67 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages occupied owned homes.

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

The South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages were unusual in that the clerical group had as large a proportion of home owners as the business and professional group (51 percent). In the two lowest-income classes, which included a comparatively large number of the clerical families, this occupational group ranked well above the other two in the proportion of families owning homes. Both village units resembled the cities of this region in the high percentage of home owners in the occupational group that included the families of farmers and those without earnings.

Home Ownership by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

The importance of age as a factor in home ownership, previously noted, is evidenced again in the data for the family-type groups. The younger families of types 2 and 3 and of 6 and 7 usually included relatively fewer home owners than did the older families of types 4 and 5 at the same income levels. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, families of types 2 and 3 tended to report a smaller proportion of home owners than did the others in all income classes save the highest, where samples were small. In South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, types 6 and 7 were competitors of types 2 and 3 for the low position, when the groups were ranked by proportion of families that owned homes. In both village units, homes were owned by approximately half of the families of type 1.

Mortgages on Owned Homes (Nonrelief Families)

Owned homes, free from mortgage, were relatively more numerous in the villages than in the cities. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 69 percent of the owned homes were mortgage-free, and in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 72 percent (table 160). From 39 to 54 percent of the owned homes in the four cities were without mortgages.

The fact that so large a proportion of the owned homes in the wheat-area villages were mortgage-free is surprising in view of the low median income there and the unfavorable business conditions due to droughts and poor crops for several successive years. In Dodge City, nearby, only 50 percent of the homes were mortgage-free. The proportion of older families was larger in the two groups of villages than in any of the cities except Greeley. This may have been a factor in the larger proportion of village homes that were mortgage-free since the older families had had more years in which to amortize mortgages on homes bought when they were young or middle-aged.

In both groups of villages, there was a tendency for the proportion of mortgage-free homes to be greater at the lower-income extreme than at intermediate levels. For example, in the villages of North Dakota and Kansas, 74 percent or more of the owned homes of families in the income classes below \$1,000 were free from mortgage, compared with 61 to 66 percent in the income classes \$1,000-\$2,499. Low-income families in unmortgaged homes probably were older couples that had bought and paid for their homes in younger years when incomes were higher. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, variations in the percentage of mortgage-free owned homes followed much the same trend, with increasing income. In Logan, also, a similar trend was evident but in Dodge City, Provo, and Greeley the samples were too small to permit comparisons of the different income classes.

Home Tenure, Renting Families

Monthly Rent (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Rents were unusually low in the North Dakota-Kansas villages; the average paid by all renting families, relief and nonrelief combined, was only \$12 a month. Eighty-four percent of the families that rented their homes in these villages paid less than \$20; fewer than 3 percent paid \$30 or more (table 157). Practically all (96 percent) of the nonrelief families with incomes under \$1,000 found dwellings renting for less than \$20 a month. The proportion of families paying such low rentals declined as income rose; nevertheless it was as high as 39 percent of the renting families in the income class \$2,000-\$2,999. Even at the top of the income scale, fewer than one-third of the renting families paid as much as \$30 a month to the landlord (fig. 13).

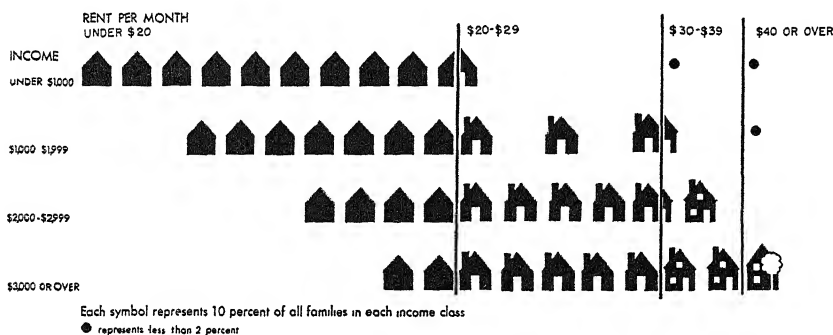


FIGURE 13.—Rent and income, North Dakota-Kansas villages, 1935-36.

In the villages of the cattle area, average monthly rents were \$17. Rentals of less than \$20 were reported by 63 percent of the renting families, a much smaller proportion than in the villages of the wheat area; 9 percent spent \$30 or more. The tendency for the proportion of renting nonrelief families that paid rentals of \$30 or more to increase as income rose was similar to that noted in the wheat area (table 157).

Even at the same income levels average rents in the wheat-area villages were about \$3 below those in the more westerly communities. Only in the families in the highest-income class were the averages about the same.

Average rents in Dodge City, Provo, and Logan were similar to those paid by families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages at the same income levels, except at the top of the income scale, where city rentals were markedly higher. Greeley families paid higher average rentals than did those with similar incomes in the other cities.

Rent as a Percentage of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Rent took a little smaller share of family income in the villages of the wheat area than in the more westerly group. This difference was seen at almost every income level, hence it cannot be explained as a reflection of the higher median income and greater ability to pay in the latter communities (table 93).

TABLE 93.—*Rent and income: Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	North Dakota-Kansas			South Dakota-Montana-Colorado		
	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percent- age of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percent- age of total income spent for rent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number	Dollars	Percent	Number	Dollars	Percent
All incomes	532	14	14	428	19	15
0-249	6	7	48	6	17	142
250-499	31	10	31	20	12	38
500-749	71	11	20	52	13	25
750-999	115	12	16	54	14	19
1,000-1,249	80	14	15	62	17	18
1,250-1,499	67	15	13	61	18	16
1,500-1,749	58	17	12	62	20	15
1,750-1,999	43	19	13	36	22	14
2,000-2,249	28	18	10	19	23	14
2,250-2,499	14	23	12	12	25	12
2,500-2,999	9	23	10	23	27	12
3,000-3,499	4	22	8	5	22	8
3,500-3,999	4	24	8	8	29	10
4,000 or over	2	430	(5)	8	25	5

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the end of the report year and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 11 families; in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 11 families.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, columns 2 and 5.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

In the villages, as in the cities, well-to-do families found their rent bills absorbing a smaller proportion of their total incomes than did families of limited means. Rents were so low in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, however, that only at income levels below \$750 did they average as much as the traditional 20 percent of income.

Rentals and Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

The higher average rentals paid by business and professional families than by other occupational groups in the villages reflect, in part, their higher incomes, but they also are evidence of a difference in expenditure patterns. In the three income classes below \$2,000, the families of the business and professional group paid rents that averaged about \$3 a month more than those paid by wage-earner families; at higher-income levels, differences between rentals paid by the two groups were even greater. Clerical families were in

an intermediate position; their rents averaged less than those paid by the business and professional families in the same income class (table 156).

Rentals and Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Rentals differed little among the family-type groups, although in both village units averages paid by families of types 4 and 5 were a little above those paid by the others. This higher average is a consequence of the greater proportion of high-income families in this group; average rental showed no consistent differences when families of the same income class were compared (table 158).

Monthly Rental Values of Owned Homes (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The average monthly rental values of owned homes were \$18 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and \$23 in the villages of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. At every income level, the average of the rental values placed upon their homes by owners was greater in the latter villages than in the former (table 159).

The values assigned by home owners to their homes were higher than the rents paid by families at similar income levels. However, the differences between the averages for the two tenure groups were less in the villages than in the cities. For example, in only one income class in the two village units was average monthly rental value one-third more than average rent; in most other classes the average values did not exceed the rents by one-fourth. In the cities, on the other hand, average monthly rental values were more than one-fourth above average rents in three out of five of the income classes represented.

CITY-VILLAGE SUMMARY

Families—their size, the amount and source of their incomes, their housing—are discussed in this report. The data concern 7,458 families in 5 small cities and 22 villages of the Plains and Mountain region. These families are a good cross section of the population this study was designed to cover, namely unbroken, white families in which both husband and wife were native-born. They represent a somewhat higher economic level than all families in these communities, since a large proportion of the group excluded from the study had low incomes.

These families differed in their composition, that is, in the number and age of their members. The incomes of some families supported only the husband and wife. In other families, husband, wife, and several children under 16, as well as older persons, were dependent on a common fund. The amount of this fund and the number and age of the persons to be supported are of primary concern in this report.

Approximately one family in four consisted of husband and wife only; some of them were young couples, and others had children grown and economically independent. Three- and four-person families were almost equally numerous, while the remainder (more than one-fourth), had five or more members. Thus, no one size of family may be regarded as typical. However, when all persons are distributed among the families studied, the average size of family for the three units was as follows: Small cities, 3.91 persons; North Dakota-Kansas villages, 4.06 persons; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 3.72 persons.

More than three-fifths of the families were responsible for the care and support of one or more children under 16. More than one-half had either one, two, or three such children; those with as many as four children under 16 were comparatively few. Many of the children of 16 or older at home were not self-supporting, and their families carried the burden of maintaining them.

In each of the three groups of communities, families varied in economic circumstances from those that had received relief to those that were well-to-do. The relief group included 17 percent of the sample in the small cities, 26 percent in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 16 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages. Families with incomes of \$3,000 or more comprised 12 percent of the group studied in the five cities, 3 percent in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 9 percent in the villages of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado.

In the cities, one-half of the relief and nonrelief groups combined had incomes below \$1,420 and one-half above that figure. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, the median income of such families was \$918; in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, \$1,288.

Estimates of median income of the entire population in these communities are lower than the figures just cited since the native-white, unbroken families studied had somewhat higher incomes than the Negro, foreign-born, broken families, and others excluded from the study.

The median incomes of the groups of families studied show rather striking differences among the three groups of communities. The lower median in the North Dakota-Kansas villages reflected the condition of small communities almost entirely dependent on a drought-stricken farm area. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, business enterprises were more varied and the farm country adjacent to some was less affected by climatic conditions. In general, the cities offered greater opportunities for earning than did the villages. Income levels in the five cities ranged from the low of Dodge City in the drought area to the high of Billings.

The amount a family had to spend depended to some extent on the occupations in which its earners were engaged. Business and professional families, for example, had higher incomes than those in the wage-earner or clerical group. About three-fourths of the families that reached the \$3,000-income level received the greater part of their incomes from breadwinners in business and professions.

Almost nine-tenths of the aggregate income of these families was provided by the earnings of their members. Approximately three families out of four depended wholly on earnings for their money income. The few families that were without breadwinners were for the most part older, and in the low-income group.

Some observers of city life have been impressed by the number of families whose incomes represent the pooled earnings of several workers. Viewed in this fashion, the picture of family support is an optimistic one, since, even though one worker may earn little, large families are assumed to have several pay checks on which to depend. However, the consumer purchases study indicates that in the villages and smaller cities of this country the family in which several earners share the burden of family support is unusual. In the five small cities of the Plains and Mountain region only 22 percent of the non-relief families studied had more than one person earning at some time during the year; in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 13 percent; and in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 19 percent. Moreover, many of these secondary earners worked for only short periods during the year and earned so little they could scarcely be counted on to meet the regularly recurring expenses involved in caring for a family. In the cities, for example, one-fourth of the secondary earners earned less than \$100 during the year. Fewer than one-tenth received as much as \$1,000, a figure closer to the usual conception of the amount gained by having a second contributor to family income.

Since the families studied were limited to those with both a husband and a wife, the husband usually provided the chief support. More than 9 out of 10 husbands in the nonrelief group were principal earners, and three-fourths or more were the sole support of their families (74 percent in the cities, and 82 and 76 percent in the two village units). The average amount received by earning husbands, \$1,641 in the cities, \$1,292 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and \$1,520 in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, repre-

sented about nine-tenths of the pooled earnings of all workers. Some husbands earned more than others (those in the professions, for example), but at all levels the amount of family income depended to a great extent on what the husband could earn.

Wives provided little of the aggregate income of these families. In the cities and in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages only one-eighth of the wives did paid work at any time during the year; in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, only one-twelfth. The average receipts of those who earned were but \$462 in the cities, and even less in the villages. Many earned very little, probably because they worked for only part of the year. As a consequence, the wives provided but 3 percent or less of the pooled earnings of all families in the three groups of communities. That household responsibilities kept some small-city women at home is evidenced by the relationship between wives' earnings and family composition. In the five-city group for example, 16 percent of the wives were earning in families that consisted of husband and wife only, as compared with only 10 percent in the families having one or two children under 16. The larger average earnings of the former group suggest, also, that more of the women whose families included only themselves and their husbands worked for a large part of the year. A similar tendency for wives in the two-person families to assume more responsibility as earners than did wives in larger families was found in the wheat-area villages, and, to a lesser extent, in those of the cattle area.

Sons, daughters, and other family members (not husband or wife) comprised the third group of earners. In the North Dakota-Kansas and South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages there was only 1 such earner for every 12 and 11 families, respectively; in the cities, 1 for every 6. The average receipts of earning sons and daughters were a little more than the averages for earning wives in the cities and in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, and a little less in the North Dakota-Kansas villages.

The contributions of wives, sons, and daughters undoubtedly provided some of the things these families needed, but the family that received large and regular contributions from anyone except the husband was unusual. Hence, the amount that these families could spend for current living, as well as the provision that they could make for future security, depended largely upon what the husband earned, whether as wages, salary, or as a return from his own business or professional enterprise.

Homes were owned by more than one-half of the families in Logan and in Provo, by more than one-third in Greeley and in Dodge City, and by a little less than one-half in the villages. Home owners were relatively more numerous at the higher-income levels although more than one-third of the group with incomes below \$1,000 owned their homes. Many of these low-income families were elderly couples who may well have purchased their dwellings when their earning power was greater.

Rents in these small communities were much lower than in large cities. Average rentals of relief and nonrelief families combined ranged from a low of \$12 in the villages of North Dakota and Kansas to a high of \$20 in Greeley, Colo. City families (nonrelief) with incomes of \$1,250 or more and village families above the \$750-income

line were able to find housing at prices such that average rentals absorbed less than one-fifth of family income.

One point that stands out in the whole study is the similarity of the patterns found throughout the different communities and the different socioeconomic groups. For example, the pattern of family support by the principal earner (usually the husband) is predominant in the villages as in the cities, in the different occupational groups, in families of widely different composition, and in both the higher- and the lower-income classes. Many differences which are of significance were found; but they are of less consequence than the patterns of American family life that emerge.

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All money averages have been rounded to the nearest dollar. In tables giving the break-down of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by \$1 in order to have the sum of the various items comprising the total agree with the total. In a few cases, therefore, discrepancies of \$1 may occur between averages as given on different tables.

TABLE 94.—*Summary of 19 small cities: Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935-36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born ¹]

Region, State, and city	Average persons per family ²	Median income of ³ —		Distribution of nonrelief families by occupation			
		Non-relief and relief families ⁴	Non-relief families	Wage earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NEW ENGLAND							
Maine, Westbrook.....	<i>Number</i> 3.80	<i>Dollars</i> 1,251	<i>Dollars</i> 1,299	<i>Percent</i> 66	<i>Percent</i> 13	<i>Percent</i> 18	<i>Percent</i> 3
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	3.50	1,439	1,595	61	16	20	3
NORTH CENTRAL							
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	3.85	1,162	1,307	62	12	22	4
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	3.71	1,078	1,276	53	18	26	3
Illinois, Lincoln.....	3.77	957	1,186	53	13	32	2
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	3.57	1,185	1,253	64	9	21	6
Iowa, Boone.....	3.87	1,154	1,400	52	16	28	4
Missouri, Columbia.....	3.62	1,393	1,508	40	19	37	4
Missouri, Moberly.....	3.45	1,159	1,269	65	15	17	3
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN							
Kansas, Dodge City.....	3.79	1,109	1,327	45	27	23	5
Colorado, Greeley.....	3.59	1,243	1,556	36	22	38	4
Utah, Logan.....	4.50	1,274	1,486	37	15	37	11
Utah, Provo.....	4.39	1,180	1,421	43	21	32	4
PACIFIC							
Washington, Olympia.....	3.41	1,537	1,676	44	20	33	3
Oregon, Astoria.....	3.20	1,581	1,683	47	15	36	2
Oregon, Eugene.....	3.38	1,539	1,652	42	22	33	3
Oregon, Klamath Falls.....	3.48	1,617	1,689	60	14	24	2
SOUTHEAST							
White families only:							
South Carolina, Sumter.....	4.12	1,384	1,596	41	23	34	2
Georgia, Griffin.....	3.94	1,186	1,256	64	14	21	1
Negro families only:							
South Carolina, Sumter.....	3.91	430	493	88	2	9	1
Georgia, Griffin.....	3.95	397	492	92	1	7	(⁶)

¹ White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

² Year-equivalent persons in relief and nonrelief families. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ These medians for the eligible families are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements, based principally on race, nativity, and family composition, had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower-income classes. The numerical importance and composition of this ineligible group varied in the different cities.

⁴ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

⁵ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

⁶ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 95.—*Family income and occupation: Percentage distribution by income of families in specified occupational groups, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage distribution of families by income within specified occu- pational groups					Percentage distribution of families by income within specified occu- pational groups				
	All	Wage earner	Cleri- cal	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other	All	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
DODGE CITY, KANS.						GREELEY, COLO.				
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(¹)
0-249.....	1	1	1	0	14	1	1	0	0	(¹)
250-499.....	3	4	1	1	14	3	3	0	1	(¹)
500-749.....	8	11	4	4	19	6	9	5	2	(¹)
750-999.....	15	20	15	4	11	10	22	5	4	(¹)
1,000-1,249.....	20	22	18	16	17	17	23	20	10	(¹)
1,250-1,499.....	13	14	12	13	3	10	12	9	11	(¹)
1,500-1,749.....	12	12	15	10	3	9	9	8	10	(¹)
1,750-1,999.....	9	6	11	16	3	10	9	20	7	(¹)
2,000-2,249.....	5	4	7	8	0	9	6	13	9	(¹)
2,250-2,499.....	4	3	5	7	0	5	1	9	6	(¹)
2,500-2,999.....	5	1	8	9	8	6	2	4	11	(¹)
3,000-3,499.....	2	1	1	5	0	5	2	4	10	(¹)
3,500-3,999.....	1	(²)	1	2	0	4	1	2	8	(¹)
4,000 or over ³	2	1	1	5	8	5	0	1	11	(¹)
LOGAN, UTAH						PROVO, UTAH				
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(¹)
0-249.....	1	(²)	0	(²)	5	1	(²)	0	1	(¹)
250-499.....	5	7	2	2	9	3	2	2	3	(¹)
500-749.....	9	12	5	4	21	5	6	6	1	(¹)
750-999.....	12	18	15	3	15	14	21	10	9	(¹)
1,000-1,249.....	14	19	11	8	22	18	25	11	14	(¹)
1,250-1,499.....	10	15	11	7	8	13	17	15	8	(¹)
1,500-1,749.....	12	13	15	12	1	13	13	19	10	(¹)
1,750-1,999.....	8	7	12	9	6	11	10	13	12	(¹)
2,000-2,249.....	7	4	7	10	4	7	3	9	10	(¹)
2,250-2,499.....	5	3	8	6	3	3	2	2	6	(¹)
2,500-2,999.....	6	2	7	12	2	4	1	5	7	(¹)
3,000-3,499.....	5	(²)	2	11	3	3	(²)	2	8	(¹)
3,500-3,999.....	2	(²)	0	6	0	2	(²)	1	4	(¹)
4,000 or over ⁴	4	0	5	10	1	3	0	5	7	(¹)

¹ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.² 0.50 percent or less.³ Largest income reported: Dodge City, between \$5,000 and \$7,500; Greeley, between \$10,000 and \$15,000⁴ Largest income reported: Logan, between \$5,000 and \$7,500; Provo, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Un-der 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
COMBINED CITIES													
All incomes.....	3,470	837	629	451	608	336	300	180	73	56	3.79	1.22	0.57
0-249.....	28	19	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.43	.25	.18
250-499.....	33	40	8	5	13	6	5	6	0	0	3.27	.84	.43
500-749.....	184	62	32	20	28	8	17	11	2	4	3.61	1.16	.42
750-999.....	329	100	71	35	40	14	36	21	4	8	3.68	1.27	.40
1,000-1,249.....	496	118	113	76	63	29	57	28	6	6	3.73	1.36	.36
1,250-1,499.....	381	87	80	44	58	34	52	15	5	6	3.77	1.33	.45
1,500-1,749.....	395	105	69	59	56	35	39	18	9	5	3.74	1.27	.47
1,750-1,999.....	360	60	85	55	67	36	25	25	4	3	3.89	1.34	.54
2,000-2,249.....	263	53	50	33	60	30	20	7	6	4	3.80	1.11	.68
2,250-2,499.....	205	48	35	22	40	24	13	12	8	3	3.87	1.16	.70
2,500-2,999.....	253	48	29	37	61	40	11	15	8	4	3.94	1.13	.81
3,000-3,499.....	212	42	22	26	61	25	12	11	6	7	4.05	1.13	.92
3,500-3,999.....	89	21	9	8	20	15	4	5	7	0	3.89	.97	.93
4,000 or over ³	192	34	23	29	37	40	9	6	8	6	4.13	1.15	.96
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	1,318	296	267	175	204	120	137	77	24	18	3.84	1.31	0.52
0-249.....	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.43	.43	-----
250-499.....	41	17	4	4	7	2	4	3	0	0	3.42	.98	.46
500-749.....	103	33	22	9	17	5	11	4	1	1	3.50	1.07	.40
750-999.....	206	56	55	18	23	10	21	15	3	5	3.74	1.29	.44
1,000-1,249.....	268	60	59	47	31	22	30	15	1	3	3.80	1.44	.34
1,250-1,499.....	200	39	38	31	33	18	29	7	2	3	3.86	1.39	.46
1,500-1,749.....	171	28	29	23	27	20	21	13	4	1	4.06	1.54	.52
1,750-1,999.....	126	20	26	21	22	16	9	9	1	2	4.05	1.37	.67
2,000-2,249.....	73	14	14	7	19	6	6	3	3	1	3.76	.87	.79
2,250-2,499.....	44	7	8	3	12	6	2	2	3	1	4.05	1.07	.93
2,500-2,999.....	38	7	6	3	6	7	4	3	2	0	4.01	1.24	.79
3,000-3,499.....	25	8	1	2	5	4	0	3	1	1	4.10	1.08	1.04
3,500-3,999.....	9	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	4.44	.83	2.11
4,000 or over ⁴	7	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.32	1.14	.14
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	816	203	166	110	146	66	69	27	18	11	3.65	1.12	0.52
0-249.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁵ 3.37	⁵ 1.50	-----
250-499.....	8	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.34	1.00	.38
500-749.....	29	9	8	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	3.06	.90	.14
750-999.....	57	19	10	10	5	2	7	2	0	2	3.62	1.37	.26
1,000-1,249.....	93	23	30	13	11	3	10	3	0	0	3.38	1.17	.18
1,250-1,499.....	89	21	22	9	11	8	15	2	1	0	3.65	1.27	.38
1,500-1,749.....	109	40	15	14	13	10	9	2	4	2	3.50	.98	.52
1,750-1,999.....	116	23	35	15	24	8	5	4	1	1	3.52	1.16	.36
2,000-2,249.....	78	13	17	13	19	5	6	1	2	2	3.80	1.14	.67
2,250-2,499.....	71	18	13	9	11	4	8	6	2	0	3.84	1.31	.52
2,500-2,999.....	78	15	10	9	22	15	4	0	2	1	3.77	.95	.81
3,000-3,499.....	53	13	3	8	16	4	3	2	4	0	3.76	1.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	13	4	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	3.77	1.15	.62
4,000 or over ⁴	20	1	1	0	7	3	0	3	2	3	5.41	1.35	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family- income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²				
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All mem- bers	Other than husband and wife			
												Un- der 16	16 or older		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL															
COMBINED CITIES—CON.															
All incomes.....	1,176	263	191	160	231	138	84	61	29	19	3	56	1	21	0.64
0-249.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	.67	.00	.67	
250-499.....	14	7	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3.20	.78	.43	
500-749.....	21	5	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	4	1.68	1.71	.95	
750-999.....	48	18	5	7	8	1	4	4	1	0	3	3.50	1.12	.37	
1,000-1,249.....	107	25	22	15	15	3	13	7	5	2	3	3.83	1.32	.50	
1,250-1,499.....	80	21	20	4	14	7	8	3	1	2	3	3.52	1.20	.40	
1,500-1,749.....	112	34	25	17	16	5	9	3	1	2	3	3.52	1.16	.35	
1,750-1,999.....	110	16	24	18	18	11	11	10	2	0	4	4.03	1.52	.51	
2,000-2,249.....	105	22	19	13	22	18	8	1	1	1	3	3.81	1.20	.60	
2,250-2,499.....	88	23	14	10	17	13	3	4	2	2	3	3.76	1.10	.67	
2,500-2,999.....	132	25	13	25	32	19	3	11	4	3	3	3.99	1.17	.80	
3,000-3,499.....	130	21	18	16	38	17	9	6	1	4	4	4.08	1.25	.82	
3,500-3,999.....	66	15	9	6	16	9	3	4	4	0	3	3.87	1.03	.85	
4,000 or over ³	160	29	18	27	30	36	9	3	6	2	4	4.01	1.13	.80	
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS															
All incomes.....	85	59	1	2	14	3	3	2	0	1	2	71	0.40	0.29	
0-249.....	14	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	.00	.14	
250-499.....	14	10	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	50	.07	.36	
500-749.....	13	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	05	.85	.15	
750-999.....	11	6	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	09	.82	.27	
1,000-1,249.....	11	6	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	05	.73	.36	
1,250-1,499.....	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	00	-----	-----	
1,500-1,749.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2	00	-----	-----	
1,750-1,999.....	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	00	.25	.75	
2,000-2,249.....	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	60	.60	1.00	
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	
2,500-2,999.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$3	00	\$1.50	\$1.50	
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	
3,500-3,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2	00	-----	-----	
4,000 or over ⁴	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	00	-----	-----	
FARM-OPERATOR															
All incomes.....	75	16	4	4	13	9	7	13	2	7	4	92	1.84	1.08	
0-249.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$3	00	\$1.50	\$1.50	
250-499.....	6	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	04	1.67	.50	
500-749.....	18	6	1	0	4	1	1	4	0	1	4	28	1.67	.61	
750-999.....	7	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	4	57	1.71	.86	
1,000-1,249.....	17	4	1	1	4	1	3	2	0	1	4	41	1.70	.70	
1,250-1,499.....	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	6	78	2.86	1.86	
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2	00	-----	-----	
1,750-1,999.....	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	6	50	2.25	2.25	
2,000-2,249.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$4	50	\$1.50	\$1.00	
2,250-2,499.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	\$6	00	\$1.00	\$3.00	
2,500-2,999.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	33	2.67	1.67	
3,000-3,499.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	50	2.25	2.25	
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	
4,000 or over ⁷	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$6	50	\$2.50	\$2.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
KANSAS, DODGE CITY	780	205	161	116	125	59	76	21	13	4	3.57	1 15	0.42
All incomes.....	9	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.58	.33	.22
0-249.....	24	14	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	2.68	.29	.37
250-499.....	62	15	14	8	9	1	9	3	2	1	3.79	1.42	.35
500-749.....	112	31	26	18	12	5	14	5	1	0	3.52	1.29	.24
750-999.....	153	40	34	27	22	6	19	3	1	1	3.54	1.23	.30
1,000-1,249.....	98	24	26	17	17	4	8	1	1	0	3.37	1.03	.33
1,250-1,499.....	92	28	20	13	6	12	9	2	1	1	3.58	1.21	.37
1,500-1,749.....	73	9	17	15	16	6	6	3	1	0	3.76	1.30	.46
1,750-1,999.....	42	12	6	5	9	4	2	3	1	0	3.67	.98	.69
2,000-2,249.....	32	10	3	2	8	5	2	0	1	1	3.72	1.88	.84
2,250-2,499.....	41	8	5	3	5	11	3	0	1	0	4.01	1.32	.66
2,500-2,999.....	17	2	1	1	5	3	2	0	2	0	4.05	.88	1.13
3,000-3,499.....	7	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.71	.43	.28
3,500-3,999.....	18	5	2	0	5	2	2	1	1	0	3.78	.89	.89
4,000 or over 3.....													
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	352	80	69	58	66	21	38	11	6	3	3.66	1.20	0.46
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	15	8	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.82	.40	.40
500-749.....	40	8	10	7	3	1	4	2	0	0	3.63	1.30	.32
750-999.....	70	18	18	9	8	3	10	3	1	0	3.57	1.30	.27
1,000-1,249.....	50	16	16	20	11	4	9	2	1	1	3.74	1.36	.35
1,250-1,499.....	49	9	9	8	12	4	5	1	1	0	3.74	1.12	.53
1,500-1,749.....	41	8	10	7	4	4	5	1	1	1	3.92	1.44	.49
1,750-1,999.....	20	2	3	4	6	1	3	1	0	0	3.83	1.40	.45
2,000-2,249.....	13	6	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	3.46	.77	.69
2,250-2,499.....	10	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	4.30	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.67	1.33	.67
3,000-3,499.....	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	4.56	.80	1.80
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	5.00	1.00
4,000 or over 3.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.33	.33
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	212	62	45	33	25	21	15	6	5	0	3.52	1.10	0.42
0-249.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.10	1.00	-----
250-499.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	.50
500-749.....	8	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3.44	.75	.62
750-999.....	30	9	7	6	1	2	3	2	0	0	3.59	1.47	.17
1,000-1,249.....	38	12	9	2	7	2	6	0	0	0	3.39	1.10	.29
1,250-1,499.....	26	7	9	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	3.16	.96	.19
1,500-1,749.....	32	13	5	3	2	6	3	0	0	0	3.32	.94	.38
1,750-1,999.....	23	2	6	5	4	3	1	1	1	0	3.93	1.35	.61
2,000-2,249.....	15	2	3	4	3	1	0	2	0	0	3.91	1.33	.60
2,250-2,499.....	10	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	.60	.40
2,500-2,999.....	18	5	1	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	3.85	1.11	.72
3,000-3,499.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5.00	.67	2.33
3,500-3,999.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	-----
4,000 or over 3.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.67	1.33	1.33

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Un-der 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
KANSAS, DODGE CITY—con.													
All incomes.....	180	47	43	24	27	15	19	3	2	0	3 50	1.12	0.36
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
250-499.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.00	\$.50	1.50
500-749.....	7	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	4.57	2.14	.43
750-999.....	5	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.88	.62	.25
1,000-1,249.....	29	10	6	5	3	0	4	1	0	0	3.34	1.17	.17
1,250-1,499.....	22	8	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.88	.82	.04
1,500-1,749.....	18	6	5	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	3.38	1.22	.11
1,750-1,999.....	29	5	8	6	5	2	2	1	0	0	3.59	1.24	.34
2,000-2,249.....	14	4	3	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	3.60	.78	.75
2,250-2,499.....	12	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	3.83	1.42	.42
2,500-2,999.....	17	2	4	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	4.05	1.41	.48
3,000-3,499.....	9	2	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3.44	1.00	.44
3,500-3,999.....	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.50	.25
4,000 or over 3.....	9	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	4.11	.86	1.22
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	28	14	2	1	6	0	4	0	0	1	3.16	0.86	0.28
0-249.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
250-499.....	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.20	.00	.20
500-749.....	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3.91	1.67	.17
750-999.....	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.25	.25
1,000-1,249.....	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.50	.50
1,250-1,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	-----
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.00	\$.00	\$ 1.00
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over 3.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	8	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3.88	1.50	0.38
0-249.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.00	\$.50	\$.50
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$ 7.00	\$ 5.00	1.00
750-999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,249.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 2.50	\$.50	-----
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 2.00	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999 3.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 5.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
MONTANA, BILLINGS													
All incomes.....	1,409	403	286	146	282	128	83	38	30	13	3.48	0.95	0.52
0-249.....	11	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.18	.09	.09
250-499.....	15	9	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2.92	.67	.27
500-749.....	43	16	10	5	8	1	2	1	0	0	3.11	.81	.26
750-999.....	76	30	22	6	4	2	5	4	0	0	3.37	1.14	.24
1,000-1,249.....	151	46	42	17	22	7	10	6	0	1	3.37	1.05	.28
1,250-1,499.....	124	37	25	11	25	7	15	2	0	2	3.42	1.01	.40
1,500-1,749.....	157	50	31	18	27	13	10	5	2	1	3.43	1.03	.39
1,750-1,999.....	162	43	40	23	25	19	6	3	2	1	3.45	1.06	.38
2,000-2,249.....	128	28	33	10	32	11	7	4	3	0	3.51	.90	.61
2,250-2,499.....	108	32	28	8	18	11	4	1	3	3	3.45	.91	.53
2,500-2,999.....	153	35	21	16	44	18	9	5	5	0	3.60	.89	.71
3,000-3,499.....	120	34	12	16	34	9	8	2	4	1	3.54	.82	.71
3,500-3,999.....	44	13	2	2	11	6	2	3	5	0	3.80	.77	1.02
4,000 or over ³	117	21	17	13	30	23	5	1	6	1	3.83	.93	.89
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	481	128	112	58	70	42	34	20	11	6	3.58	1.11	0.46
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	9	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.54	.44	.11
500-749.....	21	6	4	2	5	1	2	1	0	0	3.49	1.05	.38
750-999.....	47	15	17	4	2	1	2	4	0	2	3.53	1.28	.28
1,000-1,249.....	80	26	21	11	9	4	5	3	0	1	3.42	1.14	.22
1,250-1,499.....	65	17	12	9	11	4	10	1	0	1	3.56	1.15	.38
1,500-1,749.....	71	13	16	11	10	9	7	4	1	0	3.82	1.42	.41
1,750-1,999.....	66	17	14	10	11	7	3	2	2	0	3.50	1.03	.47
2,000-2,249.....	38	10	9	3	6	4	2	3	1	0	3.59	.97	.61
2,250-2,499.....	25	5	7	1	5	4	0	0	2	1	3.70	.84	.80
2,500-2,999.....	30	7	5	3	5	4	3	1	2	0	3.73	1.07	.67
3,000-3,499.....	18	6	0	2	4	2	0	1	2	1	4.09	.78	1.33
3,500-3,999.....	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4.25	.50	1.75
4,000 or over ⁴	6	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.54	1.33	.17
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	386	114	91	34	80	32	22	4	7	2	3.34	0.85	0.47
0-249.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	10	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.84	.70	.10
750-999.....	12	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3.21	1.00	.17
1,000-1,249.....	27	9	11	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	3.07	.89	.15
1,250-1,499.....	33	13	6	1	7	2	4	0	0	0	3.13	.82	.30
1,500-1,749.....	46	23	8	4	7	2	2	0	0	0	2.85	.61	.24
1,750-1,999.....	56	17	18	6	8	6	0	0	0	1	3.21	.91	.30
2,000-2,249.....	49	6	14	6	13	4	3	1	2	0	3.70	1.02	.67
2,250-2,499.....	40	11	13	3	7	1	3	1	1	0	3.34	.85	.48
2,500-2,999.....	55	11	10	4	17	9	3	0	1	0	3.54	.87	.65
3,000-3,499.....	41	10	3	7	12	3	3	1	2	0	3.67	.85	.80
3,500-3,999.....	7	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	4.57	1.43	1.14
4,000 or over ¹	7	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	3.71	.43	1.29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Un-der 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
MONTANA, BILLINGS—CON.													
All incomes.....	499	135	81	52	126	50	25	13	12	5	3.53	0.91	0.62
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
250-499.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5.00	2.00	1.00
500-749.....	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.00	.25
750-999.....	10	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.20	1.10	.10
1,000-1,249.....	36	10	9	5	9	0	1	2	0	0	3.31	.92	.39
1,250-1,499.....	24	5	7	1	7	1	1	1	0	1	3.56	.96	.58
1,500-1,749.....	39	13	7	3	10	2	1	1	1	1	3.42	.55	.56
1,750-1,999.....	40	9	8	7	6	6	3	1	0	0	3.68	1.32	.35
2,000-2,249.....	38	10	10	1	13	2	2	0	0	0	3.24	.68	.55
2,250-2,499.....	43	16	8	4	6	6	1	0	0	2	3.40	1.00	.42
2,500-2,999.....	66	16	6	9	21	5	3	4	2	0	3.63	.85	.79
3,000-3,499.....	60	18	9	7	17	4	5	0	0	0	3.28	.83	.43
3,500-3,999.....	32	11	1	1	9	2	2	2	4	0	3.62	.69	.94
4,000 or over 3.....	103	20	12	12	26	21	5	1	5	1	3.87	.95	.91
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS, AND FARM-OPERATOR 10													
All incomes.....	43	26	2	2	6	4	2	1	0	0	2.88	0.53	0.35
0-249.....	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.12	.00	.12
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
500-749.....	8	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.90	.75	.12
750-999.....	7	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2.86	.67	.29
1,000-1,249.....	8	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	4.22	1.38	.88
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,000-2,249.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,500-2,999.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.00	1.50
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	2.00
3,500-3,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
4,000 or over 8.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
ALL OCCUPATIONS 11													
COLORADO, GREELEY													
All incomes.....	502	149	104	78	90	30	24	14	5	8	3.45	1.00	0.44
0-249.....	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	.....
250-499.....	13	4	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	3.68	.77	.92
500-749.....	29	14	6	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	3.18	.62	.52
750-999.....	84	26	11	4	5	2	5	1	0	0	3.01	.83	.17
1,000-1,249.....	86	22	19	23	10	3	2	2	2	3	3.60	1.24	.35
1,250-1,499.....	55	20	13	4	9	2	6	0	0	1	3.17	.93	.24
1,500-1,749.....	45	13	8	11	8	2	2	1	0	0	3.84	1.09	.29
1,750-1,999.....	51	9	13	4	14	3	2	3	1	2	3.89	1.18	.70
2,000-2,249.....	43	14	9	4	11	4	1	1	0	0	3.24	.74	.49
2,250-2,499.....	24	6	5	6	7	8	3	1	0	0	3.33	.92	.42
2,500-2,999.....	29	3	5	7	8	3	1	2	0	0	3.80	1.17	.66
3,000-3,499.....	27	5	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	4.02	1.15	.85
3,500-3,999.....	18	4	7	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	3.31	1.06	.28
4,000 or over 4.....	24	6	5	6	2	3	0	0	1	1	3.73	1.00	.71

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—											Average number of persons per family 2	
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
WAGE-EARNER													
COLORADO, GREELEY—COD	181	51	44	23	27	9	15	6	1	5	3 58	1.17	0 41
All incomes.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	-----
0-249.....	6	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	4.63	1.17	1.50
250-499.....	16	7	5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	3.10	.62	.44
500-749.....	40	17	10	3	3	2	4	1	0	0	3.14	.95	.18
750-999.....	42	9	10	12	4	2	2	1	0	2	3.80	1.57	.24
1,000-1,249.....	22	8	6	1	2	0	4	0	0	1	3.47	1.27	.18
1,250-1,499.....	17	4	3	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	3.59	1.18	.41
1,500-1,749.....	16	2	5	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	4.59	1.50	1.06
1,750-1,999.....	11	0	4	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	3.54	.73	.82
2,000-2,249.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.50
2,250-2,499.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.52	1.33	.33
2,500-2,999.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3.67	1.00	.67
3,000-3,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 2.00	-----	-----
3,500-3,999 13.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	108	33	22	24	19	4	4	1	1	0	3.23	0.94	0.30
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749.....	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.90	.60	.20
750-999.....	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.82	.80	.00
1,000-1,249.....	22	6	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.06	1.00	.04
1,250-1,499.....	10	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.80	.20
1,500-1,749.....	9	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.92	1.67	.33
1,750-1,999.....	22	5	5	2	8	0	1	1	0	0	3.31	.86	.45
2,000-2,249.....	14	6	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.04	.64	.43
2,250-2,499.....	10	3	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	3.50	1.20	.30
2,500-2,999.....	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.75	.25
3,000-3,499.....	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.80	1.00	.75
3,500-3,999.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	-----
4,000 or over 13.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	192	49	38	31	41	15	5	7	3	3	3.54	0 96	0.58
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5.00	1.25	1.75
750-999.....	7	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.43	.28	.14
1,000-1,249.....	20	6	1	4	5	0	0	1	2	1	3.76	.85	.90
1,250-1,499.....	21	6	5	1	6	1	2	0	0	0	3.04	.71	.33
1,500-1,749.....	18	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.90	.78	.17
1,750-1,999.....	13	2	3	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	4.02	1.31	.69
2,000-2,249.....	17	7	3	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	3.26	.88	.35
2,250-2,499.....	12	3	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.17	.67	.50
2,500-2,999.....	22	2	3	6	6	3	0	2	0	0	3.98	1.23	.77
3,000-3,499.....	20	2	3	3	7	2	2	0	0	1	4.11	1.20	.90
3,500-3,999.....	15	2	7	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	3.44	1.13	.33
4,000 or over 14.....	22	5	6	6	1	3	0	0	1	1	3.80	1.09	.68

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—											Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife		
												Un-der 16	16 or older	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS														
COLORADO, GREELEY—con.														
All incomes.....	18	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.22	0.06	0.17	
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
250-499.....	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.40	.00	.40	
500-749.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
750-999.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.50	.50	
1,000-1,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
2,000-2,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
4,000 or over 6.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00			
ALL OCCUPATIONS														
UTAH, LOGAN														
All incomes.....	860	139	111	124	122	101	112	94	30	27	4.46	1.68	0.77	
0-249.....	7	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.60	.14	.43	
250-499.....	39	10	6	6	4	1	4	6	2	0	4.08	1.54	.56	
500-749.....	77	28	8	10	9	2	12	5	1	2	3.72	1.35	.35	
750-999.....	101	22	23	14	11	5	14	8	3	1	3.89	1.46	.44	
1,000-1,249.....	121	22	21	18	16	5	21	13	2	3	4.26	1.75	.49	
1,250-1,499.....	90	10	15	11	9	11	18	9	3	4	4.71	1.96	.76	
1,500-1,749.....	102	13	11	19	12	11	19	9	4	4	4.61	1.86	.74	
1,750-1,999.....	72	9	9	10	16	8	7	11	1	1	4.49	1.69	.79	
2,000-2,249.....	58	2	6	11	10	8	6	10	4	1	4.90	1.66	1.26	
2,250-2,499.....	41	3	3	4	7	9	5	6	3	1	5.10	1.95	1.15	
2,500-2,999.....	54	10	5	4	10	12	3	5	4	1	4.29	1.33	.96	
3,000-3,499.....	40	2	3	7	5	11	1	5	1	5	5.57	2.05	1.50	
3,500-3,999.....	20	2	0	0	4	8	2	2	1	1	5.20	1.50	1.40	
4,000 or over 8.....	38	2	0	10	7	10	0	5	1	3	5.18	1.90	1.29	
WAGE-EARNER														
All incomes.....	316	51	50	49	37	28	52	36	8	5	4.34	1.69	0.64	
0-249.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00		
250-499.....	21	4	3	5	1	0	3	5	0	0	4.52	2.05	.48	
500-749.....	37	15	4	4	4	1	7	1	1	0	3.45	1.19	.24	
750-999.....	57	15	15	6	2	3	9	5	2	0	3.82	1.47	.33	
1,000-1,249.....	63	8	12	9	9	4	13	5	1	2	4.38	1.82	.54	
1,250-1,499.....	46	3	8	8	5	5	9	4	2	2	4.62	1.89	.74	
1,500-1,749.....	42	2	4	10	6	7	6	6	1	0	4.72	1.90	.81	
1,750-1,999.....	21	1	1	4	5	2	6	0	0	0	5.15	1.95	1.19	
2,000-2,249.....	13	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	0	1	4.99	1.54	1.46	
2,250-2,499.....	8	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	4.68	1.50	1.12	
2,500-2,999.....	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.96	.80	1.20	
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5.00	1.00	2.00	
3,500-3,999 12.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5.00	1.00	2.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
UTAH, LOGAN—continued													
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	130	18	18	20	25	10	16	14	4	5	4.47	1.71	0 75
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
250-499.....	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5.25	2.67	.67
500-749.....	7	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.53	1.28	.14
750-999.....	19	0	6	6	3	0	1	2	1	0	4.19	1.68	.53
1,000-1,249.....	14	2	4	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	4.12	1.71	.36
1,250-1,499.....	14	1	4	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	4.08	1.71	.36
1,500-1,749.....	20	6	0	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	4.46	1.30	1.15
1,750-1,999.....	16	3	3	1	3	2	3	1	0	0	4.19	1.69	.44
2,000-2,249.....	9	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	5.26	1.78	1.56
2,250-2,499.....	11	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	5.39	2.73	.64
2,500-2,999.....	9	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	3.65	1.78	.89
3,000-3,499.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$4.00	\$1.00	\$1 00
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
4,000 or over ³	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	7.17	2.84	2.34
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	819	41	40	51	45	57	32	30	13	10	4.57	1.71	0.86
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$4.00	\$1.00	\$2.00
250-499.....	6	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.72	.50	.17
500-749.....	14	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	4.33	1.64	.71
750-999.....	11	4	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	3.51	.91	.64
1,000-1,249.....	24	6	5	6	1	0	4	1	1	0	3.72	1.50	.21
1,250-1,499.....	22	5	3	2	2	3	4	2	0	1	4.52	1.91	.59
1,500-1,749.....	39	5	7	7	3	3	11	2	0	1	4.45	2.05	.38
1,750-1,999.....	29	4	5	4	6	3	2	3	1	1	4.22	1.62	.62
2,000-2,249.....	32	0	5	6	5	5	4	3	4	0	4.68	1.66	1 03
2,250-2,499.....	19	1	1	2	4	5	1	2	2	1	5.14	1.84	1.32
2,500-2,999.....	38	5	5	4	6	9	1	4	3	1	4.48	1.50	.97
3,000-3,499.....	34	2	3	6	3	10	1	5	1	3	5.53	2.06	1.44
3,500-3,999.....	19	2	0	0	4	7	2	2	1	1	5.21	1.84	1.37
4,000 or over ³	81	2	0	10	5	10	0	4	0	0	4.81	1.77	1 03
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	28	17	0	1	7	1	1	1	0	0	2.79	0.36	0.43
0-249.....	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.24	.00	.20
250-499.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
500-749.....	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.50	.25
750-999.....	6	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	3.67	1.00	.67
1,000-1,249.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,250-1,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2.00	.....	.....
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1,750-1,999.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$1.50
2,000-2,249.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$2 00
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,500-2,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2 00	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income. Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type —											Average number of persons per family ¹	
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
UTAH, LOGAN—continued													
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	67	12	3	3	8	5	11	13	5	7	5 24	2.07	1.16
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
250-499.....	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	4 21	1.00	1.33
500-749.....	15	7	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	4 19	1.73	.40
750-999.....	8	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	4 37	1.88	.50
1,000-1,249.....	16	2	0	1	3	1	4	4	0	1	5 25	2.31	.94
1,250-1,499.....	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	7 57	3.28	2.28
1,500-1,749.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5 00	54.00	\$ 3.00
1,750-1,999.....	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	5 00	1 50	1 50
2,000-2,249.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6 70	3 00	\$ 1.50
2,250-2,499.....	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5 00	1 00	2 00
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5 00	54.00	\$ 1 00
3,000-3,499.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7 33	3 00	2 33
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
4,000 or over ²	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5 00	—	\$ 3.00
UTAH, PROVO													
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
All incomes.....	585	93	89	78	85	74	83	53	14	16	4.34	1.64	0.69
0-249.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
250-499.....	18	11	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2 93	.50	.39
500-749.....	27	6	6	4	5	3	2	0	0	1	3 62	1.11	.52
750-999.....	85	18	16	7	14	3	12	8	3	4	4 23	1.54	.68
1,000-1,249.....	106	20	20	11	9	15	19	9	3	0	4 14	1.61	.50
1,250-1,499.....	78	9	12	10	11	11	17	5	2	1	4 35	1.78	.56
1,500-1,749.....	74	13	12	10	12	10	8	5	3	1	4 16	1.51	.64
1,750-1,999.....	65	2	11	11	10	8	13	9	1	0	4 65	1.86	.69
2,000-2,249.....	39	4	4	12	5	7	4	0	0	3	4 55	2 08	.62
2,250-2,499.....	20	1	2	3	6	1	2	5	0	0	4 69	1 85	.85
2,500-2,999.....	22	0	1	4	4	4	1	4	0	4	5 87	2 32	1.54
3,000-3,499.....	19	1	2	1	5	3	1	5	1	0	5 00	1 89	1.11
3,500-3,999.....	9	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	3 89	1 22	.67
4,000 or over ²	20	3	1	2	1	5	3	2	1	2	5 05	1 50	1.55
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	250	35	38	32	41	37	36	21	5	5	4 34	1.70	0.64
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.00	—	—
250-499.....	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 50	.33	.17
500-749.....	15	3	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	4 14	1.40	.73
750-999.....	32	9	11	4	9	3	7	4	2	3	4 35	1.52	.81
1,000-1,249.....	61	9	11	8	6	10	10	6	1	0	4 24	1.74	.49
1,250-1,499.....	42	5	3	8	8	7	8	3	0	0	4 33	1.83	.50
1,500-1,749.....	31	3	5	2	7	5	3	3	2	1	4 55	1.84	.71
1,750-1,999.....	23	0	3	6	3	5	3	3	0	0	4 87	2 04	.83
2,000-2,249.....	8	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	4 19	1 62	.62
2,250-2,499.....	6	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4 17	1 67	.50
2,500-2,999.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5 33	2 00	1.33
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5 00	56.00	1 00
3,500-3,999 ¹²	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5 00	51.00	1 20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Un-der 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
UTAH, PROVO—continued													
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	124	18	24	19	11	12	21	10	4	5	4 39	1.68	0.70
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.94	-----	-----
500-749.....	7	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.80	1.88	.14
750-999.....	12	3	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	3.77	1.87	.25
1,000-1,249.....	14	3	5	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4.09	1.95	.14
1,250-1,499.....	19	1	4	2	1	2	6	2	1	0	4.05	1.95	.74
1,500-1,749.....	24	6	3	4	2	3	3	2	1	0	3.89	1.33	.71
1,750-1,999.....	16	1	5	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	5.40	1.62	.25
2,000-2,249.....	11	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	0	2	5.40	2.54	.82
2,250-2,499.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6.00	4.00	-----
2,500-2,999.....	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5.33	1.83	1.50
3,000-3,499.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6.00	1.33	2.67
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5.00	1.00	-----
4,000 or over 4.....	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	6.83	1.50	3.33
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	188	31	26	26	27	23	26	20	5	4	4.33	1.63	0.70
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3.35	1.00	.40
500-749.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	-----
750-999.....	18	5	2	1	2	0	3	4	1	0	4.40	1.83	.56
1,000-1,249.....	27	6	4	1	2	3	6	3	2	0	4.28	1.52	.74
1,250-1,499.....	15	2	5	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	3.77	1.27	.53
1,500-1,749.....	19	4	4	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	3.67	1.21	.42
1,750-1,999.....	23	1	3	2	3	2	8	3	1	0	4.74	2.13	.61
2,000-2,249.....	20	4	2	6	1	6	0	0	0	1	4.22	1.70	.50
2,250-2,499.....	11	0	1	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	4.62	1.36	1.27
2,500-2,999.....	13	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	0	3	6.24	2.62	1.62
3,000-3,499.....	15	1	2	1	5	3	0	3	0	0	4.60	1.73	.87
3,500-3,999.....	7	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.57	1.00	.57
4,000 or over 4.....	13	3	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	3.92	1.38	.54
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	6	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.17	0.17	0.83
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.33	.33	.67
500-749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
750-999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	4.00	2.00
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999 14.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	4.00	1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—											Average number of persons per family ²		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	(other than husband and wife)		
												Un-der 16	16 or older	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
UTAH, PROVO—continued														
FARM-OPERATOR														
All incomes.....	17	6	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	2	4 20	1.06	1.12	
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
250-499.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$3.50	\$.50	\$ 1.00	
500-749.....	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.25	.50	
750-999.....	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.00	1.00	
1,000-1,249.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.67	—	
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$5.72	\$3.00	\$4.56	
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
1,750-1,999.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	\$8.00	2.50	\$3.56	
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
4,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$9.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	

1 For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

2 Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between column 12 and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 13 and 14. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 or 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person for description of methods used in computing. Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

3 Largest income reported, over \$20,000.

4 Largest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

5 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

6 Largest income reported, between \$7,500 and \$10,000.

7 Largest income reported, between \$4,500 and \$5,000.

8 Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.

9 Largest income reported, between \$2,500 and \$3,000.

10 Includes 32 families with no income from earnings and 11 families of farm operators living in cities.

11 Includes 3 families of farm operators. These families are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.

12 Largest income reported, between \$3,500 and \$4,000.

13 Largest income reported, between \$4,000 and \$4,500.

14 Largest income reported, between \$1,750 and \$2,000.

TABLE 97.—*Food home-produced for family use: Number and percentage of families producing specified kinds of food, and average value and quantity of such food produced at home for family use, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Commodity (1)	Families producing food		Average ¹ value of food produced	Average ¹ quantity of food produced	Families producing food		Average ² value of food produced	Average ² quantity of food produced
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
DODGE CITY, KANS.					GREELEY, COLO.			
	<i>Num- ber</i>	<i>Per- cent ³</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Num- ber</i>	<i>Per- cent ³</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	
All food.....	88	11	40	-----	165	33	31	-----
Fruits and vegetables...	59	8	14	-----	150	30	16	-----
Eggs.....	28	4	20	101 doz.	38	8	30	150 doz.
Milk.....	15	2	100	254 gal.	13	3	74	197 gal.
Poultry.....	15	2	28	39 birds	33	7	13	23 birds
Other food.....	5	1	42	-----	3	1	36	-----
LOGAN, UTAH					PROVO, UTAH			
All food.....	473	55	71	-----	257	44	65	-----
Fruits and vegetables...	448	52	20	-----	232	40	18	-----
Eggs.....	108	13	34	142 doz.	43	7	26	129 doz.
Milk.....	151	18	116	347 gal.	62	11	159	502 gal.
Poultry.....	60	7	10	22 birds	16	3	8	19 birds
Other food.....	69	8	41	-----	32	5	47	-----

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2, that produced any food at home for family use.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 6, that produced any food at home for family use.³ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each locality.

TABLE 98.—*Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1939-86*

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Families Number	Families having—						Money income from—				Nongovernment income from—			
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—			Total family income	All sources (net) ⁶	Earnings ⁷	Other sources ⁸	Business losses ⁴	All sources	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay ¹⁷
		Any source ¹	Earnings ²	Other sources ³	Any source	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
KANSAS, DODGE CITY	780	778	752	163	11	252	211	1,513	1,462	1,382	82	2	51	49	2
All incomes.....	9	7	6	1	0	2	2	161	158	131	27	0	3	3	0
0-249.....	21	21	19	9	0	7	7	417	371	290	75	0	43	43	0
250-499.....	62	62	56	8	0	17	15	611	617	501	56	0	21	22	2
500-749.....	112	112	108	16	0	19	19	874	860	817	43	0	14	14	0
750-999.....	153	153	149	25	4	41	38	1,129	1,104	1,053	52	1	25	22	3
1,000-1,249.....	98	98	97	22	1	33	31	1,352	1,296	1,252	49	5	56	50	6
1,250-1,499.....	92	92	92	18	1	22	22	1,569	1,559	1,523	39	3	40	40	0
1,500-1,749.....	73	73	72	12	1	35	35	1,865	1,778	1,704	75	1	87	87	0
1,750-1,999.....	42	42	42	8	2	18	18	2,118	2,051	2,035	21	2	64	64	0
2,000-2,249.....	32	32	32	9	0	15	15	2,371	2,283	2,260	23	0	91	91	0
2,250-2,499.....	41	41	40	17	0	19	19	2,712	2,592	2,412	189	0	120	120	0
2,500-2,999.....	17	17	17	7	1	8	8	3,193	3,110	2,916	186	22	83	83	0
3,000-3,499.....	7	7	7	3	0	3	2	3,513	3,513	3,387	156	0	142	142	86
3,500-3,999.....	18	18	15	8	1	13	13	4,898	4,098	3,589	1,028	9	200	200	0
4,000 or over.....															

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued

(White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

State, city, and family- income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—						Total family income	Money income from—			Busi- ness losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—			Busi- ness losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—										
		Any source ²	Earn- ings ³	Other sources ³		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁵		Rent as pay							
										(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
COLORADO, GREELEY																
All incomes.....	Number 502	Number 498	Number 484	Number 143	Number 4	Number 231	Number 223	Number 8	Dollars 1,872	Dollars 1,759	Dollars 1,643	Dollars 117	Dollars 1	Dollars 113	Dollars 108	Dollars 5
0-249.....	4	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	146	79	60	19	0	67	67	0
250-499.....	13	10	8	5	0	8	7	1	415	256	203	53	0	159	150	9
500-749.....	29	29	26	9	0	14	14	0	645	546	470	76	0	99	99	0
750-999.....	54	54	52	10	0	16	15	1	880	832	785	47	0	48	45	3
1,000-1,249.....	86	86	85	15	2	28	27	1	1,127	1,081	1,059	24	2	46	43	3
1,250-1,499.....	55	55	53	14	0	20	19	1	1,367	1,306	1,242	64	0	61	57	4
1,500-1,749.....	45	45	44	15	1	20	18	2	1,617	1,520	1,417	103	0	97	83	14
1,750-1,999.....	51	51	51	17	1	17	17	0	1,853	1,743	1,617	46	4	68	68	0
2,000-2,249.....	43	43	42	17	0	23	23	0	2,131	1,989	1,828	161	0	142	142	0
2,250-2,499.....	24	24	24	7	1	15	15	0	2,353	2,151	2,103	48	0	202	202	0
2,500-2,999.....	29	29	29	7	1	18	18	0	2,718	2,570	2,518	56	4	148	148	0
3,000-3,499.....	27	27	27	11	0	20	18	2	3,185	2,968	2,842	126	0	217	179	38
3,500-3,999.....	18	18	18	7	0	11	11	0	3,719	3,515	3,424	91	0	204	204	0
4,000 or over.....	24	24	23	9	0	19	19	0	6,184	5,808	4,735	1,073	0	376	376	0
UTAH, LOGAN																
All incomes.....	860	856	832	215	6	523	516	7	1,718	1,591	1,511	81	1	127	125	2
0-249.....	7	3	2	1	0	5	5	0	119	57	36	21	0	62	62	0
250-499.....	39	39	36	10	0	13	12	0	410	378	349	29	0	32	30	2
500-749.....	77	77	73	22	0	37	37	1	627	556	518	38	0	71	71	0
750-999.....	101	101	95	22	0	47	46	1	898	791	737	54	0	77	76	1
1,000-1,249.....	121	121	117	25	1	56	53	3	1,117	1,033	963	70	(*)	84	76	8
1,250-1,499.....	90	90	89	22	1	38	37	1	1,378	1,266	1,219	48	1	112	110	2
1,500-1,749.....	102	102	102	25	1	61	61	0	1,616	1,503	1,458	45	(*)	113	113	0

	72	72	70	20	1	47	46	1	1,865	1,728	1,632	86	(*)	137	135	2
1,750-1,999	58	58	56	15	0	39	30	0	2,114	1,974	1,853	121	0	140	130	0
2,000-2,249	41	41	41	12	0	32	32	0	2,351	2,165	2,088	77	0	186	140	0
2,250-2,499	54	54	53	16	1	42	42	0	2,714	2,528	2,451	128	1	191	186	0
2,500-2,999	40	40	40	11	0	35	35	0	3,235	3,049	2,972	128	0	229	229	0
3,000-3,499	20	20	20	7	1	17	17	0	3,697	3,511	3,434	116	35	324	324	0
3,500-3,999	38	38	33	14	0	34	34	0	5,180	4,994	4,917	273	0	278	278	0
4,000 or over	38	38	33	14	0	34	34	0	5,180	4,994	4,917	273	0	278	278	0
UTAH, PROVO																
All incomes	585	584	570	154	11	336	334	2	1,656	1,553	1,496	63	6	103	102	1
0-249	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	207	100	68	37	5	107	107	0
250-499	18	18	15	7	0	10	10	0	400	239	266	73	0	61	61	0
500-749	27	27	27	7	1	12	12	0	639	570	525	50	5	69	69	0
750-999	85	85	85	13	0	37	37	0	904	845	829	16	0	59	59	0
1,000-1,249	106	106	103	17	1	54	53	1	1,120	1,050	1,012	38	(*)	70	69	1
1,250-1,499	78	78	74	21	1	51	51	0	1,364	1,238	1,183	53	8	120	120	0
1,500-1,749	74	74	74	18	0	40	40	0	1,603	1,518	1,472	46	0	85	85	0
1,750-1,999	65	65	61	22	0	37	37	0	1,861	1,761	1,681	80	0	100	100	0
2,000-2,249	39	39	39	6	2	28	28	0	2,096	1,938	1,905	66	33	158	158	0
2,250-2,499	20	20	20	5	1	9	9	0	2,360	2,278	2,239	40	1	82	82	0
2,500-2,999	22	22	22	7	0	16	16	0	2,796	2,691	2,623	68	0	145	145	0
3,000-3,499	19	19	19	8	1	18	17	1	3,205	3,091	3,023	108	1	214	214	16
3,500-3,999	9	9	9	2	2	5	5	0	3,774	3,620	3,559	214	80	164	164	0
4,000 or over	20	20	20	10	1	14	14	0	5,913	5,615	5,511	331	27	268	268	0

Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence averages in columns 15 and 16 may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 7 and 8 because of negative income. See footnote 5.

Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that a few families reported zero net money income.

See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 19 families in Dodge City, 14 families in Logan, and 3 families in Provo whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimate 1 expenses allocable to that period.

† \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 99.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage¹ of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average² amount and percentage³ of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—						Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses \$	Nonmoney income from—		
		Money income from—			Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) \$	Earnings \$	Other sources \$	All sources		Owned home (net) \$	Rent as pay	
		Any source \$	Earnings \$	Other sources \$	Business losses \$	Any source	Owned home (net) 7									Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
COMBINED CITIES																
All occupations.....	Number 3,470	Number 3,459	Number 3,385	Number 922	Number 40	Number 1,670	Number 1,641	Number 29	Dollars 1,937	Dollars 1,826	Dollars 1,727	Dollars 102	Dollars 3	Dollars 111	Dollars 108	Dollars 3
Wage-earner.....	1,318	1,318	1,318	278	8	568	557	11	1,426	1,352	1,314	39	1	74	72	2
0-999.....	357	357	357	61	1	111	107	4	748	711	688	23	(10)	37	36	1
1,000-1,499.....	468	468	468	80	4	195	189	6	1,229	1,168	1,141	28	1	61	57	4
1,500-1,999.....	297	297	297	72	0	128	128	0	1,718	1,645	1,599	46	0	73	73	0
2,000-2,999.....	155	155	155	50	1	104	104	0	2,345	2,185	2,120	65	(10)	160	160	0
3,000 or over.....	41	41	41	15	2	30	29	1	4,005	3,777	3,627	160	10	228	215	13
Clerical.....	816	816	816	216	10	332	328	4	1,907	1,812	1,759	57	4	95	94	1
0-999.....	96	96	96	18	0	22	22	0	755	721	685	36	0	34	34	0
1,000-1,499.....	182	182	182	38	4	58	55	3	1,251	1,204	1,178	35	9	47	42	5
1,500-1,999.....	225	225	225	57	1	79	78	1	1,738	1,668	1,631	38	1	70	69	1
2,000-2,999.....	227	227	227	62	2	119	119	0	2,404	2,264	2,201	65	2	140	140	0
3,000 or over.....	86	86	86	41	3	54	54	0	3,714	3,503	3,355	160	12	211	211	0
Business and professional.....	1,176	1,176	1,176	336	21	658	644	14	2,629	2,474	2,333	147	6	155	151	4
0-999.....	86	86	86	17	2	35	35	0	738	667	656	34	23	71	71	0
1,000-1,499.....	187	187	187	38	4	82	78	4	1,238	1,154	1,114	44	4	84	80	4
1,500-1,999.....	222	222	222	50	4	102	99	3	1,730	1,630	1,584	49	3	100	97	3
2,000-2,999.....	325	325	325	86	5	183	182	1	2,424	2,281	2,218	69	6	143	141	2
3,000 or over.....	356	356	356	145	6	256	250	6	4,567	4,309	4,151	363	5	258	249	9
Other.....	160	149	75	92	1	112	112	0	1,186	1,033	519	514	(10)	153	153	0

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 99.—Sources of family income: Number and percentage¹ of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average² amount and percentage³ of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—										Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—				Business losses ⁶	Nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁶	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any sources ⁴	Earnings ⁵	Other sources ⁶	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) ⁸	Earnings ⁵		Other sources ⁶	All sources	Owned home (net) ⁷		Rent as pay			
					Any source		Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
KANSAS, DODGE CITY—continued																			
Business and professional.....	Number 180	Number 180	Number 180	Number 43	Number 3	Number 71	Number 67	Number 4	Dollars 1,937	Dollars 1,851	Dollars 1,770	Dollars 84	Dollars 3	Dollars 86	Dollars 79	Dollars 7			
0-999.....	17	17	17	2	0	6	6	0	751	702	682	20	0	49	49	0			
1,000-1,499.....	51	51	51	14	0	18	15	3	1,229	1,163	1,111	52	0	66	53	13			
1,500-1,999.....	47	47	47	11	2	19	19	0	1,754	1,669	1,590	87	8	85	85	0			
2,000-2,999.....	43	43	43	9	0	15	15	0	2,382	2,310	2,289	51	0	72	72	0			
3,000 or over.....	22	22	22	7	1	13	12	1	4,014	3,828	3,571	264	7	186	159	27			
Other.....	36	34	8	27	0	25	25	0	1,257	1,134	264	870	0	123	123	0			
COLORADO, GREELEY																			
All occupations.....	502	498	484	143	4	231	223	8	1,872	1,759	1,643	117	1	113	108	5			
Wage-earner.....	181	181	181	41	1	78	74	4	1,288	1,212	1,176	37	1	76	70	6			
0-999.....	64	64	64	12	0	22	20	2	762	716	698	18	0	46	42	4			
1,000-1,499.....	64	64	64	9	1	26	25	1	1,219	1,168	1,153	17	2	51	46	5			
1,500-1,999.....	33	33	33	11	0	13	13	0	1,699	1,639	1,592	77	0	80	80	0			
2,000-2,999.....	16	16	16	7	0	13	13	0	2,314	2,113	2,012	101	0	201	201	0			
3,000 or over.....	4	4	4	2	0	4	3	1	3,162	2,745	2,653	92	0	417	253	134			

Clerical.....	108	108	108	29	1	41	40	1	1,761	1,673	1,635	40	2	88	86	2
0-999.....	10	10	10	3	0	3	3	0	775	704	636	68	0	71	71	0
1,000-1,499.....	32	32	32	5	0	8	7	1	1,104	1,160	1,154	6	0	34	26	8
1,500-1,999.....	31	31	31	10	1	13	13	0	1,709	1,700	1,693	20	7	93	93	0
2,000-2,999.....	28	28	28	8	0	13	13	0	2,300	2,167	2,095	0	0	153	133	0
3,000 or over.....	7	7	7	3	0	4	4	0	3,437	3,274	3,158	116	0	163	163	0
Business and professional.....	102	102	102	58	2	97	94	3	2,568	2,417	2,259	159	1	151	145	0
0-999.....	12	12	12	3	0	7	7	0	763	627	579	48	0	136	136	0
1,000-1,499.....	41	41	41	9	1	10	10	0	1,260	1,198	1,162	36	(10)	52	52	0
1,500-1,999.....	31	31	31	10	0	10	8	2	1,711	1,643	1,568	75	0	68	47	21
2,000-2,999.....	51	51	51	21	1	29	29	0	2,421	2,270	2,181	91	2	151	151	0
3,000 or over.....	57	57	57	21	0	41	40	1	4,494	4,225	3,847	378	0	269	261	8
Other.....	21	17	3	15	0	15	15	0	1,124	902	92	810	0	222	222	0
UTAH, LOGAN																
All occupations.....	800	856	832	215	6	523	516	7	1,718	1,591	1,511	81	1	127	125	2
Wage-earner.....	310	310	310	61	1	108	104	4	1,283	1,141	1,103	38	(10)	92	89	3
0-999.....	116	116	116	19	0	45	43	2	700	655	637	38	0	51	49	2
1,000-1,499.....	109	109	109	19	0	46	44	2	1,264	1,141	1,103	36	0	53	50	7
1,500-1,999.....	63	63	63	12	1	41	41	0	1,764	1,578	1,522	35	(10)	103	100	0
2,000-2,999.....	26	26	26	10	0	24	24	0	2,310	2,095	1,969	135	0	213	213	0
3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	3,551	3,193	3,073	13	13	358	358	11
Clerical.....	130	130	130	33	0	66	64	2	1,720	1,614	1,543	71	0	106	103	3
0-999.....	29	29	29	3	0	8	8	0	749	703	702	1	0	46	46	0
1,000-1,499.....	28	28	28	9	0	9	8	1	1,255	1,193	1,153	40	0	62	53	9
1,500-1,999.....	36	36	36	9	0	19	18	1	1,723	1,610	1,562	48	0	113	100	4
2,000-2,999.....	29	29	29	9	0	22	22	0	2,850	2,298	2,117	111	0	152	152	0
3,000 or over.....	8	8	8	3	0	8	8	0	4,461	4,183	3,789	394	0	278	278	0
Business and professional.....	319	319	319	81	4	212	211	1	2,360	2,201	2,127	77	3	150	158	1
0-999.....	32	32	32	8	0	14	14	0	661	598	564	34	0	63	63	0
1,000-1,499.....	46	46	46	9	1	26	25	1	1,217	1,143	1,102	43	2	104	100	4
1,500-1,999.....	68	68	68	19	1	42	42	0	1,716	1,596	1,553	43	(10)	120	120	0
2,000-2,999.....	89	89	89	18	1	58	58	0	2,417	2,271	2,222	50	1	146	146	0
3,000 or over.....	84	84	84	27	1	72	72	0	4,077	3,809	3,647	170	8	268	268	0
Other.....	95	91	67	40	1	77	77	0	1,167	1,003	755	248	(10)	164	164	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 99.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage¹ of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average amount,² and percentage³ of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—								Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁶	Nonmoney income from—					
		Money income from —				Business losses ⁶	Nonmoney income from—				All sources (net) ⁸	Earnings ⁵	Other sources ³	All sources		Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay				
		Any source ⁴	Earnings ⁵	Other sources ³	Number		Number	Number	Number									Rent as pay			
																			Any source	Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)					
UTAH, PROVO																					
All occupations.....	Number 585	Number 584	Number 579	Number 154	Number 11	Number 336	Number 334	Number 2	Dollars 1,656	Dollars 1,553	Dollars 1,496	Dollars 63	Dollars 6	Dollars 103	Dollars 102	Dollars 1					
Wage-earner.....	250	250	250	52	1	139	138	1	1,292	1,215	1,187	29	1	77	76	1					
0-999.....	74	74	74	10	1	30	30	0	802	753	744	11	2	49	49	0					
1,000-1,499.....	103	103	103	15	0	60	59	1	1,215	1,137	1,101	36	0	78	77	1					
1,500-1,999.....	64	64	64	15	0	35	35	0	1,709	1,616	1,573	43	0	93	93	0					
2,000-2,999.....	17	17	17	6	0	12	12	0	2,816	2,182	2,154	28	0	134	134	0					
3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	13,519	13,452	13,452	13	0	13	13	0					
Clerical.....	124	124	124	41	3	63	63	0	1,791	1,690	1,637	63	10	101	101	0					
0-999.....	21	21	21	7	0	8	8	0	774	722	661	61	0	52	52	0					
1,000-1,499.....	33	33	33	9	0	16	16	0	1,235	1,173	1,101	72	0	82	82	0					
1,500-1,999.....	40	40	40	16	0	20	20	0	1,698	1,618	1,546	72	0	80	80	0					
2,000-2,999.....	20	20	20	6	1	10	10	0	2,327	2,227	2,216	26	15	100	100	0					
3,000 or over.....	10	10	10	3	2	9	9	0	4,992	4,632	4,660	72	100	360	360	0					

Business and professional.....	188	188	188	52	7	114	113	1	2, 126	1, 993	1, 908	95	10	133	131	2
0-999.....	25	25	25	5	1	11	11	0	770	696	668	20	1	74	74	0
1,000-1,999.....	42	42	42	7	2	27	27	0	1,235	1,107	1,084	39	16	128	128	0
2,000-2,999.....	44	44	44	8	0	20	20	0	1,756	1,660	1,619	41	0	96	96	0
3,000-3,999.....	44	44	44	10	0	31	31	0	2,345	2,193	2,129	87	23	152	152	0
4,000-4,999.....	35	35	35	16	2	25	25	1	4,326	4,128	3,861	285	8	198	190	8
5,000 or over.....	23	22	17	9	0	20	20	0	1,054	897	717	180	0	157	157	0
Other.....	23	22	17	9	0	20	20	0	1,054	897	717	180	0	157	157	0

¹ Percentages of families receiving income from specified sources, columns 3-9, are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. They do not add to 100 percent since some families had more than 1 kind of income or both income and losses.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence averages in columns 15 and 16 may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 7 and 8 because of negative income. See footnote 7.

³ Percentages of income, columns 11-17, are based on average family income for each class, column 10. The sum of the percentages in columns 12 and 13 may not equal the percentage in column 11 since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses.

⁴ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that a few families reported zero net money income.

⁵ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁶ Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

⁷ Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 32 families in the combined cities, 19 families in Dodge City, 14 families in Logan, and 3 families in Provo, whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

⁸ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁹ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

¹⁰ \$0.60 or less.

¹¹ Business losses were deducted in computing net money income; hence they are excluded from this percentage distribution.

¹² 0.60 percent or less.

¹³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 100.—Sources of family income: Number and percentage ¹ of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average ² amount and percentage ³ of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Families having—						Money income from—				Busi- ness losses ⁶	Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—			Busi- ness losses ⁶	Nonmoney income from—			Total family income	All sources (net) ⁸	Earn- ings ⁸		Other sources ⁸	All sources (15)	Owned home (net) ⁹	Rent as pay (17)
		Any source ⁴	Earn- ings ⁴	Other sources ⁴		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(16)	(17)	
COMBINED CITIES																
All types.....	Number 3,470	Number 3,459	Number 3,385	Number 922	Number 40	Number 1,670	Number 1,641	Number 29	Dollars 1,937	Dollars 1,826	Dollars 1,727	Dollars 102	Dollars 3	Dollars 108	Dollars 3	
Family type 1.....	837	829	778	266	11	349	341	8	1,734	1,633	1,466	169	2	101	98	
0-999.....	221	213	184	66	2	88	85	3	665	598	520	79	1	67	65	
1,000-1,499.....	205	205	194	53	5	69	66	3	1,222	1,154	1,068	98	2	68	65	
1,500-1,999.....	165	165	162	53	1	52	52	0	1,688	1,622	1,528	95	1	66	66	
2,000-2,999.....	149	149	145	46	1	76	75	1	2,309	2,245	2,120	125	1	154	130	
3,000 or over.....	97	97	93	48	2	64	63	1	4,299	4,031	3,370	719	8	213	212	
Family types 2 and 3....	1,080	1,080	1,077	221	5	394	383	11	1,846	1,769	1,704	66	1	77	74	
0-999.....	176	176	174	23	0	33	33	0	755	737	713	24	0	18	18	
1,000-1,499.....	313	313	312	49	0	95	90	5	1,228	1,187	1,158	29	0	41	38	
1,500-1,999.....	268	268	268	48	3	93	90	3	1,742	1,678	1,652	28	2	64	61	
2,000-2,999.....	206	206	206	52	1	96	96	0	2,372	2,266	2,212	54	(19)	106	106	
3,000 or over.....	117	117	117	49	1	77	74	3	4,456	4,218	3,883	335	(19)	238	224	
Family types 4 and 5....	944	941	927	301	16	593	585	8	2,260	2,104	1,996	115	7	156	153	
0-999.....	113	110	103	34	0	57	57	0	699	625	582	61	18	74	74	
1,000-1,499.....	184	184	182	40	5	113	108	5	1,252	1,149	1,101	54	6	103	95	
1,500-1,999.....	194	194	191	58	0	102	101	1	1,752	1,643	1,565	78	0	109	108	
2,000-2,999.....	255	255	253	84	4	172	172	1	2,423	2,245	2,156	96	7	178	178	
3,000 or over.....	198	198	198	85	6	149	147	2	4,372	4,103	3,849	262	8	269	264	
Family types 6 and 7....	480	480	475	103	7	260	249	1	1,747	1,646	1,597	55	6	101	101	
																(10)

	96	129	96	129	94	18	0	35	34	1	775	723	678	45	(u)	Percent	52	51	1
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0-999	100	100	90	93	32	32	1	42	41	1	100	94	81	10	(u)	6	6	6	(u)
1,000-1,499	96	96	90	83	30	30	1	40	39	1	100	90	78	12	(u)	10	10	10	(u)
1,500-1,999	152	100	100	95	26	26	2	34	33	0	100	91	86	8	(u)	0	0	0	(u)
2,000-2,999	107	100	100	98	32	32	1	32	32	0	100	90	90	6	(u)	4	4	4	(u)
3,000 or over	78	100	100	97	31	31	1	61	60	1	100	94	80	5	(u)	0	0	0	(u)
Family types 8 and 9	47	100	100	96	49	49	2	66	65	1	100	95	78	17	(u)	5	5	5	(u)
All types	129	100	100	100	20	20	(u)	36	35	1	100	96	92	4	(u)	4	4	4	(u)
Family type 1																			
0-999																			
1,000-1,499																			
1,500-1,999																			
2,000-2,999																			
3,000 or over																			
Family types 2 and 3																			
0-999																			
1,000-1,499																			
1,500-1,999																			
2,000-2,999																			
3,000 or over																			
Family types 4 and 5																			
0-999																			
1,000-1,499																			
1,500-1,999																			
2,000-2,999																			
3,000 or over																			
Family types 6 and 7																			
0-999																			
1,000-1,499																			
1,500-1,999																			
2,000-2,999																			
3,000 or over																			
Family types 8 and 9																			
0-999																			
1,000-1,499																			
1,500-1,999																			
2,000-2,999																			
3,000 or over																			
Family types 8 and 9																			

For footnotes, see page 163.

TABLE 100.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage¹ of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average² amount and percentage³ of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having—						Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—				Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—			Busi- ness losses ⁶	Nonmoney income from—			Total family income	Money income from—			Busi- ness losses ⁶	All sources	Owned home (net) ⁸	Rent as pay			
		Any sources ⁴	Earn- ings ⁵	Other sources ⁵		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁸	Earn- ings ⁸	Other sources ⁸							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
KANSAS, DODGE CITY																			
All types.....	Number	740	752	163	11	252	244	8	1,513	1,462	1,382	82	2	51	49	2			
Family type 1.....	205	191	181	64	2	63	59	4	1,422	1,369	1,235	134	(10)	53	50	3			
0-999.....	75	61	54	17	0	22	21	1	669	633	557	76	0	36	35	1			
1,000-1,499.....	61	41	35	20	2	19	16	3	1,207	1,145	1,067	79	1	62	53	9			
1,500-1,999.....	47	31	27	12	0	8	8	0	1,645	1,607	1,510	97	0	38	38	0			
2,000-2,999.....	30	20	19	6	0	8	8	0	2,382	2,324	2,291	33	0	58	58	0			
3,000 or over.....	9	9	7	6	0	6	6	0	4,293	4,122	2,682	1,440	0	171	171	0			
Family types 2 and 3.....	217	277	274	39	1	71	69	2	1,418	1,384	1,347	38	1	34	33	1			
0-999.....	71	71	70	5	0	8	7	1	768	762	748	14	0	6	5	1			
1,000-1,499.....	104	101	102	16	0	29	28	1	1,222	1,198	1,157	41	0	24	22	2			
1,500-1,999.....	13	65	65	7	1	20	20	0	1,725	1,662	1,645	22	5	63	63	0			
2,000-2,999.....	23	23	29	7	0	10	10	0	2,412	2,351	2,282	69	0	61	61	0			
3,000 or over.....	8	8	8	4	0	4	4	0	3,657	3,585	3,345	240	0	72	72	0			
Family types 4 and 5.....	181	183	178	39	5	84	82	2	1,748	1,665	1,591	78	4	83	78	5			
0-999.....	36	35	33	7	0	10	10	0	666	637	589	48	0	29	29	0			
1,000-1,499.....	43	43	43	7	2	19	18	1	1,231	1,191	1,158	35	2	40	34	6			
1,500-1,999.....	40	40	40	6	0	15	15	0	1,758	1,731	1,637	56	0	65	65	0			
2,000-2,999.....	42	42	41	16	1	28	28	0	2,409	2,271	2,133	139	1	138	138	0			
3,000 or over.....	17	17	17	5	2	12	11	1	3,861	3,639	3,509	161	31	222	187	35			
Family types 6 and 7.....	97	97	93	16	2	29	29	0	1,438	1,400	1,303	103	6	38	38	0			

0-999	31	31	29	4	0	3	3	0	783	778	716	62	0	5	0
1,000-1,499	31	31	30	4	1	3	8	0	1,188	1,159	1,125	40	10	29	0
1,500-1,999	31	31	30	4	1	12	12	0	1,735	1,641	1,584	60	3	94	0
2,000-2,999	10	20	10	2	0	4	4	0	2,378	2,310	2,230	20	0	65	0
3,000 or over	5	5	4	2	0	2	2	0	4,008	3,956	3,900	1,026	0	22	0
Family types 8 and 9	17	17	16	5	1	5	5	0	2,043	1,996	1,911	86	1	47	0
COLOBADO, GREELY															
All types	502	498	484	143	4	231	223	8	1,872	1,759	1,643	117	1	113	5
Family type 1	149	146	134	47	1	75	73	2	1,672	1,520	1,301	220	1	132	5
0-999	47	44	38	13	0	25	24	1	722	606	541	65	0	116	4
1,000-1,499	42	42	39	11	1	14	14	0	1,230	1,166	1,066	104	4	64	0
1,500-1,999	22	22	21	6	0	10	10	0	1,725	1,624	1,492	132	0	101	0
2,000-2,999	23	23	22	8	0	12	12	0	2,250	2,075	1,813	262	0	175	0
3,000 or over	13	15	14	9	0	14	13	1	4,713	4,366	3,268	1,098	0	317	36
Family types 2 and 3	182	182	182	45	1	98	95	3	2,041	1,938	1,819	90	1	93	5
0-999	23	23	23	4	0	5	5	0	761	733	702	31	0	28	0
1,000-1,499	30	30	30	5	0	15	14	1	1,199	1,171	1,166	5	0	28	0
1,500-1,999	30	30	30	11	1	11	12	2	1,731	1,647	1,626	27	6	84	5
2,000-2,999	30	30	30	13	0	15	15	0	2,250	2,250	2,232	48	0	203	18
3,000 or over	28	28	28	13	0	19	19	0	4,750	4,470	3,022	448	0	230	0
Family types 4 and 5	120	119	117	40	2	69	67	2	1,939	1,797	1,727	71	1	142	6
0-999	10	18	16	7	0	9	9	0	651	569	486	83	0	85	0
1,000-1,499	24	24	24	7	1	14	13	1	1,242	1,144	1,118	27	1	98	10
1,500-1,999	27	27	27	12	0	9	9	0	1,735	1,682	1,579	103	0	73	0
2,000-2,999	31	31	31	11	1	25	25	0	2,392	2,175	2,115	64	4	217	0
3,000 or over	19	19	19	3	0	12	11	1	3,625	3,396	3,318	78	0	239	25
Family types 6 and 7	38	38	38	9	0	14	13	1	1,611	1,552	1,533	19	0	50	3
0-999	11	11	11	2	0	1	0	1	759	748	736	12	0	11	0
1,000-1,499	10	10	10	3	0	4	4	0	1,275	1,233	1,209	24	0	42	0
1,500-1,999	8	8	8	3	0	3	3	0	1,745	1,675	1,637	38	0	60	0
2,000-2,999	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2,587	2,488	2,498	0	0	99	0
3,000 or over	4	4	4	1	0	3	3	0	3,827	3,443	3,129	14	0	184	0
Family types 8 and 9	13	13	13	2	0	5	5	0	2,366	2,277	2,251	23	0	89	0

For footnotes, see page 103.

TABLE 100.—*Sources of family income: Number and percentage¹ of families receiving income from specified sources, number and percentage having business losses, average² amount and percentage³ of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Fam- ilies	Families having—								Money income from—				Nonmoney income from—			
		Money income from—				Busi- ness losses \$	Nonmoney income from—			Total family income	All sources (net) \$	Earn- ings \$	Other sources \$	Busi- ness losses \$	All sources	Owned home (net) \$	Rent as pay
		Any source \$	Earn- ings \$	Other sources \$	Any source		Owned home (net) \$	Rent as pay									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
UTAH, LOGAN		860	832	215	6	523	516	7	1,718	1,591	1,511	81	1	127	125	2	
All types.....		139	122	47	4	71	69	2	1,277	1,167	1,033	140	6	110	109	1	
Family type 1.....																	
0-999.....	64	61	55	19	0	34	32	2	632	547	491	56	0	85	82	3	
1,000-1,499.....	32	32	27	10	2	16	16	0	1,197	1,068	871	200	3	129	129	0	
1,500-1,999.....	22	22	21	9	0	7	7	0	1,690	1,615	1,469	146	0	75	75	0	
2,000-2,999.....	15	15	13	6	1	10	10	0	2,578	2,378	2,072	306	3	201	201	0	
3,000 or over.....	6	6	6	3	1	4	4	0	3,818	3,635	3,468	284	117	183	183	0	
Family types 2 and 3.....																	
0-999.....	68	68	67	9	0	11	11	0	704	685	672	13	0	19	19	0	
1,000-1,499.....	65	65	65	11	0	21	19	2	1,219	1,184	1,172	12	0	35	30	5	
1,500-1,999.....	49	49	49	8	2	28	28	0	1,709	1,623	1,601	22	1	86	86	0	
2,000-2,999.....	33	33	33	11	0	22	22	0	2,356	2,212	2,144	68	0	124	124	0	
3,000 or over.....	20	20	20	7	0	14	14	0	4,389	4,195	4,016	179	0	194	194	0	
Family types 4 and 5.....																	
0-999.....	223	222	215	67	0	178	175	3	2,112	1,925	1,799	126	0	187	183	4	
1,000-1,499.....	34	33	27	12	0	25	25	0	687	568	455	113	0	119	119	0	
1,500-1,999.....	41	41	41	8	0	33	31	2	1,262	1,092	1,030	62	0	170	160	20	
2,000-2,999.....	47	47	46	16	0	36	35	1	1,748	1,573	1,460	113	0	175	172	3	
3,000 or over.....	56	56	56	16	0	43	43	0	2,403	2,230	2,123	107	0	173	173	0	
3,000 or over.....	45	45	45	15	0	41	41	0	3,985	3,698	3,466	232	0	287	287	0	

Family types 6 and 7...	206	205	204	41	0	129	129	0	1,019	1,403	1,440	44	0	126	126	0
0-999	49	49	48	6	0	25	25	0	715	644	619	25	0	71	71	0
1,000-1,499	61	61	61	16	0	34	34	0	1,225	1,140	1,093	47	0	85	85	0
1,500-1,999	46	46	46	9	0	29	29	0	1,728	1,607	1,596	11	0	121	121	0
2,000-2,999	35	35	34	7	0	26	26	0	2,328	2,146	2,044	102	0	182	182	0
3,000 or over	15	15	15	3	0	15	15	0	4,184	3,893	3,775	58	0	351	351	0
Family types 8 and 9...	57	57	57	14	0	49	49	0	2,090	1,910	1,836	74	0	180	180	0
UTAH, PROVO																
All types	585	584	579	154	11	336	334	2	1,056	1,553	1,490	63	6	103	102	1
Family type 1	93	92	90	30	2	43	43	0	1,346	1,261	1,198	65	2	85	85	0
0-999	38	37	35	14	2	15	15	0	603	593	537	90	4	70	70	0
1,000-1,499	20	20	20	5	0	13	13	0	1,182	1,104	1,063	41	0	78	78	0
1,500-1,999	16	15	15	6	0	8	8	0	1,635	1,401	1,401	138	0	83	83	0
2,000-2,999	5	5	5	2	0	4	4	0	2,175	1,973	1,946	27	0	202	202	0
3,000 or over	6	6	6	3	0	3	3	0	5,075	4,949	4,900	43	0	126	126	0
Family types 2 and 3...	167	167	167	36	1	69	67	2	1,582	1,518	1,451	67	(*)	61	62	2
0-999	36	36	36	3	0	11	11	0	705	765	759	6	0	30	30	0
1,000-1,499	43	43	43	10	0	21	20	1	1,298	1,193	1,168	32	0	38	38	0
1,500-1,999	44	44	44	12	0	16	16	0	1,784	1,682	1,650	32	0	62	62	0
2,000-2,999	28	28	26	7	1	16	16	0	2,981	2,169	2,113	50	1	102	112	0
3,000 or over	8	8	8	4	0	5	4	1	4,335	4,283	4,200	637	0	102	61	38
Family types 4 and 5...	159	159	156	48	4	118	118	0	1,749	1,611	1,532	87	8	138	138	0
0-999	28	28	27	8	0	21	21	0	756	656	605	51	0	100	100	0
1,000-1,499	46	46	46	10	1	37	37	0	1,226	1,105	1,038	63	1	121	121	0
1,500-1,999	40	40	39	12	0	23	23	0	1,726	1,599	1,523	76	0	127	127	0
2,000-2,999	27	27	27	11	1	17	17	0	2,356	2,200	2,158	79	37	156	156	0
3,000 or over	18	18	18	7	2	15	15	0	3,773	3,533	3,322	220	15	210	210	0
Family types 6 and 7...	136	136	136	32	4	83	83	0	1,789	1,677	1,655	36	14	112	112	0
0-999	23	23	23	3	0	9	9	0	860	818	806	12	0	42	42	0
1,000-1,499	50	50	50	12	1	32	32	0	1,217	1,121	1,121	29	12	96	96	0
1,500-1,999	35	35	35	10	0	22	22	0	1,758	1,652	1,598	54	0	106	106	0
2,000-2,999	16	16	16	3	1	10	10	0	2,273	2,273	2,273	19	19	121	121	0
3,000 or over	12	12	12	4	2	10	10	0	5,142	4,829	4,835	78	81	313	313	0
Family types 8 and 9...	30	30	30	8	0	23	23	0	1,937	1,793	1,751	42	0	144	144	0

For footnotes see page 163.

TABLE 101.—*Money income other than earnings: Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families		Families receiving money income other than earnings from—								Average * money income other than earnings received from—																			
	Number	(2)	Any source	(3)	Rent from property (net)	(4)	Interest and dividends	(5)	Profits (net) †	(6)	Pensions, annu- ties, benefits	(7)	Gifts for current use	(8)	Other sources	(9)	All sources ‡	(10)	Rent from property (net)	(11)	Interest and dividends	(12)	Profits (net) †	(13)	Pensions, annu- ties, benefits	(14)	Gifts for current use	(15)	Other sources	(16)
	Number	(2)	Number	(3)	Number	(4)	Number	(5)	Number	(6)	Number	(7)	Number	(8)	Number	(9)	Number	(10)	Dollars	(11)	Dollars	(12)	Dollars	(13)	Dollars	(14)	Dollars	(15)	Dollars	(16)
All incomes.....	3,470		922		431		271		44		112		163		59		102		50		22		8		13		7		2	
0-249.....	28		8		3		1		0		0		4		0		38		19		1		0		0		18		0	
250-499.....	83		28		13		8		1		10		9		3		57		29		12		4		4		0		10	
500-749.....	184		44		17		5		1		10		9		5		69		23		5		1		25		10		2	
750-999.....	329		64		20		9		4		17		20		7		47		11		6		1		23		7		2	
1,000-1,249.....	496		88		39		16		2		13		23		11		51		24		6		(4)		14		6		1	
1,250-1,499.....	381		89		46		20		2		12		12		7		52		25		8		(4)		13		1		3	
1,500-1,749.....	395		94		44		22		4		13		22		4		54		25		10		(4)		10		5		1	
1,750-1,999.....	360		93		39		23		4		11		20		5		63		33		9		3		10		8		1	
2,000-2,249.....	263		76		38		28		8		8		13		7		105		47		26		2		8		12		4	
2,250-2,499.....	205		54		24		26		0		2		8		2		45		25		11		0		0		7		1	
2,500-2,999.....	253		77		42		22		6		8		10		2		96		48		33		20		12		4		1	
3,000-3,499.....	212		79		42		26		5		11		6		3		144		82		55		4		15		9		0	
3,500-3,999.....	89		35		16		17		3		3		3		0		213		99		66		21		34		4		8	
4,000 or over.....	192		93		48		48		4		6		6		3		630		338		197		76		8		8		3	

† Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

* Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

‡ Represents average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses, and Money Income from Other Sources.

† \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 102.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Fam- ilies ¹	Husbands of age ² —									Wives of age ³ —								
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
(1)	(2)																		
COMBINED CITIES	Number	4	693	1,136	1,077	722	240	155	90	64	44	1,007	1,204	1,015	530	165	97	32	26
	713 3,470	2 2	123 570	155 981	183 894	129 593	46 194	37 118	22 68	16 48	15 29	188 879	158 1,046	177 838	108 422	29 136	26 71	6 26	6 20
Relief families. Nonrelief families.	All families.....																		
	0-249.....	28	0	3	2	5	3	2	4	6	0	4	6	3	1	6	2	3	3
	250-499.....	83	0	19	16	13	5	6	11	7	2	24	13	11	10	7	9	3	4
	500-749.....	184	1	47	42	32	21	11	20	6	7	59	39	32	21	12	8	4	2
	750-999.....	329	0	90	91	59	40	23	9	12	5	9	123	68	67	30	17	8	3
	1,000-1,249.....	496	0	132	160	93	67	23	13	11	7	185	140	85	51	12	11	2	3
	1,250-1,499.....	381	1	76	122	94	52	19	10	3	3	124	113	85	36	13	5	2	1
	1,500-1,749.....	395	0	83	142	71	56	22	14	5	2	121	133	64	51	15	9	0	0
	1,750-1,999.....	300	0	57	121	101	51	14	9	3	4	0	102	132	76	34	11	1	1
	2,000-2,249.....	263	0	27	82	78	48	17	8	3	4	0	46	87	76	35	12	3	4
	2,250-2,499.....	205	0	17	61	70	41	10	4	2	0	37	75	57	30	2	4	0	0
	2,500-2,999.....	253	0	9	55	106	68	12	9	1	3	0	21	93	82	43	10	3	0
	3,000-3,499.....	212	0	6	40	86	56	16	5	2	0	14	65	88	36	10	7	1	0
3,500-3,999.....	89	0	4	23	28	27	4	2	1	0	9	27	36	10	4	1	1	1	
4,000 or over.....	192	0	4	34	65	60	16	6	4	3	0	10	55	70	35	8	4	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 102.—Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families ¹	Husbands of age ² —								Wives of age ² —									
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
(1)	(2)	Number	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber
KANSAS, DODGE CITY																			
All families.....	Number 1,012	1	37	49	57	50	12	19	4	3	4	53	59	56	37	10	9	1	3
Relief families.....	750	0	175	235	174	120	29	18	17	12	10	234	253	162	79	24	9	4	5
Nonrelief families.....																			
0-249.....	9	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	1
250-499.....	24	0	5	4	1	0	2	2	5	3	1	5	18	4	7	2	1	2	1
500-749.....	62	0	13	18	13	9	2	2	2	2	2	20	18	13	7	3	0	1	0
750-999.....	112	0	47	53	36	22	4	4	2	2	3	59	29	18	7	3	1	0	2
1,000-1,249.....	163	0	49	52	27	16	2	2	1	1	4	59	44	27	13	5	1	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	98	0	25	34	20	15	6	2	0	0	0	33	32	17	12	3	1	0	0
1,500-1,749.....	92	0	21	33	21	12	4	1	2	1	0	33	32	18	7	2	0	0	0
1,750-1,999.....	73	0	11	23	23	9	1	2	2	2	0	17	35	9	8	1	2	1	0
2,000-2,249.....	42	0	4	11	15	10	2	1	1	0	0	3	11	13	3	0	0	0	0
2,250-2,499.....	32	0	1	6	15	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	11	12	4	0	0	0	0
2,500-2,999.....	41	0	1	12	18	7	0	1	0	0	0	3	20	12	6	1	0	0	0
3,000-3,499.....	17	0	0	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	3	0	0	0	0
3,500-3,999.....	7	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
4,000 or over.....	18	0	1	3	4	5	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	7	4	3	0	0	0
COLORADO, GREELEY																			
All families.....	637	0	104	151	152	111	44	32	24	19	5	153	163	153	81	37	24	11	10
Relief families.....	135	0	20	26	30	24	11	8	9	7	1	32	25	36	14	11	11	9	3
Nonrelief families.....	502	0	84	125	122	87	33	24	15	12	4	121	138	117	67	26	13	2	7
0-249.....	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
250-499.....	13	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	1	2
500-749.....	29	0	10	1	1	4	3	7	1	2	2	8	2	2	5	5	1	2	2
750-999.....	54	0	12	12	10	7	6	1	5	2	2	16	12	8	6	4	4	2	0
1,000-1,249.....	86	0	25	25	14	15	1	2	2	2	0	34	25	15	8	0	2	0	1
1,250-1,499.....	55	0	14	13	9	9	6	1	0	1	0	17	14	14	5	4	0	1	0
1,500-1,749.....	45	0	8	12	11	7	1	1	1	1	0	11	10	11	3	4	3	0	0
1,750-1,999.....	51	0	7	12	17	12	2	1	0	0	0	8	16	23	3	1	0	0	0

FAMILY INCOME	UTAH, LOGAN															
	43	0	4	12	11	8	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	11	10
2,000-2,249	43	1	195	271	256	163	58	34	23	12	10	285	276	229	198	8
2,250-2,499	24	0	2	7	7	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	3
2,500-2,999	29	0	2	9	10	6	2	1	0	0	0	3	11	9	6	0
3,000-3,499	27	0	2	6	11	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	8	10	4	0
3,500-3,999	18	0	0	8	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	11	5	1	0
4,000 or over	24	0	1	4	7	6	3	3	1	0	0	3	6	7	4	0
All families	1,013	1	195	271	256	163	58	34	23	12	10	285	276	229	198	35
Relief families	153	0	40	26	43	27	7	5	3	2	7	54	25	41	23	0
Nonrelief families	860	1	155	245	213	136	51	29	20	10	3	231	251	188	115	35
0-249	7	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
250-499	39	1	16	8	4	4	1	3	1	2	3	18	8	4	3	1
500-749	77	1	22	17	11	10	6	5	5	0	0	24	20	10	9	0
750-999	101	0	31	29	12	12	6	5	3	3	2	45	19	12	11	0
1,000-1,249	121	0	37	37	20	14	10	4	3	1	2	39	41	14	16	1
1,250-1,499	90	0	12	31	26	12	2	1	2	0	0	24	31	23	8	0
1,500-1,749	102	0	15	39	29	11	3	5	3	0	0	28	33	23	11	0
1,750-1,999	72	0	19	19	10	9	4	3	0	2	0	23	21	9	14	0
2,000-2,249	68	0	5	21	17	10	3	0	1	1	0	11	16	6	7	0
2,250-2,499	41	0	2	14	12	15	5	0	0	0	0	5	19	10	11	0
2,500-2,999	54	0	2	12	20	10	4	0	0	0	0	3	12	17	10	0
3,000-3,499	40	0	0	10	15	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	1	0
3,500-3,999	20	0	0	1	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0
4,000 or over	38	0	0	7	14	14	2	0	0	1	0	2	7	23	5	1
All families	751	0	141	217	171	130	51	21	11	9	12	192	213	181	102	30
Relief families	166	0	36	37	33	34	15	5	4	2	3	46	39	35	32	8
Nonrelief families	585	0	105	180	138	96	36	16	7	7	9	146	174	146	70	22
0-249	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
250-499	18	0	3	4	1	4	1	3	2	1	0	4	4	4	2	0
500-749	27	0	8	7	15	12	1	0	1	1	2	11	2	5	2	1
750-999	40	0	20	25	14	13	6	0	1	1	2	20	20	17	9	0
1,000-1,249	136	0	31	34	23	13	6	1	2	0	3	36	30	20	18	0
1,250-1,499	78	0	17	27	17	13	6	3	0	0	0	18	30	18	11	0
1,500-1,749	74	0	12	25	14	14	6	1	0	0	0	17	24	18	12	0
1,750-1,999	45	0	0	26	22	9	1	1	0	0	0	17	21	15	6	0
2,000-2,249	39	0	3	13	15	6	1	1	0	0	0	6	11	15	6	0
2,250-2,499	23	0	1	7	16	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	6	4	0
2,500-2,999	22	0	1	5	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0
3,000-3,499	19	0	1	1	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	1	0
3,500-3,999	9	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0
4,000 or over	20	0	0	4	5	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	5	0
All families	751	0	141	217	171	130	51	21	11	9	12	192	213	181	102	30
Relief families	166	0	36	37	33	34	15	5	4	2	3	46	39	35	32	8
Nonrelief families	585	0	105	180	138	96	36	16	7	7	9	146	174	146	70	22
0-249	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
250-499	18	0	3	4	1	4	1	3	2	1	0	4	4	4	2	0
500-749	27	0	8	7	15	12	1	0	1	1	2	11	2	5	2	1
750-999	40	0	20	25	14	13	6	0	1	1	2	20	20	17	9	0
1,000-1,249	136	0	31	34	23	13	6	1	2	0	3	36	30	20	18	0
1,250-1,499	78	0	17	27	17	13	6	3	0	0	0	18	30	18	11	0
1,500-1,749	74	0	12	25	14	14	6	1	0	0	0	17	24	18	12	0
1,750-1,999	45	0	0	26	22	9	1	1	0	0	0	17	21	15	6	0
2,000-2,249	39	0	3	13	15	6	1	1	0	0	0	6	11	15	6	0
2,250-2,499	23	0	1	7	16	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	6	4	0
2,500-2,999	22	0	1	5	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0
3,000-3,499	19	0	1	1	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	1	0
3,500-3,999	9	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0
4,000 or over	20	0	0	4	5	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	5	0

1 This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

2 husbands in the combined cities did not report age.

3 wives in the combined cities and 1 wife in Provo did not report age.

TABLE 103.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (1)	Husbands of age 1—										Wives of age 1—									
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
COMBINED CITIES	All types.....	3,470	2	570	981	894	593	194	118	68	48	29	879	1,046	838	422	136	71	26	
	Family type 1.....	837	1	205	172	126	135	73	53	44	27	16	262	155	131	131	67	46	15	
	\$0-\$999.....	221	0	64	31	19	24	20	27	16	11	71	19	26	26	30	18	10	10	
	\$1,000-\$1,499.....	205	1	69	40	27	25	19	10	9	5	5	29	29	25	33	8	14	3	
	\$1,500-\$1,999.....	165	0	50	49	20	19	12	9	2	4	0	67	41	17	21	11	7	1	
	\$2,000-\$2,999.....	149	0	18	32	33	41	12	9	3	1	0	29	36	37	31	11	4	1	
	\$3,000 or over.....	97	0	4	20	27	26	10	5	3	1	0	8	30	26	20	7	3	0	
	Family types 2 and 3.....	1,080	1	309	468	215	67	13	6	0	1	10	492	419	124	29	3	2	0	
	\$0-\$999.....	176	1	80	63	22	6	3	1	0	0	7	107	44	11	6	0	1	0	
	\$1,000-\$1,499.....	313	0	119	128	39	22	2	2	0	1	1	180	95	26	9	2	0	0	
	\$1,500-\$1,999.....	268	0	79	121	46	16	5	1	0	0	2	127	106	27	6	0	0	0	
	\$2,000-\$2,999.....	206	0	23	102	70	8	2	2	0	0	0	57	114	30	4	1	0	0	
	\$3,000 or over.....	117	0	8	54	38	15	2	0	0	0	0	21	60	30	4	1	0	0	
	Family types 4 and 5.....	944	0	24	100	343	305	80	49	23	19	3	45	185	408	210	54	20	11	
	\$0-\$999.....	113	0	5	10	25	34	11	16	6	6	0	10	13	41	25	10	8	4	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	184	0	9	19	70	50	15	11	5	4	2	14	33	78	37	13	2	3		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	194	0	6	31	65	60	14	11	5	2	0	11	50	71	46	12	4	1		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	255	0	4	27	104	81	23	8	3	5	0	8	58	111	58	11	5	3		
\$3,000 or over.....	198	0	0	13	79	80	17	3	4	2	1	2	31	107	45	8	1	1		
Family types 6 and 7.....	480	0	31	234	155	49	10	1	0	0	0	79	268	113	17	3	0	0		
\$0-\$999.....	96	0	10	46	25	11	4	0	0	0	0	22	47	25	2	0	0	0		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	152	0	11	84	39	16	2	0	0	0	0	28	61	29	3	1	0	0		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	107	0	5	61	32	7	2	0	0	0	0	18	63	19	6	1	0	0		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	78	0	4	33	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	42	22	3	1	0	0		
\$3,000 or over.....	47	0	1	10	24	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	25	18	3	0	0	0		

KANSAS, DODGE CITY															
Family types 8 and 9	129	0	1	7	55	37	18	9	1	1	0	1	19	62	35
All types	780	0	175	235	174	120	29	18	17	12	10	234	253	102	79
Family type 1	205	0	65	41	24	31	16	7	13	8	8	68	34	35	34
Family types 2 and 3	277	0	98	110	46	20	3	0	0	0	0	138	105	28	4
Family types 4 and 5	184	0	8	25	67	58	10	10	3	3	2	15	40	79	36
Family types 6 and 7	97	0	4	59	31	2	0	0	1	0	0	13	72	10	1
Family types 8 and 9	17	0	0	0	6	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	10	4
COLORADO, GREELEY															
All types	502	0	84	125	122	87	33	21	15	12	4	121	138	117	67
Family type 1	149	0	27	22	24	28	20	9	11	8	1	34	27	22	31
Family types 2 and 3	182	0	49	76	38	14	2	3	0	0	3	73	70	30	5
Family types 4 and 5	120	0	4	9	41	39	9	10	4	4	0	6	19	49	27
Family types 6 and 7	38	0	4	18	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	21	7	2
Family types 8 and 9	13	0	0	0	7	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	2
UTAH, LOGAN															
All types	800	1	155	245	213	136	51	29	20	10	7	231	251	188	115
Family type 1	130	0	48	20	11	20	11	12	10	7	5	51	10	0	22
Family types 2 and 3	235	1	80	110	23	0	5	0	1	0	2	131	81	12	8
Family types 4 and 5	203	0	12	91	83	61	21	13	9	3	0	33	88	92	17
Family types 6 and 7	206	0	0	73	73	24	5	4	0	0	0	32	103	54	15
Family types 8 and 9	57	0	0	3	22	10	9	4	0	0	0	0	12	21	15
UTAH, PROVO															
All types	585	0	105	180	138	96	36	16	7	7	9	146	174	146	70
Family type 1	93	0	38	13	6	13	5	11	4	3	5	39	12	7	9
Family types 2 and 3	167	0	56	79	20	6	3	2	0	1	2	80	57	13	6
Family types 4 and 5	159	0	5	14	50	56	16	3	3	3	2	6	25	75	38
Family types 6 and 7	136	0	6	72	40	16	2	0	0	0	0	15	78	36	7
Family types 8 and 9	30	0	0	2	13	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	10

1 This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

2 husbands in the combined cities did not report age.

3 wives in the combined cities and 1 wife in Provo did not report age.

TABLE 104.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives by age group, by relief status, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relationship and age group (years)	Nonrelief families					Relief families				
	Combined cities	Dodge City, Kans.	Greeley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah	Combined cities	Dodge City, Kans.	Greeley, Colo.	Logan, Utah	Provo, Utah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
HUSBANDS										
All ages.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Under 20.....	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
20-29.....	16	22	17	18	18	17	16	15	26	22
30-39.....	29	31	25	29	31	22	21	19	17	23
40-49.....	26	22	24	25	24	26	25	22	28	20
50-59.....	17	15	17	16	16	19	22	18	18	20
60-64.....	6	4	7	6	6	6	5	8	5	9
65-69.....	3	2	5	3	3	5	8	6	3	3
70-74.....	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	7	2	2
75 or older.....	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	1
WIVES										
All ages.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
20-29.....	25	30	24	27	25	26	23	24	35	28
30-39.....	30	32	25	29	29	22	26	19	16	23
40-49.....	24	21	23	22	25	25	24	27	27	21
50-59.....	12	10	13	13	12	15	16	10	15	19
60-64.....	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	8	2	5
65-69.....	2	1	3	3	2	4	4	8	3	1
70-74.....	1	1	2	1	1	(1)	1	1	0	1
75 or older.....	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	1	1	2	0	0

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 105.—*Age of husbands: Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family occupational group, and income class (1)	Families ¹ (2)	Number of husbands of age 1—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)
COMBINED CITIES	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All occupations.....	3,470	2	570	981	894	593	194	118	68	48
Wage-earner.....	1,318	2	279	395	310	201	64	38	17	11
\$0-\$999.....	357	1	104	95	60	48	18	14	13	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	468	1	109	150	109	65	19	8	2	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	297	0	49	107	75	42	16	7	1	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	155	0	15	36	54	34	6	7	0	3
\$3,000 or over.....	41	0	2	7	12	12	5	2	1	0
Clerical.....	816	0	178	243	210	116	34	18	10	6
\$0-\$999.....	96	0	38	27	11	5	7	5	3	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	182	0	61	64	30	14	4	4	2	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	225	0	59	70	46	34	6	5	4	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	227	0	18	64	89	42	9	3	0	2
\$3,000 or over.....	86	0	2	18	34	21	8	1	1	0
Business and professional.....	1,176	0	107	329	344	244	77	45	19	11
\$0-\$999.....	86	0	11	22	18	13	8	6	4	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	187	0	38	52	39	34	12	10	1	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	222	0	32	86	49	27	12	11	3	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	325	0	16	97	107	66	23	8	6	2
\$3,000 or over.....	356	0	10	72	131	104	22	10	5	2
Other.....	160	0	6	14	30	32	19	17	22	20
KANSAS, DODGE CITY										
All occupations.....	780	0	175	235	174	120	29	18	17	12
Wage-earner.....	352	0	92	107	69	57	11	6	8	2
Clerical.....	212	0	60	64	57	25	3	2	1	0
Business and professional.....	180	0	23	60	43	31	12	6	3	2
Other.....	36	0	0	4	5	7	3	4	5	8
COLORADO, GREELEY										
All occupations.....	502	0	84	125	122	87	33	24	15	12
Wage-earner.....	181	0	38	46	38	33	8	8	5	5
Clerical.....	108	0	28	31	21	16	8	2	2	0
Business and professional.....	192	0	17	47	61	34	15	11	4	3
Other.....	21	0	1	1	2	4	2	3	4	4
UTAH, LOGAN										
All occupations.....	860	1	155	245	213	136	51	29	20	10
Wage-earner.....	316	1	77	99	70	46	11	7	4	1
Clerical.....	130	0	34	40	31	11	6	5	2	1
Business and professional.....	319	0	37	95	89	64	20	6	5	3
Other.....	95	0	7	11	23	15	14	11	9	5
UTAH, PROVO										
All occupations.....	585	0	105	180	138	96	36	16	7	7
Wage-earner.....	250	0	49	75	63	40	11	9	0	3
Clerical.....	124	0	28	44	24	21	4	2	1	0
Business and professional.....	188	0	26	60	49	30	18	4	1	0
Other.....	23	0	2	1	2	5	3	1	5	4

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.² 2 husbands in the combined cities did not report age.

TABLE 106.—*Age of husbands: Percentage distribution of husbands by age, by family occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family occupational group (1)	Families ¹ (2)	Distribution of husbands by age ²								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)
KANSAS, DODGE CITY										
All occupations.....	No. 780	Pct 0	Pct 22	Pct 31	Pct 22	Pct 15	Pct 4	Pct 2	Pct 2	Pct 2
Wage-earner.....	352	0	26	30	20	16	3	2	2	1
Clerical.....	212	0	28	31	27	12	1	1	(*)	0
Business and professional.....	180	0	13	33	24	17	7	3	2	1
Other ⁴	36	0	0	11	14	19	8	11	14	23
COLORADO, GREELEY										
All occupations.....	502	0	17	25	24	17	7	5	3	2
Wage-earner.....	181	0	21	26	21	18	4	4	3	3
Clerical.....	108	0	26	29	19	15	7	2	2	0
Business and professional.....	192	0	9	24	31	18	8	6	2	2
Other ⁴	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
UTAH, LOGAN										
All occupations.....	860	(*)	18	29	25	16	6	3	2	1
Wage-earner.....	316	(*)	25	32	22	15	3	2	1	(*)
Clerical.....	130	0	26	30	24	8	5	4	2	1
Business and professional.....	319	0	12	29	28	20	6	2	2	1
Other ⁴	95	0	7	12	24	16	15	12	9	5
UTAH, PROVO										
All occupations.....	585	0	18	31	24	16	6	3	1	1
Wage-earner.....	250	0	20	30	25	16	4	4	0	1
Clerical.....	124	0	23	35	19	17	3	2	1	0
Business and professional.....	188	0	14	31	26	16	10	2	1	0
Other ⁴	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.² Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in each class, column 2.³ 0.50 percent or less.⁴ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.⁵ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 107.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of families, by family type and relief status, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ (No.)	Nonrelief families					Relief families				
	All		Average persons ² per family			All		Average persons ² per family		
			All members	Other than husband and wife				All members	Other than husband and wife	
				Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All types ³	Number 3,473	Percent 100	Number 3.79	Number 1.22	Number 0.57	Number 713	Percent 100	Number 4.47	Number 1.76	Number 0.70
1.....	839	24	2.02	-----	-----	122	17	2.03	-----	-----
2.....	629	18	3.00	1.00	-----	96	13	3.01	1.00	-----
3.....	451	13	4.01	2.00	-----	84	12	3.99	2.00	-----
4.....	609	17	3.51	.26	1.24	110	15	3.59	.45	1.13
5.....	336	10	5.40	1.76	1.65	84	12	5.41	1.87	1.52
6.....	300	9	5.33	3.34	-----	76	11	5.33	3.36	-----
7.....	180	5	7.31	3.77	1.54	100	14	7.39	4.01	1.88
8.....	73	2	5.31	-----	3.30	16	2	5.15	-----	3.19
9.....	56	2	9.40	4.95	2.54	25	4	9.49	5.24	2.28

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Year-equivalent persons. See table 96, footnote 2 and Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Averages are based on the corresponding number of nonrelief families, column 2, or relief families, column 7, in each class.³ This table includes 3 nonrelief families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

TABLE 108.—*Family type: Number and percentage distribution of relief and non-relief families¹ within each family type by number of members under 16 and 16 or older, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and composition of families included in each type ²	Persons :	Combined cities		North Dakota-Kansas villages		South Dakota-Montana-Colo-rado villages	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Type 1: Husband and wife only.....	2	961	100	324	100	286	100
Type 2: 1 child under 16.....	3	725	100	243	100	172	100
Type 3: 2 children under 16.....	4	535	100	190	100	148	100
Type 4: 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	719	100	228	100	169	100
Combination 0-1.....	3	348	49	116	51	86	51
Combination 0-2.....	4	161	22	51	22	35	21
Combination 1-1.....	4	210	29	61	27	48	28
Type 5: 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	420	100	117	100	93	100
Combination 1-2.....	5	126	30	32	28	13	14
Combination 1-3.....	6	38	9	6	5	9	10
Combination 2-1.....	5	124	29	35	30	33	35
Combination 2-2.....	6	61	15	26	22	12	13
Combination 3-1.....	6	71	17	18	15	26	28
Type 6: 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	376	100	167	100	91	100
Combination 3-0.....	5	245	65	112	67	60	66
Combination 4-0.....	6	131	35	55	33	31	34
Type 7: 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	280	100	123	100	48	100
Combination 1-4.....	7	16	6	6	5	3	6
Combination 1-5.....	8	3	1	3	2	0	0
Combination 2-3.....	7	19	7	13	11	5	11
Combination 2-4.....	8	7	2	7	6	0	0
Combination 3-2.....	7	47	17	15	12	6	12
Combination 3-3.....	8	21	8	8	2	3	6
Combination 4-1.....	7	32	11	19	15	6	12
Combination 4-2.....	8	22	8	5	4	3	6
Combination 5-0.....	7	60	21	32	27	14	30
Combination 5-1.....	8	21	8	10	8	2	5
Combination 6-0.....	8	32	11	10	8	6	12
Type 8: 3 or 4 persons 16 or older.....	5 or 6	89	100	26	100	12	100
Combination 0-3.....	5	63	71	19	73	10	83
Combination 0-4.....	6	26	29	7	27	2	17
Type 9: All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	81	100	47	100	17	(4)
Combination 0-5.....	7	2	2	4	9	0	(4)
Combination 0-6.....	8	2	2	1	2	0	(4)
Combination 0-7 or more.....	9 or more	10	12	0	0	0	(4)
Combination 1-6 or more.....	9 or more	1	1	0	0	0	(4)
Combination 2-5 or more.....	9 or more	1	1	3	6	0	(4)
Combination 3-4 or more.....	9 or more	7	9	0	0	3	(4)
Combination 4-3 or more.....	9 or more	13	16	6	13	0	(4)
Combination 5-2 or more.....	9 or more	18	23	11	23	2	(4)
Combination 6-1 or more.....	9 or more	20	25	8	17	10	(4)
Combination 7 or more-0 or more.....	9 or more	7	9	14	30	2	(4)

¹ This table includes 3 nonrelief families in the combined cities, 3 nonrelief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 3 nonrelief families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² Each family type includes both a husband and wife. See Glossary, Family Type. Possible combinations of persons under 16 and 16 or older are indicated by combination codes as follows: First digit—number of persons under 16; second digit—number of persons 16 or older.

³ Total number of year-equivalent persons included by definition. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 109.—*Family type: Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ (No.)	Percentage of families in specified occupational groups—					Percentage of families in specified occupational groups—				
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ²	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
DODGE CITY, KANS.						GREELEY, COLO.				
All types.....	100	45	27	23	5	100	36	22	38	4
1.....	100	39	30	23	8	100	34	22	33	11
2.....	100	43	28	27	2	100	42	21	37	0
3.....	100	50	28	21	1	100	29	31	40	0
4.....	100	52	20	22	6	100	30	21	46	3
5.....	100	36	36	25	3	100	30	13	50	7
6.....	100	50	20	25	5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
7.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
8 and 9.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
LOGAN, UTAH						PROVO, UTAH				
All types.....	100	37	15	37	11	100	43	21	32	4
1.....	100	37	13	29	21	100	38	19	33	10
2.....	100	45	16	36	3	100	43	27	29	1
3.....	100	40	16	41	3	100	42	24	33	1
4.....	100	31	20	37	12	100	48	13	32	7
5.....	100	28	10	56	6	100	50	16	31	3
6.....	100	46	14	29	11	100	44	25	31	0
7.....	100	38	15	32	15	100	39	19	38	4
8 and 9.....	100	23	16	40	21	100	33	30	30	7

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.³ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases. See table 96.

TABLE 110.—*Family type and income: Percentage distribution by income of families of specified types, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ (No.)	Percentage of families in specified income classes						Percentage of families in specified income classes					
	All	\$0-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 or over	All	\$0-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DODGE CITY, KANS.							GREELEY, COLO.					
All types.....	100	27	32	21	15	5	100	20	28	19	19	14
1.....	100	32	31	18	15	4	100	32	28	15	15	10
2.....	100	27	37	23	9	4	100	16	31	21	18	14
3.....	100	24	38	24	13	1	100	8	35	19	21	17
4.....	100	24	31	18	18	9	100	14	21	25	26	14
5.....	100	10	17	31	34	8	100	20	17	17	26	20
6.....	100	30	36	20	9	5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
7.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
8 and 9.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
LOGAN, UTAH							PROVO, UTAH					
All types.....	100	26	25	20	18	11	100	23	31	24	14	8
1.....	100	46	23	16	11	4	100	41	32	16	5	6
2.....	100	34	32	18	13	3	100	27	36	26	8	3
3.....	100	25	23	23	15	14	100	15	27	27	25	6
4.....	100	21	20	23	23	13	100	24	24	25	18	9
5.....	100	8	16	18	29	29	100	11	35	24	16	14
6.....	100	27	35	23	12	3	100	17	44	25	8	6
7.....	100	20	24	21	22	13	100	17	26	26	17	14
8 and 9.....	100	16	21	18	24	21	100	27	20	17	23	13

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Types.² Percentage distribution not computed for fewer than 30 cases. See table 96.

TABLE 111.—*Family members 16 years or older: Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family type ¹ (No)	Average family members other than husband and wife ²							
	All members ³		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives	
	16-29 (2)	30 or older (3)	16-29 (4)	30 or older (5)	16-29 (6)	30 or older (7)	16-29 (8)	30 or older (9)
COMBINED CITIES								
All specified types.....	Number 1 36	Number 0 21	Number 1 29	Number 0 07	Number 0 00	Number 0 11	Number 0 07	Number 0 03
4.....	1 00	.25	.94	.09	.00	.13	.06	.03
5.....	1 42	.20	1.34	.03	.00	.13	.08	.04
7.....	1.40	.09	1.36	.03	.00	.05	.04	.01
8.....	2 91	.39	2.65	.23	.00	.08	.24	.07
9.....	2 31	.14	2 28	.05	.00	.06	.03	.03
KANSAS, DODGE CITY								
All specified types.....	1 22	.27	1.13	.08	.00	.14	.08	.05
4.....	.95	.30	.88	.10	.00	.15	.06	.05
5.....	1 37	.29	1 27	.04	.00	.19	.10	.06
7.....	1 05	.12	.97	.05	.00	.05	.08	.00
8.....	3 00	.49	2 94	.25	.00	.12	.06	.12
9.....	2 16	.16	2 08	.08	.00	.08	.08	.00
COLORADO, GREELEY								
All specified types.....	1 26	.22	1.19	.07	.00	.13	.07	.02
4.....	.95	.21	.90	.09	.00	.10	.05	.02
5.....	1 30	.31	1.22	.10	.00	.17	.06	.04
7.....	1.47	.13	1.47	.00	.00	.10	.00	.03
8.....	3.00	.20	2.60	.00	.00	.20	.40	.00
9.....	2 09	.18	1.91	.00	.00	.18	.18	.00
UTAH, LOGAN								
All specified types.....	1.59	.16	1.52	.07	.00	.07	.06	.02
4.....	1.11	.19	1 01	.07	.00	.11	.09	.01
5.....	1.56	.12	1.51	.02	.00	.08	.05	.02
7.....	1.66	.07	1.63	.03	.00	.04	.02	.00
8.....	2.88	.45	2.69	.28	.00	.06	.19	.11
9.....	2 20	.12	2.20	.09	.00	.00	.00	.03
UTAH, PROVO								
All specified types.....	1.46	.13	1 41	.05	.00	.06	.05	.02
4.....	1.06	.16	1.03	.08	.00	.06	.03	.02
5.....	1.45	.08	1.38	.01	.00	.06	.07	.01
7.....	1.37	.05	1 32	.01	.00	.04	.05	.00
8.....	2.88	.47	2.70	.35	.00	.12	.18	.00
9.....	3.00	.25	3.00	.05	.00	.10	.00	.10

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as 1 member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.

³ Includes average number of family members not related to husband and wife as follows: Combined cities, family type 8, 0.02 age class 16-29; 0.01 aged 30 or older; Dodge City, all types, 0.01 age class 16-29; family type 4, 0.01 age class 16-29; family type 7, 0.02 aged 30 or older; Greeley, family type 5, 0.02 age class 16-29; Logan, all types, 0.01 age class 16-29; family type 4, 0.01 age class 16-29; family type 7, 0.01 age class 16-29. In other type groups there were no such family members or the average was 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 112.—*Members of household not in economic family: Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	(1)	Families having in the household nonfamily members—										Average nonfamily members L—									
		Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Guests					Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Board-ers with-out room				
		Any					Tour-ists and trans-ients					All					Room-ers with-out board				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
All families		4,183	728	46	237	176	346	28	10	1,826	.55	.78	.60	.74	.94	.18	1.84	.03	.18		
Relief families		713	65	6	34	22	10	2	0	181	.38	.38	.60	.74	.94	.18	1.84	.03	.18		
Nonrelief families		3,470	663	40	203	154	336	26	10	1,645	.57	1.02	.92	1.20	1.43	.52	1.93	---	---		
Income classes:																					
\$0-\$999		624	96	13	36	25	30	7	2	157	.45	.75	.76	.77	.89	.42	1.04	1.04	1.04		
\$1,000-\$1,499		877	122	5	48	35	48	3	3	317	.46	1.04	.94	.98	1.66	.35	.38	.38	.38		
\$1,500-\$1,999		755	390	6	38	32	69	8	4	315	.46	.74	.93	.97	.94	.37	1.71	.71	.71		
\$2,000-\$2,999		721	391	9	49	39	87	5	2	317	.70	1.27	1.12	1.23	2.37	.54	.91	.91	.91		
\$3,000 or over		493	305	7	32	23	102	3	0	239	.78	1.15	.97	2.28	.76	.72	7.87	7.87	7.87		
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner		1,318	204	12	81	46	82	12	4	466	.46	.81	.96	.83	1.24	.37	1.66	.66	.66		
Clerical		816	162	8	54	37	77	4	3	334	.63	.97	.72	.88	1.79	.50	.33	.33	.33		
Business and professional		1,176	284	19	63	68	172	10	2	502	.72	1.20	1.03	1.95	1.36	.61	2.90	2.90	2.90		
Other		1,160	53	1	5	3	5	0	0	43	.34	.89	2.06	1.22	1.44	.24	---	---	---		
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1		837	126	12	44	42	38	2	1	305	.62	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.46	.48	1.50	1.50	1.50		
Types 2 and 3		1,080	537	230	51	35	159	13	2	404	.48	.70	1.00	.81	1.11	.49	2.39	2.39	2.39		
Types 4 and 5		944	492	183	70	53	68	9	3	403	.75	1.49	.89	1.65	1.83	.61	1.68	.68	.68		
Types 6 and 7		480	243	105	29	20	66	2	3	188	.48	.77	.50	.85	.95	.54	3.50	3.50	3.50		
Types 8 and 9		129	52	19	9	4	5	0	1	45	.67	1.18	2.71	1.57	1.06	.51	---	---	---		

¹ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in columns 3-11 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members of specified types; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 113.—*Occupation of earners: Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Total	Chief occupation							No income from earn- ings
		Wage- earner	Clerical	Inde- pend- ent busi- ness	Inde- pend- ent profes- sional	Salaried busi- ness	Salaried profes- sional	Farm- oper- ator and un- known	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
HUSBANDS ¹									
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All incomes.....	3,470	1,320	787	437	81	354	244	83	164
0-249.....	28	8	1	3	0	0	0	2	14
250-499.....	83	41	8	9	0	2	1	6	16
500-749.....	184	97	27	11	1	3	2	19	24
750-999.....	329	203	57	27	2	5	6	8	21
1,000-1,249.....	496	267	89	62	2	14	20	17	25
1,250-1,499.....	381	199	85	35	3	18	18	8	15
1,500-1,749.....	395	175	103	43	8	31	25	2	8
1,750-1,999.....	360	127	112	40	5	40	24	4	8
2,000-2,249.....	263	75	74	35	2	41	23	3	10
2,250-2,499.....	205	45	68	29	8	28	19	3	5
2,500-2,999.....	253	38	80	37	7	53	29	3	6
3,000-3,499.....	212	27	52	35	9	46	36	5	2
3,500-3,999.....	89	9	13	19	5	19	21	0	3
4,000 or over.....	192	9	18	52	29	54	20	8	7
PRINCIPAL EARNERS ¹									
	3,373	1,321	821	443	81	360	268	79	-----
0-249.....	14	7	2	3	0	0	0	2	-----
250-499.....	67	43	9	6	0	2	1	6	-----
500-749.....	170	104	29	11	1	3	3	19	-----
750-999.....	317	206	58	27	2	7	9	8	-----
1,000-1,249.....	483	269	94	62	2	14	25	17	-----
1,250-1,499.....	374	200	89	37	3	17	20	8	-----
1,500-1,749.....	391	171	110	42	8	31	28	1	-----
1,750-1,999.....	356	125	117	39	5	41	25	4	-----
2,000-2,249.....	258	72	78	37	3	41	25	2	-----
2,250-2,499.....	205	45	71	31	7	29	20	2	-----
2,500-2,999.....	250	39	78	38	7	53	32	3	-----
3,000-3,499.....	211	25	53	36	9	46	38	4	-----
3,500-3,999.....	88	8	14	20	5	19	22	0	-----
4,000 or over.....	189	7	19	54	29	57	20	3	-----
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS ¹									
	954	411	338	76	17	10	98	4	-----
0-249.....	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	-----
250-499.....	17	11	2	4	0	0	0	0	-----
500-749.....	33	25	7	1	0	0	0	0	-----
750-999.....	60	35	13	9	0	1	2	0	-----
1,000-1,249.....	86	47	29	5	1	0	4	0	-----
1,250-1,499.....	97	55	25	10	0	1	6	0	-----
1,500-1,749.....	105	46	41	8	0	1	8	1	-----
1,750-1,999.....	96	45	24	10	3	1	13	0	-----
2,000-2,249.....	73	26	35	4	0	0	7	1	-----
2,250-2,499.....	68	29	23	4	2	1	8	1	-----
2,500-2,999.....	108	29	54	8	5	1	11	0	-----
3,000-3,499.....	81	30	34	4	2	0	10	1	-----
3,500-3,999.....	43	11	13	5	1	2	11	0	-----
4,000 or over.....	83	20	37	3	3	2	18	0	-----

¹ The total number of husbands is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 114.—*Business and professional families: Number and percentage distribution of families in independent and salaried groups,¹ by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families				Distribution by income			
	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number 473	Number 81	Number 357	Number 265	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All incomes.....								
0-249.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	(1)
250-499.....	11	1	2	1	2	0	1	
500-749.....	15	1	3	2	3	1	1	1
750-999.....	30	2	7	9	6	2	2	3
1,000-1,249.....	66	2	14	25	14	2	4	9
1,250-1,499.....	41	3	16	20	9	4	4	8
1,500-1,749.....	45	8	31	28	10	10	9	11
1,750-1,999.....	39	5	41	25	8	6	11	9
2,000-2,249.....	37	3	41	24	8	4	11	9
2,250-2,499.....	33	7	28	20	7	9	8	8
2,500-2,999.....	41	7	52	32	9	9	15	12
3,000-3,499.....	38	9	46	37	8	11	13	14
3,500-3,999.....	20	5	19	22	4	6	5	8
4,000 or over ²	54	29	57	20	11	36	16	8

¹ Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.² 0.50 percent or less³ Largest income reported, over \$20,000.TABLE 115.—*Business and professional families: Number of families in independent and salaried groups,¹ by income, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	DODGE CITY, KANS.				GREELEY, COLO.			
All incomes.....	65	10	70	35	90	21	33	48
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
750-999.....	3	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	13	0	6	10	11	1	0	2
1,250-1,499.....	5	1	6	10	11	1	2	6
1,500-1,749.....	5	1	8	4	7	1	5	6
1,750-1,999.....	10	2	14	3	7	0	3	6
2,000-2,249.....	5	3	5	1	7	1	2	3
2,250-2,499.....	6	1	4	1	6	0	4	6
2,500-2,999.....	6	0	10	2	9	4	0	2
3,000-3,499.....	3	0	5	1	9	3	7	7
3,500-3,999.....	2	0	1	1	4	3	2	3
4,000 or over ²	4	1	4	0	10	6	5	1

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 115.—*Business and professional families: Number of families in independent and salaried groups,¹ by income, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	LOGAN, UTAH				PROVO, UTAH			
All incomes-----	121	19	78	101	64	7	55	62
0-249-----	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
250-499-----	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	1
500-749-----	7	3	2	2	0	0	1	0
750-999-----	8	1	1	1	11	0	3	4
1,000-1,249-----	16	1	2	5	13	0	5	9
1,250-1,499-----	15	0	3	4	7	1	1	6
1,500-1,749-----	19	1	7	12	5	2	3	9
1,750-1,999-----	10	0	8	11	7	1	8	7
2,000-2,249-----	7	0	12	13	8	0	7	5
2,250-2,499-----	5	1	8	5	2	0	7	2
2,500-2,999-----	12	1	13	12	0	0	5	8
3,000-3,499-----	9	4	3	18	1	1	6	7
3,500-3,999-----	4	2	5	8	2	0	3	2
4,000 or over ² -----	4	5	13	9	3	2	6	2

¹ See table 114, footnote 1.² For largest income reported, see table 96.TABLE 116.—*Business and professional families: Distribution by family type, and average size of families in independent and salaried groups, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family occupational group (1)	Families of specified types					Average persons per family ¹ (7)
	1 (2)	2 and 3 (3)	4 and 5 (4)	6 and 7 (5)	8 and 9 (6)	
COMBINED CITIES						
Independent business.....	Number 127	Number 127	Number 139	Number 60	Number 20	Number 3.81
Independent professional.....	19	24	28	7	3	3.80
Salaried business.....	71	117	127	35	7	3.75
Salaried professional.....	46	83	75	43	18	4.09
KANSAS, DODGE CITY						
Independent business.....	19	19	15	10	2	3.77
Independent professional.....	4	4	2	0	0	2.80
Salaried business.....	17	26	20	7	0	3.41
Salaried professional.....	7	18	5	5	0	3.40
COLORADO, GREELEY						
Independent business.....	26	25	30	6	3	3.72
Independent professional.....	3	9	8	0	1	3.55
Salaried business.....	8	16	6	2	1	3.36
Salaried professional.....	12	19	12	4	1	3.35
UTAH, LOGAN						
Independent business.....	24	29	34	26	8	4.36
Independent professional.....	2	4	6	5	2	5.17
Salaried business.....	7	24	29	14	4	4.50
Salaried professional.....	8	34	33	17	9	4.77
UTAH, PROVO						
Independent business.....	12	19	13	16	4	4.29
Independent professional.....	0	2	2	3	0	4.61
Salaried business.....	8	14	22	10	1	4.07
Salaried professional.....	11	17	13	17	4	4.57

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 117.—*Money earnings. Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State,* city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having net money earnings from—											Average net money earnings per family from—										
	Families	Any source	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers 1	Other work not attrib-utable to in-divid-uals	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not attrib-utable to in-divid-uals				
			Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16				Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16							
					Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male					Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
COMBINED CITIES																						
All incomes.....	No. 3,470	No. 3,355	No. 3,373	No. 3,306	No. 412	No. 292	No. 194	No. 33	No. 2	No. 377	No. 13	Dol. 1,727	Dol. 1,706	Dol. 1,563	Dol. 55	Dol. 51	Dol. 36	Dol. 1	Dol. 1	Dol. 21	Dol. 1	
\$0-\$999.....	624	572	568	549	77	30	19	3	1	71	3	615	601	557	25	12	7	3	0	14	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	877	801	857	837	106	49	25	10	0	84	3	1,119	1,102	1,037	33	19	12	1	0	16	1	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	755	749	747	739	98	48	42	6	1	77	5	1,591	1,574	1,466	52	23	32	1	0	16	1	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	721	714	713	700	84	83	58	9	0	91	2	2,169	2,143	1,950	76	66	50	1	0	28	0	
\$3,000 or over.....	493	489	488	481	47	82	50	5	0	54	0	3,782	3,741	3,355	103	181	99	3	0	41	0	
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner.....	No. 1,318	No. 1,318	No. 1,318	No. 1,294	No. 182	No. 106	No. 59	No. 13	No. 2	No. 138	No. 8	No. 1,314	No. 1,298	No. 1,189	No. 44	No. 41	No. 23	No. 1	No. 1	No. 15	No. 1	
\$0-\$999.....	357	357	357	345	48	19	10	2	1	34	1	688	679	634	27	14	4	0	0	9	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	468	468	468	460	60	31	10	5	0	46	3	1,141	1,129	1,072	27	24	5	0	0	11	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	297	297	297	296	48	21	17	3	1	31	3	1,599	1,578	1,466	62	22	23	0	0	20	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	155	155	155	153	22	23	16	2	0	22	1	2,120	2,089	1,850	72	78	68	1	0	31	0	
\$3,000 or over.....	41	41	41	40	4	12	6	1	0	5	0	3,627	3,605	2,868	70	461	187	19	0	22	0	
Clerical.....	No. 816	No. 816	No. 816	No. 799	No. 113	No. 69	No. 51	No. 7	No. 0	No. 93	No. 1	No. 1,759	No. 1,744	No. 1,570	No. 66	No. 66	No. 41	No. 1	No. 0	No. 15	No. 0	
\$0-\$999.....	96	96	96	93	16	5	3	1	0	15	0	685	675	628	29	12	6	0	0	10	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	182	182	182	178	26	6	8	2	0	16	0	1,178	1,166	1,076	48	17	25	0	0	12	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	225	225	225	221	31	12	11	1	0	25	0	1,631	1,620	1,490	64	29	36	1	0	11	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	227	227	227	221	24	26	19	2	0	27	1	2,201	2,181	1,985	60	87	45	1	0	20	0	
\$3,000 or over.....	86	86	86	85	16	20	10	1	0	10	0	3,855	3,830	2,781	171	272	109	3	0	19	0	

business and professional																					(3)			
1, 176	1, 176	1, 164	1, 138	115	110	81	12	0	138	3	2, 333	2, 298	2, 124	65	58	50	1	0	35	(3)				
\$0-\$999	85	82	78	13	5	4	0	0	20	1	656	605	526	38	14	27	0	0	50	0				
\$1,000-\$1,499	187	183	175	20	10	7	2	0	19	0	1,114	1,082	1,010	42	12	33	(3)	0	32	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	222	220	217	18	14	14	0	0	20	2	1,584	1,562	1,486	28	17	33	0	0	18	2				
\$2,000-\$2,999	325	324	319	37	32	23	5	0	40	0	2,218	2,191	2,017	81	46	45	2	0	27	0				
\$3,000 or over	356	355	349	27	49	33	3	0	39	0	3,951	3,901	3,589	93	130	88	1	0	50	0				
Other																								
Family-type groups:																								
Family type 1																								
\$0-\$999	231	184	180	176	28	41	---	---	28	0	520	505	479	25	1	---	---	15	28	0				
\$1,000-\$1,499	205	194	191	187	34	41	---	---	26	1	1,068	1,030	972	55	3	---	---	16	16	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	165	162	161	151	32	---	---	---	16	0	1,528	1,512	1,427	85	---	---	---	26	0	0				
\$2,000-\$2,999	149	145	143	27	---	41	---	---	16	0	2,120	2,094	1,959	135	---	---	---	20	0	0				
\$3,000 or over	97	93	92	17	---	---	---	---	9	0	3,370	3,350	3,098	252	---	---	---	20	0	0				
Family types 2 and 3																								
\$0-\$999	176	174	173	20	---	---	7	0	93	5	1,704	1,690	1,657	33	---	---	(3)	0	13	1				
\$1,000-\$1,499	313	312	309	33	---	3	0	0	21	2	713	701	675	26	---	---	(3)	0	11	1				
\$1,500-\$1,999	268	268	278	25	---	0	0	0	21	2	1,652	1,639	1,608	31	---	---	0	0	7	2				
\$2,000-\$2,999	206	206	205	21	---	2	0	0	15	0	2,212	2,201	2,140	61	---	---	(3)	0	11	0				
\$3,000 or over	117	117	116	7	---	1	0	0	6	0	3,883	3,841	3,810	30	---	---	1	0	42	0				
Family types 4 and 5																								
\$0-\$999	944	927	924	884	119	136	16	1	131	5	1,996	1,962	1,675	64	136	85	2	(3)	34	(3)				
\$1,000-\$1,499	113	103	103	91	21	23	0	0	13	0	582	563	436	37	54	36	0	0	19	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	184	182	181	171	28	19	3	0	21	1	1,101	1,078	925	37	71	44	1	0	23	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	194	191	190	184	26	38	32	5	28	3	1,595	1,540	1,316	61	70	92	3	(3)	24	1				
\$2,000-\$2,999	255	253	252	241	29	63	40	5	11	0	2,156	2,117	1,802	78	136	98	3	0	39	0				
\$3,000 or over	198	198	198	194	15	60	30	3	28	0	3,849	3,794	3,262	89	310	128	5	0	55	0				
Family types 6 and 7																								
\$0-\$999	480	475	475	472	35	17	9	1	44	1	1,597	1,584	1,513	26	27	16	2	(3)	13	(3)				
\$1,000-\$1,499	96	94	94	93	7	3	2	0	7	1	678	667	640	16	7	3	1	(3)	11	(3)				
\$1,500-\$1,999	152	150	149	149	8	7	4	0	8	0	1,133	1,127	1,092	18	8	7	2	0	6	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	107	107	107	107	14	8	4	1	11	0	1,602	1,584	1,508	42	17	15	0	0	18	0				
\$2,000-\$2,999	78	77	77	76	3	10	4	1	0	0	2,184	2,163	2,059	8	60	34	2	0	21	0				
\$3,000 or over	47	47	47	47	3	8	3	1	7	0	3,989	3,969	3,767	62	93	45	2	0	20	0				
Family types 8 and 9																								
\$0-\$999	129	128	128	120	14	36	40	1	0	14	1	2,143	2,116	1,511	48	284	273	(3)	0	27				
\$1,000-\$1,499	18	17	17	16	1	3	0	0	2	0	700	686	661	1	21	3	0	0	14	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	23	23	21	21	3	6	0	0	2	0	1,164	1,136	947	52	90	47	0	0	28	0				
\$1,500-\$1,999	21	21	21	19	1	4	6	0	1	1	1,489	1,474	1,324	40	100	210	0	0	15	0				
\$2,000-\$2,999	33	33	33	32	4	10	13	1	5	0	2,184	2,160	1,587	54	260	258	1	0	23	1				
\$3,000 or over	34	34	34	32	5	14	17	0	4	0	3,935	3,888	2,505	67	692	624	0	0	47	0				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Con.*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—										
		Any source	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers 1	Other work not attrib-utable to in-divi-duals	All sources	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not attrib-utable to in-divi-duals			
			Any	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16				Male	Fe-male	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older				Male	Fe-male	
						Male	Female									Male	Female					Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
KANSAS, DODGE CITY																						
All incomes																						
	No.	752	749	739	102	48	29	4	0	80	1	1,382	1,367	1,251	52	42	22	(*)	0	15	(*)	
	No.	189	187	184	23	7	2	0	0	17	1	651	644	611	21	10	2	0	0	7	(*)	
	No.	207	205	204	34	13	8	2	0	21	0	1,131	1,121	1,050	36	19	16	0	0	10	0	
	No.	261	245	242	38	13	8	0	0	21	0	1,603	1,589	1,470	57	30	32	0	0	14	0	
	No.	166	164	162	18	9	8	0	0	21	0	2,232	2,210	1,923	124	114	47	2	0	22	0	
	No.	115	114	112	23	15	9	2	0	16	0	3,295	3,225	2,906	82	183	54	0	0	70	0	
	No.	42	39	39	4	4	2	0	0	5	0	3,295	3,225	2,906	82	183	54	0	0	70	0	
Occupational groups																						
Wage-earner																						
	No.	352	352	347	56	29	12	2	0	40	1	1,194	1,183	1,070	45	48	19	1	0	11	(*)	
	No.	127	127	125	18	6	1	0	0	12	1	703	698	665	21	11	1	0	0	5	(*)	
	No.	129	129	127	20	11	4	1	0	12	0	1,157	1,149	1,070	36	32	10	1	0	8	0	
	No.	61	61	60	13	4	3	0	0	11	0	1,600	1,574	1,375	110	47	42	0	0	26	0	
	No.	26	26	26	5	6	3	1	0	4	0	2,104	2,079	1,742	71	200	60	0	0	25	0	
	No.	9	9	9	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	3,271	3,262	2,776	104	382	104	0	0	9	0	
Clerical																						
	No.	212	212	210	28	10	9	1	0	17	0	1,555	1,550	1,438	50	35	27	(*)	0	5	0	
	No.	42	42	41	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	780	776	743	27	0	6	0	0	4	0	
	No.	64	64	64	11	1	3	0	0	3	0	1,184	1,181	1,096	54	2	29	0	0	3	0	
	No.	55	55	55	3	3	2	0	0	7	0	1,645	1,640	1,592	36	17	25	0	0	5	0	
	No.	43	43	42	9	5	2	1	0	4	0	2,231	2,224	2,076	89	135	23	1	0	7	0	
	No.	8	8	8	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3,798	3,784	3,536	6	76	166	0	0	14	0	
	No.	8	8	8	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3,798	3,784	3,536	6	76	166	0	0	14	0	

Business and professional.....	180	180	177	174	18	8	8	1	0	21	0	1,770	1,735	1,587	78	42	28	(3)	0
\$0-\$999.....	17	17	15	15	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	682	643	577	24	42	0	0	35
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	51	51	50	49	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	1,111	1,087	1,045	15	11	0	0	39
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	47	47	47	46	2	2	2	0	0	3	0	1,590	1,580	1,512	16	24	29	0	24
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	43	43	43	42	9	3	4	0	0	7	0	2,269	2,228	1,924	201	37	66	0	10
\$3,000 or over.....	22	22	22	22	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,571	3,447	3,126	154	167	0	0	31
Other.....	36	8	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	264	256	242	0	14	0	0	124
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1.....	205	191	188	186	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	0	1,235	1,218	1,132	86	-----	-----	(3)	0
Types 2 and 3.....	277	274	274	274	24	-----	-----	2	0	25	1	1,347	1,331	1,305	26	-----	-----	(3)	17
Types 4 and 5.....	184	178	178	171	27	39	25	1	0	20	0	1,591	1,576	1,298	67	132	79	0	16
Types 6 and 7.....	97	93	93	93	9	3	1	1	0	7	0	1,303	1,295	1,247	30	12	5	1	8
Types 8 and 9.....	17	16	16	15	3	6	3	0	0	1	0	1,911	1,902	1,327	21	419	135	0	9
COLORADO, GREELEY																			
All incomes.....	502	484	481	467	74	29	25	6	0	83	0	1,643	1,607	1,470	64	40	31	2	36
\$0-\$999.....	100	88	86	82	13	3	4	1	0	14	0	589	576	525	30	9	12	(4)	13
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	141	138	133	133	29	9	5	2	0	17	0	1,130	1,113	1,005	66	21	20	1	17
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	96	95	94	94	13	1	5	1	0	16	0	1,590	1,559	1,455	60	7	31	3	34
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	96	95	95	92	13	10	6	0	0	22	0	2,105	2,047	1,853	90	46	28	0	58
\$3,000 or over.....	69	68	68	66	6	6	5	2	0	15	0	3,652	3,573	3,233	84	166	84	6	79
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner.....	181	181	181	178	26	11	7	2	0	26	0	1,176	1,152	1,087	44	27	13	1	24
\$0-\$999.....	64	64	64	62	8	3	3	0	0	6	0	698	688	642	25	14	7	0	10
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	32	32	32	33	11	1	1	2	0	5	0	1,133	1,132	1,065	27	29	8	3	21
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	16	16	16	16	3	2	3	0	0	2	0	1,502	1,430	1,325	34	19	42	0	37
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	4	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2,012	1,951	1,743	101	47	0	0	61
\$3,000 or over.....	108	108	108	106	20	3	5	3	0	17	0	2,653	2,625	2,205	225	135	0	5	28
Clerical.....	10	10	10	10	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	1,635	1,610	1,462	78	15	50	5	25
\$0-\$999.....	32	32	32	31	8	0	0	1	0	2	0	626	605	531	70	0	0	4	31
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	31	31	31	31	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,154	1,135	1,025	108	2	0	8	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	28	28	28	27	5	2	0	1	0	4	0	2,093	2,066	1,870	84	56	37	0	39
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	7	7	7	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	3,158	3,137	2,637	0	0	467	33	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupational groups:	316	316	316	307	33	32	12	4	0	47	2	1, 103	1, 075	1, 000	31	28	16	(*)	0	27	1
Wage-earner																					
\$0-\$999	115	116	116	111	12	6	2	2	0	14	0	637	627	587	25	9	5	1	0	10	4
\$1,000-\$1,499	109	109	109	108	10	12	4	1	0	13	0	1, 035	1, 021	940	22	29	42	(*)	0	20	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	63	63	63	63	9	0	5	0	0	12	0	1, 512	1, 493	1, 383	32	31	20	1	0	49	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	26	26	26	25	2	5	1	0	0	7	0	1, 960	1, 878	1, 711	33	10	20	1	0	52	0
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	\$3, 073	\$3, 000	\$3, 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73	\$0
Clerical	130	130	130	126	17	14	13	1	0	14	0	1, 543	1, 533	1, 418	41	31	43	(*)	0	10	0
\$0-\$999	29	29	29	29	5	4	2	2	0	5	0	702	692	665	9	7	11	0	0	10	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	23	23	23	23	1	1	2	1	0	5	0	1, 153	1, 131	1, 068	28	7	26	2	0	22	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	36	36	36	35	6	4	4	0	0	1	0	1, 562	1, 557	1, 410	59	40	48	0	0	5	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	29	29	29	27	4	3	4	0	0	3	0	2, 117	2, 112	1, 919	63	52	78	0	0	5	0
\$3,000 or over	8	8	8	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3, 789	3, 780	3, 600	47	74	68	0	0	0	0
Business and profes-																					
sional	319	319	315	312	13	37	21	9	0	44	2	2, 127	2, 097	1, 977	40	37	40	3	0	29	1
\$0-\$999	32	32	31	31	3	5	1	0	0	11	0	564	501	485	12	23	1	0	0	63	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	46	46	44	43	2	1	0	0	0	7	0	1, 092	1, 030	1, 005	39	8	0	0	0	66	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	68	68	67	65	1	5	2	2	0	6	0	1, 553	1, 527	1, 474	3	8	41	1	0	19	7
\$2,000-\$2,999	89	89	89	89	6	10	9	4	0	10	0	2, 222	2, 212	2, 075	41	35	50	1	0	10	0
\$3,000 or over	84	84	84	84	6	16	9	4	0	10	0	3, 647	3, 622	3, 391	83	86	57	5	0	23	0
Other	95	67	67	67	2	5	1	2	0	5	2	755	745	714	7	21	1	2	0	9	1
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1	139	122	121	118	21					10	0	1, 033	1, 007	940	67					26	0
Type 2	235	234	234	233	22					23	2	1, 495	1, 476	1, 139	27			(*)	0	16	3
Type 3	223	215	212	204	13	52	29	8	0	23	0	1, 749	1, 737	1, 600	20	62	63	3	0	41	1
Type 4 and 5	206	204	204	202	9	24	8	0	0	4	1	1, 830	1, 822	1, 604	19	34	17	2	0	13	1
Type 6 and 7	57	57	57	55	3	12	10	0	0						36	102	102	0	0	12	2
Type 8 and 9																					
UYAH, PROVO																					
All incomes	535	579	579	571	56	35	24	3	0	51	5	1, 496	1, 485	1, 400	32	25	19	(*)	0	11	(*)
\$0-\$999	133	129	129	127	13	7	4	4	0	10	0	674	665	640	15	7	3	0	0	9	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	184	183	183	178	19	7	5	1	0	9	1	1, 086	1, 082	1, 027	35	10	10	(*)	0	4	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	139	138	138	137	12	7	8	1	0	14	3	1, 570	1, 553	1, 486	24	15	33	(*)	0	13	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	81	81	81	81	8	8	5	0	0	10	0	2, 155	2, 142	2, 040	41	51	77	(*)	0	10	0
\$3,000 or over	48	48	48	48	4	9	5	0	0	8	0	4, 015	3, 980	3, 705	80	118	77	0	0	35	0
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner	250	250	250	246	26	11	6	1	0	15	4	1, 187	1, 182	1, 132	25	19	6	(*)	0	4	1
\$0-\$999	74	74	74	73	10	3	3	0	0	2	0	744	743	713	17	11	2	0	0	1	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	103	103	103	102	12	4	4	1	0	6	1	1, 093	1, 093	1, 043	39	12	3	0	0	9	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	64	64	64	64	5	2	1	1	0	6	3	1, 573	1, 560	1, 527	29	9	3	1	0	9	4
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	17	17	17	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2, 132	2, 070	2, 000	2	34	0	0	0	22	0
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$3, 452	\$3, 452	\$2, 400	\$0	\$392	\$392	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Con.*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having net money earnings from—										Average * net money earnings per family from—									
		Individual earners					Other work not attributable to individuals					Individual earners					Other work not attributable to individuals				
		Any source					Room-ers and board-ers					Husband					Room-ers and board-ers				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
UTAH, PROVO—continued																					
Occupational groups—Con.																					
Clerical																					
\$0-\$999	21	21	21	20	3	1	8	0	0	3	0	1,661	654	628	24	2	0	0	0	15	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	33	33	33	33	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	1,101	1,094	1,032	24	2	0	0	0	7	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	40	40	40	39	5	1	3	0	0	4	0	1,546	1,538	1,421	20	5	0	0	0	7	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	20	20	20	20	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2,216	2,198	2,038	0	100	0	0	0	8	0
\$3,000 or over	10	10	10	10	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	4,660	4,580	3,929	0	371	280	0	0	17	0
Business and profes- sional	188	188	188	186	19	15	8	1	0	22	0	1,908	1,890	1,808	54	15	13	(3)	0	18	0
\$0-\$999	25	25	25	25	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	668	626	618	8	0	0	0	0	42	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	42	42	42	42	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	1,084	1,076	1,014	0	13	0	0	0	8	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	42	42	42	42	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	1,619	1,604	1,536	26	13	26	0	0	15	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	44	44	44	44	7	5	2	1	0	6	0	2,129	2,121	2,001	75	26	19	(3)	0	8	0
\$3,000 or over	35	35	35	35	4	5	0	0	0	5	0	3,851	3,820	3,699	109	18	0	0	0	25	0
Other	23	17	17	17	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	717	717	676	0	26	15	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1	93	90	89	89	11	---	---	---	---	4	1	1,198	1,194	1,145	49	---	---	---	---	4	(1)
Types 2 and 3	167	167	164	164	14	---	---	---	---	10	1	1,451	1,447	1,419	28	---	---	---	---	3	1
Types 4 and 5	156	156	156	154	17	24	16	2	0	19	2	1,532	1,520	1,400	41	41	38	(3)	0	12	(2)
Types 6 and 7	136	136	136	136	9	5	1	0	0	12	0	1,655	1,641	1,607	14	15	5	0	0	14	0
Types 8 and 9	30	30	30	28	5	6	7	0	0	6	1	1,751	1,703	1,314	40	193	156	0	0	47	1

¹ This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. In the combined cities, 5 families, in Greeley, 2 families, and in Provo, 1 family kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

³ \$0.50 or less.

⁴ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 118.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	Fami- lies	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners					Average ⁴ earnings per supplementary earner					Average ⁶ earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ³	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ³	
			Any family member	Hus- band												
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
COMBINED CITIES																
All occupations.....																
0-999.....	Number 3,470	Number 3,373	Number 2,619	Number 2,576	Number 754	Number 954	Number 99	Number 335	Number 318	Number 202	Dollars 403	Dollars 547	Dollars 370	Dollars 347	Dollars 474	Dollars 111
1,000-1,499.....	624	568	471	457	97	114	24	49	25	16	104	135	97	93	94	19
1,500-1,999.....	877	857	705	690	152	183	19	85	56	23	206	388	190	168	203	43
2,000-2,999.....	721	747	578	574	169	201	15	91	55	40	330	540	344	238	347	88
3,000 or over.....	493	488	344	341	144	207	16	40	85	66	762	1,168	924	650	710	320
Wage-earner.....	1,318	1,318	1,025	1,009	293	363	32	156	112	63	334	383	290	342	407	92
0-999.....	357	357	299	291	58	70	14	31	16	9	101	183	76	98	66	20
1,000-1,499.....	468	468	381	375	87	104	8	53	33	10	196	402	177	179	182	43
1,500-1,999.....	297	297	218	217	79	92	3	47	24	18	350	648	372	252	271	108
2,000-2,999.....	155	155	104	103	51	70	5	21	27	17	483	561	620	307	560	218
3,000 or over.....	41	41	23	23	18	27	2	4	12	9	1,036	1,806	721	1,374	764	682
Clerical.....	816	816	622	612	194	256	38	92	73	53	421	555	368	436	396	132
0-999.....	96	96	76	73	20	23	5	10	4	4	104	83	122	53	137	25
1,000-1,499.....	182	182	146	143	36	43	8	20	7	8	218	366	191	132	211	51
1,500-1,999.....	225	225	178	176	47	58	9	27	12	10	338	476	335	278	294	87
2,000-2,999.....	227	227	170	168	57	74	10	21	28	15	421	673	420	329	426	137
3,000 or over.....	86	86	52	52	34	58	6	14	22	16	780	1,119	781	827	557	526

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 118.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families with individual earners			Supplementary earners						Average earnings † per supplementary earner						Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
	Any 1	1 only		More than 1	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ‡	Other females ‡	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males §	Other females §		
		Any family member	Hus- band													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
COMBINED CITIES—continued																
Business and professional.....	Number 1, 176	Number 1, 164	Number 908	Number 891	Number 256	Number 321	Number 29	Number 85	Number 124	Number 83	Dollars 468	Dollars 719	Dollars 509	Dollars 301	Dollars 586	Dollars 128
0-999.....	86	82	65	62	17	18	5	8	4	1	114	53	150	121	7 96	24
1,000-1,499.....	187	183	156	150	27	32	3	12	12	5	235	410	243	185	232	40
1,500-1,999.....	222	220	179	178	41	49	3	16	18	12	272	623	263	169	353	60
2,000-2,999.....	325	324	243	239	81	102	10	27	40	25	427	724	437	294	509	131
3,000 or over.....	356	355	265	262	90	120	8	22	50	40	696	1, 280	1, 051	396	761	235
Other.....	160	75	64	64	11	14	0	2	9	3	352	-----	7 790	328	135	31
KANSAS, DODGE CITY																
All occupations.....	780	749	596	590	153	189	23	86	51	29	387	569	315	384	464	94
0-999.....	207	187	161	159	26	29	6	17	5	1	103	112	99	81	7 240	14
1,000-1,499.....	251	245	196	194	49	57	5	30	16	6	285	331	213	213	320	53
1,500-1,999.....	165	164	132	131	32	36	4	15	7	10	481	775	440	432	457	105
2,000-2,999.....	115	114	75	74	39	54	5	21	20	8	510	516	523	476	557	239
3,000 or over.....	42	39	32	32	7	13	3	3	3	4	922	1, 689	481	1, 069	566	285
Wage-earner.....	352	352	270	266	82	100	9	49	31	11	331	544	250	334	513	94
0-999.....	127	127	107	106	20	23	4	14	5	0	87	104	84	81	-----	16
1,000-1,499.....	129	129	99	97	30	36	3	10	13	4	284	-----	230	210	328	65
1,500-1,999.....	61	61	43	42	18	20	3	11	3	3	384	727	438	420	611	175
2,000-2,999.....	26	26	14	14	12	18	1	5	9	3	431	7 300	372	489	522	312
3,000 or over.....	9	9	7	7	2	3	1	0	1	1	1, 291	12, 000	-----	7 936	-----	430
Clertical.....	212	212	172	171	40	55	8	22	13	12	359	423	282	434	377	93

0-999	42	42	38	37	4	4	1	2	0	1	134	7,208	7,45	7,240	13
1,000-1,499	64	64	50	50	14	16	5	8	1	2	223	331	149	7,305	50
1,500-1,999	55	55	47	47	8	10	0	2	3	4	425	920	1,328	7,338	77
2,000-2,999	43	43	30	30	13	20	1	0	8	2	471	7,600	423	7,500	210
3,000 or over	8	8	7	7	1	5	0	1	1	3	397	7,600	7,50	7,605	248
Business and professional	180	177	147	146	30	33	6	15	6	6	600	800	578	546	110
0-999	17	15	13	13	2	2	1	1	0	0	728	7,50	7,405	7,388	27
1,000-1,499	51	50	45	45	5	6	0	3	2	0	281	7,50	7,277	7,243	28
1,500-1,999	47	47	41	41	6	6	0	2	1	3	394	7,50	7,368	7,343	50
2,000-2,999	43	43	30	30	13	15	2	7	2	0	631	7,50	7,368	7,296	220
3,000 or over	22	22	18	18	4	5	3	2	1	0	1,225	7,50	7,666	7,667	278
Other	36	8	7	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	7,520	7,520	7,520	7,520	14
COLORADO, GREELEY															
All occupations	502	481	374	363	107	128	13	61	31	23	365	424	359	263	93
0-999	100	86	69	66	17	17	4	10	1	2	139	156	147	7,35	24
1,000-1,499	141	138	104	99	34	44	4	23	13	4	226	440	204	7,325	70
1,500-1,999	96	94	77	77	17	21	3	11	3	4	354	433	306	466	77
2,000-2,999	96	95	70	68	25	26	1	11	9	5	466	7,625	597	380	126
3,000 or over	69	68	54	53	14	20	1	6	5	8	743	7,1,200	964	419	215
Wage-earner	181	181	142	140	39	47	4	24	13	6	273	156	288	253	71
0-999	64	64	52	51	12	12	4	6	0	2	111	156	78	7,117	21
1,000-1,499	64	64	50	49	14	20	0	11	8	1	169	156	158	7,520	53
1,500-1,999	33	33	27	27	6	8	0	3	2	3	393	372	7,320	462	95
2,000-2,999	16	16	11	11	5	5	0	3	2	0	665	857	7,377	7,377	208
3,000 or over	4	4	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	7,840	7,900	7,780	7,840	420
Clerical	108	108	82	81	26	31	4	17	5	5	386	506	337	141	111
0-999	10	10	6	6	4	4	0	3	1	0	185	235	235	7,35	74
1,000-1,499	32	32	25	24	7	8	1	6	1	0	311	7,528	318	7,50	78
1,500-1,999	31	31	26	26	5	6	2	3	1	0	316	7,434	255	7,258	61
2,000-2,999	28	28	20	20	8	8	1	5	1	1	418	7,625	468	7,125	119
3,000 or over	7	7	5	5	2	5	0	0	1	4	701	7,625	7,234	818	501
Business and professional	102	189	147	139	42	50	5	20	13	12	438	572	468	321	114
0-999	12	10	9	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	25
1,000-1,499	41	41	28	25	13	16	3	6	4	3	342	410	250	7,480	99
1,500-1,999	31	30	24	24	6	7	1	5	0	1	419	7,429	297	7,429	77
2,000-2,999	51	51	39	37	12	13	0	3	6	4	745	7,1,200	550	349	107
3,000 or over	57	57	47	46	10	13	1	5	3	4	745	7,1,200	977	360	170
Other	21	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 118.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1925-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
	Families	Any 1	1 only		More than 1	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	
			Any family member	Hus-band												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
UTAH, LOGAN																
All occupations.....	Number 860	Number 828	Number 651	Number 641	Number 177	Number 229	Number 19	Number 56	Number 113	Number 41	Dollars 286	Dollars 361	Dollars 364	Dollars 212	Dollars 350	Dollars 76
0-999.....	224	205	172	168	33	43	6	12	19	6	95	162	72	94	78	18
1,000-1,499.....	211	204	174	170	30	39	5	9	22	3	182	371	198	134	162	34
1,500-1,999.....	174	171	132	131	39	51	4	17	22	8	237	424	309	113	332	70
2,000-2,999.....	153	150	108	107	42	52	3	11	24	14	332	658	466	307	384	130
3,000 or over.....	98	98	65	65	33	44	1	7	26	10	509	1,051	1,051	359	537	229
Wage-earner.....	316	310	254	248	62	79	10	24	37	8	230	330	220	184	34	57
0-999.....	116	116	101	97	15	20	4	6	9	1	112	208	90	87	78	19
1,000-1,499.....	109	109	89	87	20	25	4	7	12	2	203	352	216	169	163	47
1,500-1,999.....	63	63	44	44	19	24	2	9	9	4	273	428	261	150	452	104
2,000-2,999.....	26	26	18	18	8	10	0	2	7	1	426	743	432	358	754	164
3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	70
Clerical.....	130	130	93	91	37	47	5	15	15	12	244	300	300	157	258	88
0-999.....	29	29	20	20	9	12	1	4	4	3	64	760	46	54	102	27
1,000-1,499.....	28	28	24	23	4	4	1	0	2	1	264	7450	---	7122	7360	38
1,500-1,999.....	36	36	25	25	11	16	2	6	5	3	223	7320	354	111	82	99
2,000-2,999.....	29	29	20	19	9	11	1	4	3	4	418	---	455	377	412	159
3,000 or over.....	8	8	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	366	7350	7375	7200	7540	183
Business and professional.....	319	315	244	242	71	91	4	15	52	20	363	514	665	242	421	104
0-999.....	32	31	23	23	8	9	1	2	5	1	108	780	770	147	724	30
1,000-1,499.....	46	44	42	41	2	2	0	1	1	0	7120	---	7180	760	---	5
1,500-1,999.....	68	67	59	58	8	10	0	1	8	1	141	---	7224	74	7600	21

	89	89	64	64	25	31	3	5	14	9	354	653	489	256	330	123
	84	84	56	56	28	39	0	6	24	9	498	1,163	1,163	318	537	231
Other	95	67	60	60	7	12	0	2	9	1	240	7,325	7,325	241	7 00	30
UTAH, PROVO																
All occupations	585	579	485	478	94	124	15	41	40	28	288	469	213	295	294	61
0-999	133	129	113	111	16	19	4	9	2	4	81	131	63	7 60	97	12
1,000-1,499	184	183	159	154	24	31	4	12	7	8	196	409	193	117	163	33
1,500-1,999	139	138	113	113	25	29	3	11	8	7	272	447	230	260	276	57
2,000-2,999	81	81	66	66	15	21	3	6	13	2	301	787	170	238	7 408	90
3,000 or over	43	48	34	34	14	21	1	3	10	7	611	1,168	761	567	7 531	267
Wage-earner	250	250	215	211	35	42	4	20	11	7	218	329	162	287	207	37
0-999	74	74	64	63	10	13	2	6	3	3	78	213	48	7 60	60	14
1,000-1,499	103	103	90	87	13	15	2	8	3	2	219	7 445	229	179	7 161	32
1,500-1,999	54	54	45	45	9	9	0	5	3	1	200	216	187	187	7 161	33
2,000-2,999	17	17	15	15	2	3	0	1	2	0	321	7 40	7 40	7 402	7 161	57
3,000 or over	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1,053	7 40	7 40	7 402	7 161	1,052
Clerical	124	124	102	101	22	36	6	9	10	11	347	342	152	515	358	101
0-999	21	21	18	17	3	3	1	2	0	0	73	1 09	7 74	7 25	150	10
1,000-1,499	33	33	27	27	8	10	2	2	2	4	140	7 372	7 31	7 375	7 272	44
1,500-1,999	40	40	32	32	8	10	2	5	1	2	269	7 310	231	7 375	7 272	67
2,000-2,999	20	20	18	17	2	4	1	0	3	0	708	7 620	337	928	559	82
3,000 or over	10	10	7	7	3	9	0	0	4	5	723	7 40	7 40	7 402	7 161	651
Business and professional	188	188	154	152	34	43	5	12	18	8	304	732	343	160	302	70
0-999	25	25	23	23	2	2	1	1	0	0	182	7 30	7 30	7 285	7 100	7
1,000-1,499	45	49	37	35	5	6	0	2	2	2	9	7 293	7 272	7 285	7 100	32
1,500-1,999	42	42	35	35	7	10	1	1	3	4	270	7 790	7 306	7 285	7 100	66
2,000-2,999	44	44	33	33	11	17	1	5	2	2	270	7 870	1 06	7 285	7 100	107
3,000 or over	35	35	26	26	9	9	1	3	5	0	454	7 1,168	701	7 285	7 100	117
Other	23	17	14	14	3	3	0	0	1	2	315	7 40	7 40	7 402	7 172	41

¹ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, some whose only earners had entrepreneurial losses, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, not attributable to individual earners.

² Families that have supplementary earners.

³ This includes earners under 16 years of age, as follows: Combined cities, 36 males and 2 females; Dodge City, 4 males and no females; Greeley, 8 males and no females; Logan, 17 males and no females; Provo, 3 males and no females.

⁴ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7-11.

⁵ Average earnings of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: Combined cities, males, \$90, and females \$86; Dodge City, males \$71; Greeley, males \$106; Logan, males \$79; Provo, males, \$22.

⁶ Average earnings in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 119.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families with individual earners			Supplementary earners						Average ² earnings per supplementary earner						Average ³ earnings per family from supplementary earners
	Any	1 only		More than 1 ¹	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other females ²	Other females ¹	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ⁴	Other females ⁴		
		Any family member	Hus- band													
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
COMBINED CITIES	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	
All types.....	3,470	2,619	2,576	754	954	99	335	318	202	403	547	370	347	474	111	
Family type 1.....	837	640	629	130	130	26	103	---	61	450	604	416	---	725	70	
0-999.....	221	155	151	25	25	6	19	---	---	114	120	112	---	---	13	
1,000-1,499.....	205	160	156	31	31	8	23	---	---	257	486	177	---	---	39	
1,500-1,999.....	165	131	129	32	32	4	28	---	---	360	689	348	---	---	76	
2,000-2,999.....	149	119	117	26	26	5	20	61	61	581	826	548	---	725	101	
3,000 or over.....	97	77	76	16	16	3	13	---	---	1,258	1,401	1,225	---	---	207	
Family types 2 and 3.....	1,080	970	965	106	108	8	93	7	0	277	297	293	51	---	28	
0-999.....	176	154	153	20	20	6	13	1	0	99	159	76	735	---	11	
1,000-1,499.....	313	280	277	32	33	0	30	3	0	193	207	207	51	---	20	
1,500-1,999.....	268	243	243	25	25	1	24	0	0	328	720	312	---	---	31	
2,000-2,999.....	206	185	184	21	22	1	19	2	0	445	700	478	710	---	48	
3,000 or over.....	117	103	108	8	8	0	7	1	0	453	---	496	7150	---	31	
Family types 4 and 5.....	944	548	523	376	488	52	96	210	130	413	580	408	342	467	214	
0-999.....	113	66	57	37	48	9	12	16	11	105	130	92	103	104	45	
1,000-1,499.....	184	116	110	65	85	10	23	34	18	189	301	155	169	208	87	
1,500-1,999.....	194	110	106	80	102	8	24	40	30	324	498	364	243	352	170	
2,000-2,999.....	255	143	139	109	138	13	25	63	37	448	631	537	323	536	242	
3,000 or over.....	198	113	111	85	115	12	12	57	34	746	1,150	1,028	600	746	433	
Family types 6 and 7.....	480	397	397	78	104	5	31	49	19	306	297	342	256	385	66	

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 119.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average ³ earnings per supplementary earner					Average ⁴ earnings per family from supplementary earners
		1 only			More than 1 ¹	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Other males ²	Other females ²	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Other males ⁴	Other females ⁴		
		Any	Any family member	Hus-band													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
COLORADO, GREELEY All types.....	Num-ber	502	481	374	363	107	128	13	61	31	23	365	424	359	263	484	Dol-lars 93
	149	131	108	103	23	23	5	18	---	---	---	330	385	314	---	---	---
	Family type 1.....	47	36	30	29	6	6	1	5	---	---	207	1 265	202	---	---	---
	0-999.....	42	39	29	27	10	10	3	7	---	---	288	420	231	---	---	26
	1,000-1,499.....	22	20	15	15	5	5	1	4	---	---	325	1 429	299	---	---	68
	1,500-1,999.....	23	22	21	19	1	1	0	1	---	---	1 936	---	1 900	---	---	74
	2,000-2,999.....	15	14	13	13	1	1	0	1	---	---	1 900	---	---	---	---	41
	3,000 or over.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60
	Family types 2 and 3.....	182	182	160	160	22	22	0	20	2	0	206	---	316	1 92	---	36
	0-999.....	23	23	19	19	4	4	0	3	1	0	26	---	23	1 35	---	5
1,000-1,499.....	59	50	50	50	9	9	0	9	0	0	225	---	225	---	---	34	
1,500-1,999.....	36	35	35	35	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 84	---	7 84	---	---	2	
2,000-2,999.....	36	36	30	30	6	6	0	6	0	0	591	---	591	---	---	99	
3,000 or over.....	28	28	26	26	2	2	0	1	1	0	1 375	---	1 600	1 150	---	27	
Family types 4 and 5.....	120	117	69	64	48	64	8	18	22	16	412	448	460	243	572	220	
0-999.....	19	16	11	9	5	5	3	1	0	0	135	130	130	---	1 45	35	
1,000-1,499.....	24	24	13	11	11	19	1	6	10	2	172	1 499	131	122	7 380	136	
1,500-1,999.....	27	27	18	18	9	11	2	5	0	4	415	1 434	365	---	466	169	
2,000-2,999.....	31	31	15	15	16	17	1	4	9	3	420	1 625	520	330	488	230	
3,000 or over.....	19	19	12	11	7	12	1	2	3	6	884	1 200	1 070	388	838	565	
Family types 6 and 7.....	38	38	30	30	8	11	0	4	3	4	278	---	252	363	242	81	

0-999	11	11	9	9	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	7 172	7 156	7 189	31
1,000-1,499	10	10	8	8	2	4	0	0	1	1	2	215	7 270	7 270	86	
1,500-1,999	8	8	7	7	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	7 239	7 260	7 258	65	
2,000-2,999	5	5	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	7 240	7 320	7 240	48	
3,000 or over	4	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	7 550	7 320	7 780	275	
Family types 8 and 9	13	13	7	6	6	8	0	0	1	4	3	397	7 624	385	337	244
UTAH, LOGAN																
All types	860	828	651	641	177	229	19	56	113	41	286	361	364	212	350	76
Family type 1	139	121	103	100	18	18	4	14			387	258	424			50
0-999	64	55	49	47	6	6	2	4			104	7 90	111			10
1,000-1,499	32	27	23	22	4	4	2	2			272	7 425	7 120			34
1,500-1,999	22	20	17	17	3	3	0	3			197	7 400	197			27
2,000-2,999	15	13	11	11	2	2	0	2			7 480	1,227	1,227			65
3,000 or over	6	6	3	3	3	3	0	3			1,227	7 290	240			613
Family types 2 and 3	235	234	212	211	22	23	2	19	2	0	228	7 290	240	7 57		22
0-999	68	67	61	60	6	6	1	5	0	0	0	7 306	47			8
1,000-1,499	65	65	61	61	4	5	1	3	1	0	205	7 275	218	7 96		16
1,500-1,999	49	49	43	43	6	6	0	6	0	0	302	302	302			37
2,000-2,999	33	33	29	29	4	4	0	3	1	0	199	259	259	7 18		24
3,000 or over	20	20	18	18	2	2	0	2	0	0	7 538	7 538	7 538			54
Family types 4 and 5	223	212	134	128	78	108	7	13	64	24	207	478	437	198	297	129
0-999	34	26	15	14	11	16	1	1	10	4	81	7 60	7 19	89	83	38
1,000-1,499	41	39	28	25	11	13	1	1	8	3	172	7 281	7 220	156	162	54
1,500-1,999	47	46	30	29	16	24	2	5	13	4	198	7 528	353	68	258	35
2,000-2,999	56	56	31	30	25	32	2	5	16	9	415	7 800	615	318	391	101
3,000 or over	45	45	30	30	15	23	1	1	17	4	316	7 350	7 600	268	442	237
Family types 6 and 7	206	204	167	167	37	50	3	8	32	7	274	293	419	201	434	162
0-999	49	48	41	41	7	10	2	2	5	1	136	7 214	7 85	137	7 78	67
1,000-1,499	61	61	53	53	8	12	1	2	9	0	196	7 450	7 317	142	7 460	28
1,500-1,999	46	46	37	37	9	10	0	2	6	2	234	7 124	7 300	195	7 480	39
2,000-2,999	35	34	29	29	5	7	0	1	5	1	286	7 2,000	2,000	245	520	51
3,000 or over	15	15	7	7	8	11	0	1	7	3	513	398	7 438	314	418	376
Family types 8 and 9	57	57	35	35	22	30	3	2	15	10	359	338	7 438	314	418	180

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 119.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any	1 only		More than 1 ¹	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Other males ²	Other females ³	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Other males ⁴	Other females ⁴		
			Any family member	Hus-band													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
UTAH, PROVO	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	
	585	485	478	94	124	15	41	40	28	288	469	213	295	294	61		
	93	80	79	10	10	2	8			354	1 906	216			38		
	38	32	31	3	3	0	3			60		60			5		
	29	26	26	3	3	1	2			332	1 645	1 175			34		
	15	13	13	2	2	0	2			1 315	1 315	1 315			42		
	5	5	5	0	0	0	0								0		
	6	4	4	2	2	1	1			1 870	1 108	1 572			290		
	167	157	154	10	12	2	9	1	0	250	1 710	176	1 1		18		
	36	35	35	1	1	0	1	0	0	1 137		1 137			4		
	53	49	46	4	4	0	4	0	0	186		186			14		
	44	41	41	3	3	1	2	2	0	267	1 720	1 310			18		
	26	24	24	2	4	1	2	1	0	330	1 700	1 310	1 1		51		
	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0						0		
	159	107	105	49	63	7	14	24	18	250	371	314	205	214	99		
	28	18	17	9	12	2	4	2	4	98	1 213	60	1 60	97	42		
	46	33	32	12	18	2	4	5	7	158	1 255	248	149	149	62		
	40	26	26	13	17	2	3	6	6	279	1 310	372	231	271	119		
	27	20	20	7	7	1	1	5	0	362	1 040	1 338	232	232	94		
	18	10	10	8	9	0	2	6	1	495		1 855	326	7 784	247		

Family types 6 and 7.....	136	136	122	122	14	15	3	6	5	1	275	193	126	418	7 696	30
0-999.....	23	23	21	21	2	2	2	0	0	0	7 50	7 50	7 12	7 42	7 696	4
1,000-1,499.....	50	50	47	47	3	3	3	1	1	0	178	7 480	176	7 350	7 696	11
1,500-1,999.....	35	35	29	29	6	6	0	4	2	0	234	7 305	176	7 350	7 696	40
2,000-2,999.....	16	16	14	14	2	2	0	1	1	0	7 305	7 305	7 40	7 570	7 696	38
3,000 or over.....	12	12	11	11	1	2	0	0	1	1	7 738	7 738	7 40	7 570	7 696	123
Family types 8 and 9.....	30	30	19	18	11	24	1	4	10	9	386	7 620	65	478	401	309

1 Families that have supplementary earners.

2 Includes some earners under 16 years of age. See table 118, footnote 3.

3 Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7-11.

4 Includes earnings from persons under 16 years of age. See table 118, footnote 5.

5 Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

6 Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

7 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 120.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average ¹ earnings per principal earner					Average weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average ⁴ earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Other males (6)	Other females (7)	All (8)	Hus- bands (9)	Wives (10)	Other males (11)	Other females (12)			
COMBINED CITIES														
All incomes.....	Number 3, 470	Number 3, 373	Number 3, 207	Number 77	Number 55	Number 34	Dollars 1, 641	Dollars 1, 674	Dollars 864	Dollars 1, 301	Dollars 825	Weeks 50	Dollars 1, 594	
0-999.....	624	568	525	28	10	5	640	656	394	515	596	46	582	
1,000-1,499.....	877	857	818	21	10	8	1, 084	1, 103	620	804	702	50	1, 060	
1,500-1,999.....	755	747	724	7	5	11	1, 502	1, 517	1, 172	966	922	51	1, 486	
2,000-2,999.....	721	713	675	14	16	8	2, 012	2, 057	1, 457	1, 140	926	51	1, 989	
3,000 or over.....	493	488	465	7	14	2	3, 456	3, 518	1, 983	2, 522	939	52	3, 421	
Occupational groups:														
Wage-earner.....	1, 318	1, 318	1, 262	26	23	7	1, 206	1, 232	493	744	655	49	1, 206	
0-999.....	357	357	331	17	7	2	659	676	435	489	378	46	659	
1,000-1,499.....	468	468	452	7	8	1	1, 086	1, 103	467	730	450	50	1, 086	
1,500-1,999.....	297	297	293	1	1	2	1, 470	1, 479	960	624	896	51	1, 470	
2,000-2,999.....	155	155	148	1	5	1	1, 871	1, 919	51, 200	801	810	51	1, 871	
3,000 or over.....	41	41	38	0	2	1	2, 923	3, 049	1, 006	780	51	2, 923	1, 871	

TABLE 120.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	Families	Principal earners						Average ² earnings per principal earner				Average weeks employment ³ per principal earner	Average ⁴ earnings per family principal earner
		All ¹	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females		
(2)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars ⁵
COMBINED CITIES—continued													
Occupational groups—Continued.													
Clerical.....	96	816	701	21	13	15	1,612	1,656	964	1,193	847	51	1,612
0-999.....	96	816	701	21	13	15	1,612	1,656	964	1,193	847	51	1,612
1,000-1,499.....	182	182	170	6	2	0	1,115	1,135	816	1,066	726	46	650
1,500-1,999.....	225	225	212	4	4	4	1,533	1,562	1,317	1,110	873	51	1,115
2,000-2,999.....	227	227	211	3	3	5	2,044	2,104	1,572	1,337	912	51	1,533
3,000 or over.....	86	86	80	2	4	0	2,810	2,905	1,900	1,353	892	52	2,044
Business and professional.....													
0-999.....	1,176	1,164	1,109	30	13	12	2,193	2,234	1,116	2,446	896	51	2,176
1,000-1,499.....	86	82	73	5	1	3	609	615	414	720	742	45	580
1,500-1,999.....	187	183	172	8	0	3	1,095	1,092	607	868	765	50	1,042
2,000-2,999.....	222	220	214	2	1	3	1,518	1,522	1,419	1,576	1,040	51	1,504
3,000 or over.....	325	323	309	10	3	2	2,064	2,117	2,016	3,333	1,098	51	2,068
Other.....	366	355	341	5	8	1	3,677	3,717	2,016	3,333	1,098	52	3,667
Family-type groups:													
Family type 1.....	160	75	75	0	0	0	1,027	1,027	-----	-----	-----	51	480
Family type 2.....	837	770	733	35	12	-----	1,404	1,524	933	1,462	-----	49	1,375
Family type 3.....	221	180	170	9	6	-----	604	618	380	1,300	-----	46	492
0-999.....	205	191	179	11	6	-----	1,064	1,092	646	1,624	-----	51	991
1,000-1,499.....	165	161	157	4	-----	-----	1,472	1,482	1,077	-----	-----	51	1,437
1,500-1,999.....	149	145	138	7	-----	-----	2,085	2,085	1,319	-----	-----	51	1,993
2,000-2,999.....	97	93	89	4	-----	-----	3,278	3,329	2,144	-----	-----	51	3,143
3,000 or over.....	1,080	1,076	1,063	13	-----	-----	1,669	1,681	678	-----	-----	50	1,662
Family types 2 and 3.....													
0-999.....	176	174	167	7	0	0	698	706	505	-----	-----	46	691
1,000-1,499.....	313	312	309	3	0	0	1,124	1,141	725	-----	-----	53	1,130
1,500-1,999.....	268	268	267	1	0	0	1,690	1,612	1,141	-----	-----	52	1,609
2,000-2,999.....	206	206	204	2	0	0	2,154	2,158	1,718	-----	-----	52	2,154
3,000 or over.....	117	116	116	0	0	0	3,843	3,843	-----	-----	-----	52	3,810

Family types 4 and 6										
944	924	832	23	44	25	1,736	1,863	920	1,334	797
0-999	103	83	9	7	5	569	587	338	630	596
1,000-1,499	184	161	5	9	6	1,006	1,038	630	823	734
1,500-1,999	194	176	2	4	8	1,398	1,427	630	982	920
2,000-2,999	255	231	3	11	6	1,897	1,954	1,634	1,350	855
3,000 or over	198	182	3	13	0	3,361	3,473	1,768	2,102	51
	480	467	4	3	1	1,534	1,553	446	348	450
Family types 6 and 7										
0-999	94	90	3	1	0	664	679	340	3240	47
1,000-1,499	152	148	1	0	1	1,112	1,119	766	450	51
1,500-1,999	107	107	0	0	0	1,508	1,508	---	---	51
2,000-2,999	78	75	0	2	0	2,090	2,135	---	402	51
3,000 or over	47	47	0	0	0	3,767	3,767	---	---	52
	129	112	2	6	8	1,648	1,698	1,068	1,813	50
Family types 8 and 9										
0-999	17	16	0	1	0	712	744	---	200	51
1,000-1,499	23	21	1	0	1	1,021	1,037	936	765	48
1,500-1,999	21	17	0	1	3	1,267	1,351	839	913	50
2,000-2,999	33	27	1	3	2	1,671	1,813	1,200	1,440	51
3,000 or over	34	31	0	1	2	2,761	2,724	7,200	630	52
	780	716	16	14	3	1,326	1,344	831	1,121	51
KANSAS, DODGE CITY										
0-999	187	178	6	2	1	606	706	433	828	50
1,000-1,499	251	237	4	2	2	1,094	1,109	634	1,110	51
1,500-1,999	165	168	3	3	0	1,493	1,516	940	873	51
2,000-2,999	115	107	2	5	0	1,988	2,043	1,668	940	51
3,000 or over	42	36	1	2	0	3,166	3,249	2,000	2,260	52
Occupational groups:										
Wage-earner	352	338	7	6	1	1,089	1,100	529	1,269	51
0-999	127	121	4	1	1	683	695	389	936	50
1,000-1,499	120	129	1	1	0	1,083	1,083	275	1,440	50
1,500-1,999	61	57	2	2	0	1,399	1,434	836	871	52
2,000-2,999	26	25	0	1	0	1,767	1,800	936	1,767	52
3,000 or over	9	8	0	1	0	2,832	2,873	2,500	2,500	52
	212	202	6	2	2	1,457	1,492	708	910	51
Clerical										
0-999	42	40	2	0	0	763	775	520	642	51
1,000-1,499	64	59	3	0	2	1,125	1,161	754	---	51
1,500-1,999	55	54	1	0	0	1,563	1,574	948	---	52
2,000-2,999	43	41	0	2	0	2,104	2,163	---	910	51
3,000 or over	8	8	0	0	0	3,536	3,536	---	---	52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 120.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average earnings per principal earner					Average weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		All (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Other males (6)	Other females (7)	All (8)	Hus- bands (9)	Wives (10)	Other males (11)	Other females (12)			
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars	
KANSAS, DODGE CITY—continued	180	177	168	3	6	0	1,652	1,672	1,779	1,054		51	1,625	
Occupational groups—Continued.														
Business and professional.....														
0-999.....	17	15	14	0	1	0	699	697		\$ 720		52	616	
1,000-1,499.....	51	50	49	0	1	0	1,081	1,087		\$ 780		50	1,059	
1,500-1,999.....	47	47	46	0	1	0	1,530	1,545		\$ 876		52	1,530	
2,000-2,999.....	43	43	39	2	2	0	2,008	2,079	\$ 1,668	\$ 973		52	2,008	
3,000 or over.....	22	22	20	1	1	0	3,168	3,285	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000		52	3,168	
Other.....	36	8	8	0	0	0	1,086	1,086				52	242	
Family-type groups:														
Type 1.....	205	188	179	9			1,247	1,270	795			50	1,143	
Types 2 and 3.....	277	274	272	2	0		1,321	1,326	\$ 676			51	1,306	
Types 4 and 5.....	184	178	169	5	11	3	1,413	1,461	967	1,178	489	52	1,367	
Types 6 and 7.....	97	93	93	0	0	0	1,300	1,300				52	1,247	
Types 8 and 9.....	17	16	13	0	3	0	1,525	1,667		913		51	1,436	
COLORADO, GREELEY														
All incomes.....	502	481	454	13	8	6	1,581	1,613	809	1,633	727	50	1,514	
0-999.....	100	86	78	3	3	2	642	665	498	301	\$ 479	46	552	
1,000-1,499.....	141	138	129	6	1	2	1,065	1,085	766	\$ 939	\$ 742	50	1,043	
1,500-1,999.....	96	94	91	2	0	1	1,511	1,521	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,479	51	1,479	
2,000-2,999.....	96	95	91	2	1	1	1,941	1,980	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,456	\$ 780	51	1,921	
3,000 or over.....	69	68	65	0	3	0	3,407	3,414		3,255		52	3,358	
Occupational groups:														
Wage-earner.....	131	131	174	2	4	1	1,081	1,106	\$ 572	461	\$ 216	50	1,081	
0-999.....	64	64	58	2	3	1	667	697	\$ 572	301	\$ 216	47	667	

1,000-1,499.....	64	64	63	0	0	1	0	1,080	1,082	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	1,080
1,500-1,999.....	33	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,430	1,430	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	1,430
2,000-2,999.....	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	1,743	1,743	-----	-----	-----	-----	52	1,743
3,000 or over.....	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	2,205	2,205	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	2,205
Clerical.....	108	108	102	3	3	1	2	1,499	1,527	915	\$ 1,456	\$ 960	-----	50	1,499
0-999.....	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	531	531	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	531
1,000-1,499.....	22	22	20	2	2	0	0	1,058	1,077	\$ 772	-----	-----	-----	50	1,058
1,500-1,999.....	21	21	20	1	1	0	1	1,616	1,647	\$ 1,200	-----	\$ 1,140	-----	52	1,616
2,000-2,999.....	28	28	26	0	0	1	0	1,937	2,000	-----	\$ 1,456	\$ 780	-----	52	1,937
3,000 or over.....	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	2,637	2,637	-----	-----	-----	-----	52	2,637
Business and professional.....	192	189	175	8	8	3	3	2,120	2,183	829	3,255	742	-----	51	2,087
0-999.....	12	10	8	1	1	0	1	625	645	\$ 350	-----	\$ 742	-----	47	521
1,000-1,499.....	41	41	35	4	4	0	2	1,050	1,100	764	-----	\$ 743	-----	49	1,050
1,500-1,999.....	31	30	29	1	1	0	0	1,490	1,500	\$ 1,200	-----	-----	-----	52	1,442
2,000-2,999.....	51	51	49	2	2	0	0	2,006	2,047	\$ 1,015	-----	-----	-----	51	2,006
3,000 or over.....	57	57	54	0	0	3	0	3,586	3,604	-----	3,255	-----	-----	52	3,586
Other.....	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	640	640	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	92
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	149	131	121	9	9	1	1	1,382	1,431	848	\$ 300	-----	-----	50	1,216
Types 2 and 3.....	182	182	182	0	0	0	0	1,797	1,797	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	1,797
Types 4 and 5.....	120	117	103	4	5	5	5	1,472	1,558	723	1,065	720	-----	50	1,435
Types 6 and 7.....	38	38	37	0	1	1	0	1,429	1,462	-----	\$ 240	-----	-----	51	1,429
Types 8 and 9.....	13	13	11	0	1	1	1	1,971	1,906	-----	\$ 7,200	\$ 765	-----	49	1,971
UTAH, LOGAN															
All incomes.....	800	828	793	14	9	9	12	1,465	1,503	558	435	755	-----	50	1,410
0-999.....	224	205	194	8	8	2	1	588	604	329	\$ 175	\$ 540	-----	47	539
1,000-1,499.....	211	204	194	5	5	2	3	1,041	1,061	708	\$ 688	450	-----	51	1,006
1,500-1,999.....	174	171	164	1	2	2	5	1,456	1,481	-----	\$ 762	906	-----	51	1,430
2,000-2,999.....	153	150	144	1	1	1	3	1,992	2,042	\$ 1,200	\$ 229	880	-----	51	1,953
3,000 or over.....	98	98	97	0	1	1	0	3,389	3,421	-----	\$ 390	-----	-----	52	3,389
Occupational groups:															
Wage-earner.....	316	316	297	9	6	6	4	1,017	1,052	479	373	590	-----	48	1,017
0-999.....	116	116	107	6	2	2	1	608	629	384	\$ 175	\$ 540	-----	45	608
1,000-1,499.....	109	109	102	3	2	2	2	1,035	1,064	669	\$ 598	\$ 405	-----	50	1,035
1,500-1,999.....	63	63	61	0	1	1	1	1,388	1,410	-----	\$ 624	\$ 832	-----	50	1,388
2,000-2,999.....	26	26	25	0	1	1	0	1,715	1,780	-----	\$ 68	-----	-----	51	1,715
3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	52	\$ 3,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 120.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income, and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average* earnings per principal earner					Average weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Other males (6)	Other females (7)	All (8)	Hus- bands (9)	Wives (10)	Other males (11)	Other females (12)			
(1)	(2)	Number (3)	Number (4)	Number (5)	Number (6)	Number (7)	Dollars (8)	Dollars (9)	Dollars (10)	Dollars (11)	Dollars (12)	Weeks (13)	Dollars (14)	
UTAH, LOGAN—continued														
Occupational groups—Continued.	Number	130										Weeks	Dollars	
Clerical.....	29	29	23	1	0	0	686	687	\$ 80	-----	-----	50	686	
0-999.....	23	23	23	1	0	0	1,093	1,133	\$ 780	-----	\$ 360	52	1,093	
1,000-1,499.....	36	36	33	0	1	2	1,458	1,518	-----	\$ 900	\$ 740	51	1,458	
1,500-1,999.....	29	29	27	0	1	1	1,954	2,062	-----	\$ 390	\$ 600	51	1,954	
2,000-2,999.....	20	20	19	0	1	0	3,006	4,006	-----	\$ 390	-----	49	3,006	
3,000 or over.....	8	8	7	0	1	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Business and professional.....	319	315	308	3	0	4	2,018	2,041	883	-----	1,005	51	1,992	
0-999.....	32	31	30	1	0	0	486	494	\$ 250	-----	-----	43	476	
1,000-1,499.....	46	44	43	1	0	0	1,077	1,074	\$ 1,200	-----	-----	51	1,030	
1,500-1,999.....	68	67	65	0	0	2	1,528	1,541	-----	\$ 1,110	-----	51	1,505	
2,000-2,999.....	89	89	86	1	0	0	2,089	2,124	\$ 1,200	-----	\$ 1,020	51	2,089	
3,000 or over.....	84	84	84	0	0	0	3,391	3,391	-----	-----	-----	52	3,391	
Other.....	95	67	67	0	0	0	1,014	1,014	-----	-----	-----	52	714	
Family-type groups:														
Type 1.....	139	121	114	7	0	0	1,098	1,135	483	-----	-----	49	957	
Types 2 and 3.....	235	224	221	3	0	0	1,460	1,471	587	-----	-----	50	1,454	
Types 4 and 5.....	223	212	197	2	4	9	1,712	1,704	\$ 440	470	772	50	1,628	
Types 6 and 7.....	206	204	199	1	3	1	1,333	1,408	\$ 600	313	\$ 450	50	1,369	
Types 8 and 9.....	57	57	52	1	2	2	1,633	1,714	\$ 1,200	\$ 550	\$ 830	50	1,633	
UTAH, PROVO														
All incomes.....	585	579	556	15	4	4	1,433	1,469	679	682	804	50	1,424	
0-999.....	132	129	123	4	2	0	673	688	346	\$ 385	-----	45	653	
1,000-1,499.....	151	151	143	7	1	1	1,055	1,076	\$ 597	\$ 900	\$ 600	50	1,049	
1,500-1,999.....	139	138	134	1	0	3	1,512	1,532	\$ 775	-----	872	51	1,501	

2,000-2,999	81	81	78	2	1	0	2,051	2,088	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,000	51	2,051
3,000 or over	48	48	47	1	0	0	3,713	3,758	\$ 1,550		52	3,713
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner:												
0-999	250	250	242	6	2	0	1,145	1,164	523	\$ 840	50	1,145
1,000-1,499	74	74	71	2	1	0	730	737	\$ 482	\$ 720	46	730
1,500-1,999	103	103	98	4	1	0	1,067	1,090	544	\$ 960	50	1,067
2,000-2,999	54	54	54	0	0	0	1,527	1,527			52	1,527
3,000 or over	2	2	2	0	0	0	2,076	2,076			52	2,076
							\$ 2,400	\$ 2,400			52	\$ 2,400
Clerical:												
0-999	124	124	116	2	2	4	1,521	1,580	\$ 546	\$ 525	50	1,521
1,000-1,499	21	21	19	1	1	0	643	689	\$ 300	\$ 50	44	643
1,500-1,999	33	33	31	1	0	0	1,050	1,075	\$ 732		49	1,050
2,000-2,999	40	40	37	0	0	3	1,471	1,519			52	1,471
3,000 or over	20	20	19	0	1	0	2,116	2,175			50	2,116
	10	10	10	0	0	0	3,929	3,929		\$ 1,000	52	3,929
Business and professional:												
0-999	183	183	181	7	0	0	1,820	1,858	851		50	1,820
1,000-1,499	25	25	24	1	0	0	619	643	\$ 60		43	619
1,500-1,999	42	42	40	2	0	0	1,064	1,064	\$ 686		49	1,064
2,000-2,999	44	44	41	1	0	0	1,537	1,596	\$ 775		51	1,537
3,000 or over	35	35	34	1	0	0	2,014	2,055	\$ 1,180		52	2,014
							3,709	3,772	\$ 1,580		52	3,709
Other:												
0-999	23	17	17	0	0	0	915	915			50	915
Family-type groups:												
Type 1	93	90	87	3	0	0	1,195	1,203	953		48	1,156
Types 2 and 3	167	167	162	5	0	0	1,420	1,444	698		50	1,420
Types 4 and 5	150	156	147	3	3	0	1,443	1,496	793		49	1,430
Types 6 and 7	136	136	135	3	0	0	1,614	1,638	805	577	51	1,611
Types 8 and 9	30	30	27	1	1	1	1,394	1,437	\$ 936	\$ 1,080	51	1,394

1 The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only one principal earner. Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, some whose only earners had entrepreneurial losses, and some with family earners only, i.e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, not attributable to individual earners.

2 Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns 3-7.

3 Averages are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

4 Averages are based on fewer than 3 cases.

5 Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 121.—*Earning status and age of husbands: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Hus- bands (2)	All earning husbands					Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands			
		All oc- cupa- tions (3)	Wage- earner (4)	Clerical (5)	Business and profes- sional (6)	Farm-op- erator and unknown (7)	Wage- earner (8)	Clerical (9)	Business and profes- sional (10)	Farm-op- erator and unknown (11)	Wage- earner (12)	Clerical (13)	Business and profes- sional (14)	Farm-op- erator and unknown (15)
All ages.....	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Under 20.....	3,473	3,306	1,320	787	1,116	53	1,266	764	1,098	79	54	23	18	4
20-24.....	2	2	75	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29.....	131	130	211	37	17	1	201	36	17	1	3	1	0	2
30-34.....	439	437	201	137	85	4	200	136	85	7	10	1	0	0
35-39.....	477	476	201	121	147	7	191	119	146	4	4	2	1	0
40-44.....	504	499	195	121	179	4	162	117	177	4	4	3	1	0
45-49.....	460	450	152	106	178	14	155	103	177	13	0	3	1	0
50-54.....	435	426	159	103	154	10	120	102	153	10	6	1	1	0
55-59.....	362	344	126	64	144	10	65	62	141	10	10	2	2	1
60-64.....	232	223	75	43	93	12	55	38	90	9	4	2	2	0
65 or older.....	195	171	59	35	67	10	52	33	66	9	4	2	1	0
Unknown.....	234	146	64	19	52	11	17	17	43	0	12	0	4	0
	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 husbands in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

TABLE 122.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All husbands ²	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average ³ earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All ages	3,473	3,306	759	1,071	884	472	120	1,641	1,493	1,671	1,788	1,539	1,624
Under 20	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	4928	1,256	4600	-----	-----	-----
20-24	131	130	71	54	4	0	1	994	980	1,012	931	-----	1,300
25-29	439	437	132	255	19	31	0	1,310	1,268	1,348	1,144	1,270	-----
30-34	477	476	85	262	27	101	1	1,577	1,596	1,674	1,274	1,385	1,924
35-39	504	499	87	203	72	131	6	1,692	1,643	1,835	1,858	1,428	1,872
40-44	460	450	53	131	149	99	18	1,937	2,021	2,052	1,956	1,752	1,710
45-49	435	426	69	82	184	54	37	1,883	1,677	2,047	2,027	1,614	1,681
50-54	362	344	69	45	175	34	21	1,895	1,794	1,996	1,903	2,109	1,602
55-59	232	223	56	20	121	13	13	1,589	1,678	1,334	1,632	1,251	1,536
60-64	195	171	61	12	75	8	15	1,635	1,403	1,408	1,890	1,225	1,711
65 or older	234	146	74	6	57	1	8	1,108	1,174	1,518	862	1,770	1,855
Unknown	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	2,025	3,000	-----	1,050	-----	-----

¹ Either principal or supplementary.² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 husbands in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of earning husbands, columns 3-8.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.TABLE 123.—*Family earners: Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by family income, by occupation, and by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners	Individual earners				Average earnings per person ¹				Average earners per family ²
			All	Husbands	Wives	Others	All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3) ⁴	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
KANSAS, DODGE CITY	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.
All incomes ³	780	749	938	739	102	97	1,137	1,320	396	517	1.20
\$0-\$999	207	187	216	184	23	9	617	687	186	276	1.04
\$1,000-\$1,499	251	245	302	242	34	26	932	1,089	263	340	1.20
\$1,500-\$1,999	165	164	200	162	18	20	1,311	1,497	524	511	1.21
\$2,000-\$2,999	115	114	168	112	23	33	1,513	1,975	622	566	1.46
\$3,000 or over	42	39	52	39	4	9	2,605	3,129	860	1,108	1.24
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	352	352	452	347	56	49	921	1,085	285	484	1.28
Clerical	212	212	267	210	28	29	1,231	1,452	373	458	1.26
Business and professional	180	177	210	174	18	18	1,487	1,641	778	704	1.17
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	205	188	225	186	39	-----	1,109	1,247	453	-----	1.10
Types 2 and 3	277	274	300	274	24	2	1,229	1,819	298	454	1.08
Types 4 and 5	184	178	270	171	27	72	1,074	1,396	487	540	1.47
Types 6 and 7	97	93	107	93	9	5	1,174	1,300	321	356	1.10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 123.—*Family earners: Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by family income, by occupation, and by family type, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners	Individual earners				Average earnings per person ¹				Average earners per family ²
			All	Husbands	Wives	Others	All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COLORADO, GREELEY											
All incomes ³	No. 502	No. 481	No. 609	No. 467	No. 74	No. 68	Dol. 1,325	Dol. 1,580	Dol. 438	Dol. 540	No. 1.21
\$0-\$999.....	100	86	103	82	13	8	559	640	228	266	1.03
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	141	138	182	133	29	20	862	1,066	321	294	1.29
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	96	94	115	94	13	8	1,299	1,487	444	488	1.20
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	96	95	121	92	13	16	1,624	1,965	661	448	1.26
\$3,000 or over.....	69	68	88	66	6	16	2,801	3,380	964	1,103	1.28
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	181	181	228	178	26	24	915	1,085	306	312	1.26
Clerical.....	108	108	139	106	20	13	1,251	1,489	423	584	1.29
Business and professional	192	189	239	180	28	31	1,768	2,339	572	698	1.24
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	149	131	154	126	27	1	1,225	1,389	492	300	1.03
Types 2 and 3.....	182	182	204	182	20	2	1,635	1,797	516	492	1.12
Types 4 and 5.....	120	117	181	111	22	48	1,097	1,478	308	488	1.51
Types 6 and 7.....	38	38	49	37	4	8	1,171	1,462	252	287	1.29
UTAH, LOGAN											
All incomes ³	860	828	1,057	812	70	175	1,209	1,476	403	293	1.23
\$0-\$999.....	224	205	248	200	20	28	503	590	175	113	1.11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	211	204	243	199	14	30	903	1,044	412	199	1.15
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	174	171	222	168	17	37	1,176	1,456	309	303	1.28
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	153	150	202	147	12	43	1,677	2,017	528	368	1.32
\$3,000 or over.....	98	98	142	98	7	37	2,497	3,389	1,051	408	1.45
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	316	316	395	307	33	55	859	1,028	290	258	1.25
Clerical.....	130	130	177	126	17	34	1,126	1,464	315	281	1.36
Business and professional	319	315	406	312	18	76	1,647	2,022	701	333	1.27
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	139	121	139	118	21	-----	1,006	1,106	443	-----	1.00
Types 2 and 3.....	235	234	257	233	22	2	1,350	1,461	287	457	1.09
Types 4 and 5.....	223	212	320	204	15	101	1,225	1,748	437	284	1.43
Types 6 and 7.....	206	204	254	202	9	43	1,165	1,391	439	253	1.23
UTAH, PROVO											
All incomes ³	585	579	703	571	56	76	1,236	1,443	338	341	1.20
\$0-\$999.....	133	129	148	127	13	8	598	671	150	160	1.11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	184	183	214	178	19	17	930	1,061	342	217	1.16
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	139	138	167	137	12	18	1,296	1,508	276	368	1.20
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	81	81	105	81	8	16	1,652	2,040	415	307	1.30
\$3,000 or over.....	48	48	69	48	4	17	2,768	3,704	958	552	1.44
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	250	250	292	246	26	20	1,012	1,150	245	314	1.17
Clerical.....	124	124	160	122	11	27	1,257	1,519	223	495	1.29
Business and professional	188	188	231	186	19	26	1,538	1,828	530	204	1.23
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	93	90	100	89	11	-----	1,111	1,196	417	-----	1.08
Types 2 and 3.....	167	167	179	164	14	1	1,350	1,445	330	41	1.07
Types 4 and 5.....	159	156	219	154	17	48	1,103	1,444	386	263	1.38
Types 6 and 7.....	136	136	151	136	9	6	1,478	1,606	216	465	1.11

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class, columns 4-7.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.³ Includes families of occupational groups and types other than those listed below. See table 96.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases⁵ Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 124.—*Earning wives by source of family earnings: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families in which wife was earner				Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner				Families having roomers and boarders						
		Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—						
		All	No other earners ²	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others ³	Persons other than hus-band	All ¹	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Persons other than hus-band	Principal earner was—	All	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Persons other than hus-band	All	Wife	Wife as principal men-tary earner	Wife as sup-plen-ary earner	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
All incomes.....	No. 3,470	No. 412	No. 23	No. 331	No. 51	No. 7	No. 77	No. 50	No. 2	No. 2	No. 335	No. 281	No. 49	No. 5	No. 324	No. 11	No. 382	No. 60	No. 13	No. 47
0-999.....	624	77	7	61	7	2	28	17	2	2	49	44	5	0	49	0	73	14	5	9
1,000-1,499.....	877	106	10	84	10	2	21	11	0	0	85	73	10	2	82	3	84	16	3	13
1,500-1,999.....	755	98	1	85	11	1	7	6	0	0	91	79	11	1	88	3	77	9	0	9
2,000-2,999.....	721	84	4	64	15	1	14	10	0	0	70	54	15	1	68	2	93	15	4	11
3,000 or over.....	493	47	1	37	8	1	7	6	0	0	40	31	8	1	37	3	55	6	1	5

¹ Includes families in which wife was sole earner, column 4.

² Families in which wife was sole earner.

TABLE 125.—*Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income and by tenure and occupation,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family- income class and occupational group	All families ¹	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —			
			1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
KANSAS, DODGE CITY											
All incomes.....	No. 685	No. 252	No. 228	No. 13	No. 9	No. 2	No. 433	No. 325	No. 49	No. 49	No. 10
\$0-\$999.....	169	54	48	2	3	1	115	86	14	11	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	222	72	67	3	2	0	150	109	16	22	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	149	56	49	5	2	0	93	71	14	8	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	107	51	48	2	1	0	56	44	4	6	2
\$3,000 or over.....	38	19	16	1	1	1	19	15	1	2	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	306	110	96	9	4	1	196	160	20	12	4
Clerical.....	182	51	50	1	0	0	131	91	20	20	0
Business and profes- sional.....	164	65	60	3	1	1	99	72	9	14	4
Other.....	33	26	22	0	4	0	7	2	0	3	2
COLORADO, GREELEY											
All incomes.....	488	214	202	7	4	1	274	205	25	41	3
\$0-\$999.....	97	37	35	1	0	1	60	45	6	8	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	137	44	41	3	0	0	93	65	8	19	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	94	34	31	1	2	0	60	48	6	6	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	93	53	50	1	2	0	40	30	5	5	0
\$3,000 or over.....	67	46	45	1	0	0	21	17	0	3	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	178	71	65	5	1	0	107	80	9	16	2
Clerical.....	105	40	40	0	0	0	65	50	6	9	0
Business and profes- sional.....	184	88	83	1	3	1	96	70	10	15	1
Other.....	21	15	14	1	0	0	6	5	0	1	0
UTAH, LOGAN											
All incomes.....	825	516	457	35	21	3	309	216	54	35	4
\$0-\$999.....	210	102	88	9	5	0	108	71	27	9	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	202	106	91	11	4	0	96	65	18	13	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	166	113	102	4	4	3	53	38	5	8	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	150	111	101	5	5	0	39	33	3	2	1
\$3,000 or over.....	97	84	75	6	3	0	13	9	1	3	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	306	165	151	10	4	0	141	105	27	8	1
Clerical.....	122	66	62	2	2	0	56	30	14	10	2
Business and profes- sional.....	306	212	186	18	6	2	94	68	10	15	1
Other.....	91	73	58	5	9	1	18	13	3	2	0
UTAH, PROVO											
All incomes.....	564	331	280	43	7	1	233	140	52	38	3
\$0-\$999.....	127	60	51	8	1	0	67	37	18	11	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	178	108	93	12	2	1	70	39	15	16	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	132	75	61	12	2	0	57	37	12	7	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	80	52	44	7	1	0	28	19	6	3	0
\$3,000 or over.....	47	36	31	4	1	0	11	8	1	1	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	242	135	119	13	3	0	107	61	25	20	1
Clerical.....	118	65	53	11	1	0	53	34	14	5	0
Business and profes- sional.....	182	112	92	16	3	1	70	43	12	13	2
Other.....	22	19	16	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.³ A building which contains 3 or more dwelling units.⁴ Includes dwelling unit in business building and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.

TABLE 126.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, family-income class, oc- cupational group, and family type (1)	Home- owning families (2) (3)		Average monthly rental value of owned homes * (4)	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of \$— (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)									
				\$5-9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40- \$44	\$45- \$54	\$55 or over
KANSAS, DODGE CITY	No.	Pct †	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All families.....	308	35	22	31	41	53	41	53	43	21	4	14	4
Relief families.....	56	28	11	18	20	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	252	37	24	13	21	45	37	51	41	21	4	14	4
Income classes:													
\$0-\$999.....	54	32	17	5	10	16	9	6	5	2	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	72	33	20	8	10	16	15	10	8	1	1	2	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	56	38	27	0	0	8	7	19	14	4	0	2	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	51	48	30	0	0	5	4	12	12	1	5	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	19	50	34	0	1	0	2	4	2	2	2	5	1
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	110	36	20	9	16	24	22	16	11	6	1	3	1
Clerical.....	51	28	25	1	2	10	7	13	11	5	1	0	1
Business and pro- fessional.....	65	40	30	2	1	5	6	17	13	9	2	8	2
Other.....	26	79	25	1	2	6	2	5	6	1	0	3	0
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	60	34	25	2	6	11	6	13	8	6	2	5	1
Types 2 and 3.....	68	28	22	4	8	10	14	12	13	4	0	2	1
Types 4 and 5.....	89	53	25	7	4	13	9	21	19	8	2	5	1
Types 6 and 7.....	30	37	21	0	3	8	8	5	1	2	0	1	1
Types 8 and 9.....	5	33	25	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
COLORADO, GREELEY													
All families.....	234	38	33	1	9	28	25	30	30	27	32	40	12
Relief families.....	20	16	20	0	4	8	3	0	4	0	1	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	214	44	35	1	5	20	22	30	26	27	31	40	12
Income classes:													
\$0-\$999.....	37	38	27	0	2	11	4	7	1	3	5	4	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	44	33	25	1	2	7	7	11	8	7	0	1	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	34	36	32	0	1	1	6	8	3	3	6	6	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	53	57	38	0	0	1	4	3	9	7	12	15	2
\$3,000 or over.....	46	69	48	0	0	0	1	1	5	7	8	14	10
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	71	40	26	1	5	13	13	14	7	7	6	5	0
Clerical.....	40	39	33	0	0	2	4	6	11	5	7	5	0
Business and pro- fessional.....	88	48	42	0	0	3	5	9	7	10	17	26	11
Other.....	15	71	38	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	1	4	1
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	71	49	34	0	2	5	8	10	9	12	8	14	3
Types 2 and 3.....	65	38	35	1	1	6	6	10	6	10	12	8	5
Types 4 and 5.....	63	53	34	0	2	8	6	6	10	4	10	13	4
Types 6 and 7.....	10	29	33	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	3	0
Types 8 and 9.....	5	38	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 126.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, family-income class, occu- pational group, and family type	Home- owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ²	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of ³ —									
				\$5-9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40- \$44	\$45- \$54	\$55 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
UTAH, LOGAN	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All families.....	569	60	30	9	28	54	89	96	75	78	59	55	25
Relief families.....	53	39	18	2	15	8	15	5	6	1	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	516	64	31	7	13	46	74	91	69	77	59	55	25
Income classes:													
\$0-\$999.....	102	51	22	6	8	23	21	24	9	6	4	1	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	106	54	27	1	4	13	23	25	11	11	10	6	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	113	69	29	0	1	8	22	23	21	16	14	8	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	111	74	35	0	0	1	7	16	20	27	17	18	5
\$3,000 or over.....	84	87	44	0	0	1	1	3	8	17	14	22	18
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	165	56	26	5	9	22	38	36	18	12	10	14	1
Clerical.....	66	56	32	0	0	4	8	12	7	17	11	4	3
Business and pro- fessional.....	212	70	36	1	2	8	13	27	36	44	31	30	20
Other.....	73	82	27	1	2	12	15	16	8	4	7	7	1
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	70	56	29	1	3	12	11	10	2	11	9	10	1
Types 2 and 3.....	92	43	28	3	5	12	13	13	16	11	7	10	2
Types 4 and 5.....	176	81	34	0	2	10	18	34	22	27	25	23	15
Types 6 and 7.....	131	67	30	2	2	9	25	25	19	22	13	9	5
Types 8 and 9.....	47	84	30	1	1	3	7	9	10	6	5	3	2
UTAH, PROVO													
All families.....	390	54	27	1	30	55	56	89	64	43	20	23	9
Relief families.....	59	38	19	1	16	15	10	11	1	3	1	1	0
Nonrelief families.....	331	59	28	0	14	40	46	78	63	40	19	22	9
Income classes:													
\$0-\$999.....	60	48	22	0	5	10	15	15	11	3	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	103	61	25	0	5	20	16	28	21	8	4	6	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	75	57	27	0	2	9	11	21	14	10	5	3	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	52	65	33	0	1	1	4	11	10	10	9	4	2
\$3,000 or over.....	36	77	44	0	0	0	0	3	7	9	1	9	7
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	135	56	24	0	9	29	22	36	24	8	5	2	0
Clerical.....	65	56	31	0	3	5	7	16	13	9	5	4	3
Business and pro- fessional.....	112	62	34	0	0	3	15	23	20	21	9	15	6
Other.....	19	86	25	0	2	3	2	3	6	2	0	1	0
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	43	47	26	0	3	5	5	10	11	5	3	1	0
Types 2 and 3.....	67	43	27	0	4	9	6	19	16	4	5	4	0
Types 4 and 5.....	116	75	29	0	5	10	22	28	18	16	4	9	4
Types 6 and 7.....	82	62	31	0	0	15	8	19	13	10	5	7	5
Types 8 and 9.....	23	79	28	0	2	1	5	2	5	5	2	1	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. The averages in this column are based on the number of families owning homes, column 2.³ In Dodge City, a monthly rental value of less than \$5 was reported by 3 families, and in Logan, by 1 family.⁴ Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families, tables 127 and 128, column 2.

TABLE 127.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Home- own- ing and rent- ing fam- ilies	Renting families		Aver- age month- ly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Un- der \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
KANSAS, DODGE CITY														
All types.....	No. 681	No. 429	Pct. ³ 63	Dol. 18	No. 3	No. 43	No. 112	No. 98	No. 76	No. 50	No. 20	No. 11	No. 16	
Family type 1.....	176	116	66	19	0	11	22	32	19	16	5	7	4	
0-999.....	55	33	60	13	0	7	14	10	1	0	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	55	38	69	17	0	2	7	14	8	6	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	33	25	76	21	0	2	0	8	5	7	2	1	0	
2,000-2,999.....	25	17	68	29	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	5	3	
3,000 or over.....	8	3	(4)	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
Family types 2 and 3.....	242	174	72	18	1	22	49	37	31	24	4	2	4	
0-999.....	58	48	83	11	0	12	24	9	2	1	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	91	65	71	20	1	9	15	17	15	7	0	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	59	40	68	19	0	1	8	9	11	9	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	27	16	59	26	0	0	1	2	3	4	2	1	3	
3,000 or over.....	7	5	(4)	25	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	
Family types 4 and 5.....	167	78	47	20	1	2	23	15	17	7	5	2	6	
0-999.....	30	16	53	14	0	0	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	44	23	52	16	1	1	9	3	6	2	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	36	19	53	20	0	0	2	7	6	1	2	0	1	
2,000-2,999.....	42	15	36	24	0	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	
3,000 or over.....	15	5	33	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	
Family types 6 and 7.....	81	51	63	16	0	8	15	14	6	2	5	0	1	
0-999.....	21	15	71	13	0	4	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	27	19	70	13	0	4	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	19	8	42	18	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	9	6	(4)	24	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	5	3	(4)	33	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
Family types 8 and 9.....	15	10	67	20	1	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	1	
COLORADO, GREELEY														
All types.....	486	272	56	23	1	6	36	56	56	43	36	22	16	
Family type 1.....	146	75	51	22	1	1	12	14	20	9	8	5	5	
0-999.....	47	23	49	16	0	1	7	8	5	1	0	0	1	
1,000-1,499.....	41	28	68	20	1	0	5	5	10	3	2	2	0	
1,500-1,999.....	21	11	52	27	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	1	
2,000-2,999.....	22	11	50	32	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	1	
3,000 or over.....	15	2	13	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Family types 2 and 3.....	173	108	62	22	0	2	13	30	14	18	16	11	4	
0-999.....	21	16	76	16	0	1	4	9	0	0	2	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	55	41	75	19	0	1	8	12	9	7	1	2	1	
1,500-1,999.....	35	23	66	24	0	0	0	7	2	7	4	3	0	
2,000-2,999.....	35	20	57	27	0	0	1	2	3	3	6	4	1	
3,000 or over.....	27	8	30	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	
Family types 4 and 5.....	119	56	47	25	0	0	6	5	17	10	7	5	6	
0-999.....	19	11	58	20	0	0	3	2	3	2	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	24	12	50	19	0	0	1	2	8	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	27	18	67	25	0	0	2	1	5	5	3	0	2	
2,000-2,999.....	31	7	23	32	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	
3,000 or over.....	18	8	44	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 127.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Home- own- ing and rent- ing fam- ilies	Renting families		Average month- ly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Un- der \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
COLORADO, GREELEY—CON.														
Family types 6 and 7...	No 35	No. 25	Pct ³ 71	Dol. 20	No 0	No 3	No 3	No. 6	No 4	No. 4	No. 3	No 1	No 1	
0-999.....	10	10	100	14	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	9	5	(4)	19	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	8	6	(4)	26	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	
2,000-2,999.....	4	2	(4)	* 29	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	4	2	(4)	* 26	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Family types 8 and 9...	13	8	62	22	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	
UTAH, LOGAN														
All types.....	807	291	36	19	2	25	63	66	53	37	19	14	12	
Family type 1.....	124	54	44	19	0	5	14	10	9	9	3	2	2	
0-999.....	56	24	43	14	0	3	12	5	2	2	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	28	11	39	15	0	2	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	19	12	63	26	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	1	1	
2,000-2,999.....	15	5	33	27	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	6	2	(4)	* 38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Family types 2 and 3...	214	122	57	18	1	12	28	28	24	14	7	5	3	
0-999.....	56	45	80	14	1	9	17	6	6	5	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	61	44	72	16	0	3	10	15	12	2	2	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	46	17	37	22	0	0	0	7	4	4	1	1	0	
2,000-2,999.....	31	10	32	26	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	2	0	
3,000 or over.....	20	6	30	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	
Family types 4 and 5...	217	41	19	26	0	0	4	8	7	4	8	5	5	
0-999.....	33	9	27	20	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	38	7	18	25	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	
1,500-1,999.....	46	8	17	21	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	
2,000-2,999.....	56	14	25	30	0	0	0	0	3	1	7	2	1	
3,000 or over.....	44	3	7	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Family types 6 and 7...	196	65	33	16	1	8	17	17	10	8	1	1	2	
0-999.....	46	18	39	13	0	5	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	59	27	46	16	0	2	6	11	5	2	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	42	11	26	16	1	1	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	34	8	24	26	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	
3,000 or over.....	15	1	7	* 25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Family types 8 and 9...	56	9	16	22	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	1	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 127.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family type, and income class (dollars)	Home- own- ing and rent- ing fam- ilies	Renting families		Aver- age month- ly rent :	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Under \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
UTAH, PROVO														
All types.....	No. 563	No. 232	Pct ³ 41	Dol. 20	No. 0	No. 11	No. 45	No. 61	No. 52	No. 30	No. 15	No. 14	No. 4	
Family type 1.....	91	48	53	18	0	2	16	10	12	3	2	1	2	
0-999.....	38	23	60	15	0	2	11	3	6	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	29	16	55	19	0	0	4	6	3	1	1	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	13	5	38	20	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	5	1	(⁴)	⁵ 20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	6	3	(⁴)	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Family types 2 and 3....	156	89	57	18	0	6	17	27	18	12	5	4	0	
0-999.....	32	20	62	12	0	4	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	49	29	59	17	0	1	6	11	8	3	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	42	26	62	20	0	1	3	6	9	5	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	25	10	40	27	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	2	0	
3,000 or over.....	8	4	(⁴)	32	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	
Family types 4 and 5....	154	38	25	22	0	1	1	9	13	5	5	4	0	
0-999.....	27	7	26	15	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	44	7	16	20	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	39	12	31	22	0	1	0	1	6	3	0	1	0	
2,000-2,999.....	27	10	37	28	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	
3,000 or over.....	17	2	12	⁵ 32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Family types 6 and 7....	133	51	38	20	0	2	10	13	9	9	2	5	1	
0-999.....	22	14	64	14	0	2	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	50	17	34	17	0	0	4	6	5	2	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	33	12	36	28	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	
2,000-2,999.....	16	6	38	28	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	12	2	17	⁵ 22	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Family types 8 and 9....	29	6	21	24	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure. See table 128, footnote 1, for counts of families receiving rent as a gift.

² Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 3.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class, column 2.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 128.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Home- own- ing and rent- ing fam- ilies	Renting families		Average month- ly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Under \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
KANSAS, DODGE CITY														
All families.....	No. 882	No. 574	Pct. ³ 65	Dol. 16	No. 17	No. 126	No. 142	No. 108	No. 81	No. 51	No. 21	No. 12	No. 16	
Relief families.....	201	145	72	9	14	83	30	10	5	1	1	1	0	
Nonrelief families.....	681	429	63	18	3	43	112	98	76	50	20	11	16	
0-999.....	168	114	68	12	1	23	55	27	5	1	1	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	220	148	67	18	2	16	40	40	31	16	2	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	148	92	62	20	0	3	11	26	27	17	6	1	1	
2,000-2,999.....	107	56	52	26	0	1	5	5	10	13	7	7	8	
3,000 or over.....	38	19	50	32	0	0	1	0	3	3	4	2	6	
Occupational groups, non-relief:														
Wage-earner.....	302	192	64	16	2	31	68	50	26	11	1	1	2	
0-999.....	101	70	69	12	0	15	36	15	4	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	114	77	68	18	2	13	25	21	10	5	0	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	55	35	64	17	0	3	6	13	9	3	0	0	1	
2,000-2,999.....	24	8	33	22	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	8	2	(4)	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Clerical.....	182	131	72	19	0	10	30	30	27	19	7	3	5	
0-999.....	35	33	94	13	0	7	14	9	1	1	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	54	40	74	17	0	3	11	11	10	3	2	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	48	31	65	21	0	0	2	8	12	6	3	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	38	21	55	26	0	0	2	2	2	9	1	2	3	
3,000 or over.....	7	6	(4)	29	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	
Business and profes- sional.....	164	99	60	24	0	2	12	15	23	19	12	7	9	
0-999.....	13	7	54	15	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	46	29	63	20	0	0	4	6	11	8	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	43	25	58	22	0	0	3	5	6	7	3	1	0	
2,000-2,999.....	42	27	64	28	0	1	2	2	5	2	6	4	5	
3,000 or over.....	20	11	55	35	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	4	
Other.....	33	7	21	14	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	
COLORADO, GREELEY														
All families.....	612	378	62	20	2	24	77	86	62	51	38	22	16	
Relief families.....	126	106	84	14	1	18	41	30	6	8	2	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	486	272	56	23	1	6	36	56	56	43	36	22	16	
0-999.....	97	60	62	16	0	5	17	22	8	3	2	2	1	
1,000-1,499.....	135	91	67	20	1	1	16	22	29	13	4	4	1	
1,500-1,999.....	94	60	64	25	0	0	2	9	13	19	10	3	4	
2,000-2,999.....	93	40	43	29	0	0	1	3	3	7	15	8	3	
3,000 or over.....	67	21	31	34	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	5	7	
Occupational groups, non-relief:														
Wage-earner.....	178	107	60	18	1	5	23	34	21	10	6	6	1	
0-999.....	62	43	69	16	0	5	11	18	5	1	2	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	63	39	62	18	1	0	9	11	10	5	1	2	0	
1,500-1,999.....	33	21	64	22	0	0	2	5	6	3	3	2	0	
2,000-2,999.....	16	3	19	24	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	4	1	(4)	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 128.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Home- own- ing and renting families	Renting families		Average month- ly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Under \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
COLORADO, GREELEY—con														
Occupational groups, non- relief—Continued.	No.	No	Pct ²	Dol.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Clerical.....	103	63	61	24	0	0	5	14	12	12	11	7	2	
0-999.....	9	6	(4)	16	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	29	22	76	21	0	0	2	7	8	3	1	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	30	17	57	26	0	0	0	3	2	8	2	0	2	
2,000-2,999.....	28	15	54	28	0	0	0	2	2	1	7	3	0	
3,000 or over.....	7	3	(4)	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Business and profes- sional.....	184	96	52	27	0	1	7	7	22	19	19	9	12	
0-999.....	12	5	42	15	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	39	30	77	21	0	1	5	4	11	5	2	1	1	
1,500-1,999.....	30	22	73	27	0	0	0	1	5	8	5	1	2	
2,000-2,999.....	48	22	46	31	0	0	0	1	1	5	8	4	3	
3,000 or over.....	55	17	31	34	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	6	
Other.....	21	6	29	24	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	
UTAH, LOGAN														
All families.....	944	375	40	17	6	64	86	77	58	38	19	14	13	
Relief families.....	137	84	61	10	4	39	23	11	5	1	0	0	1	
Nonrelief families.....	807	291	36	19	2	25	63	66	53	37	19	14	12	
0-999.....	200	98	49	14	1	17	36	21	10	10	2	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	197	91	46	17	0	7	20	31	21	7	3	1	1	
1,500-1,999.....	163	50	31	21	1	1	5	12	13	12	2	2	2	
2,000-2,999.....	150	39	26	27	0	0	2	2	9	7	10	6	3	
3,000 or over.....	97	13	13	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	
Occupational groups, non- relief:														
Wage-earner.....	296	131	44	15	2	17	39	37	19	14	2	0	1	
0-999.....	106	61	58	13	1	14	23	14	2	6	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	101	48	48	17	0	2	14	15	13	2	1	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	61	20	33	18	1	1	2	7	3	6	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	26	2	7	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	2	0	(4)	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clerical.....	119	53	44	20	0	2	11	13	14	6	3	2	2	
0-999.....	23	15	65	15	0	1	6	3	4	1	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	26	18	69	18	0	1	3	7	4	1	1	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	33	13	39	23	0	0	2	2	4	3	0	1	1	
2,000-2,999.....	29	7	24	26	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	
3,000 or over.....	8	0	(4)	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Business and profes- sional.....	303	91	30	25	0	4	9	12	19	14	14	11	8	
0-999.....	28	15	54	19	0	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	43	19	44	17	0	3	2	6	4	3	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	62	16	26	24	0	0	1	3	6	2	2	1	1	
2,000-2,999.....	87	29	33	28	0	0	2	0	6	6	8	6	1	
3,000 or over.....	83	12	14	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	
Other.....	89	16	18	18	0	2	4	4	1	3	0	1	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 128.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,¹ Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, relief status, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Home- own- ing and rent- ing fam- iles	Renting families		Average month- ly rent :	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Under \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
UTAH, PROVO														
All families.....	No. 719	No. 329	Pct. 46	Dol. 17	No. 0	No. 39	No. 76	No. 89	No. 58	No. 33	No. 15	No. 15	No. 4	
Relief families.....	156	97	62	12	0	28	31	28	6	3	0	1	0	
Nonrelief families.....	563	232	41	20	0	11	45	61	52	30	15	14	4	
0-999.....	126	66	52	14	0	8	26	22	9	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	178	70	39	18	0	1	14	26	18	9	1	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	132	57	43	22	0	2	5	11	17	11	4	5	2	
2,000-2,999.....	80	28	35	27	0	0	0	2	6	7	8	5	0	
3,000 or over.....	47	11	23	31	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	
Occupational groups, non- relief:														
Wage-earner.....	242	107	44	16	0	10	27	37	20	10	1	1	1	
0-999.....	70	41	59	13	0	8	14	14	5	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	100	42	42	16	0	0	12	16	9	5	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	53	19	36	20	0	2	1	6	4	4	0	1	1	
2,000-2,999.....	17	5	29	23	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	2	0	(4)	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clerical.....	117	52	44	20	0	0	10	12	16	6	6	2	0	
0-999.....	20	11	55	14	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	31	13	42	20	0	0	0	5	6	1	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	36	17	47	20	0	0	3	4	6	2	1	1	0	
2,000-2,999.....	20	10	50	28	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	10	1	10	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Business and profes- sional.....	182	70	38	24	0	1	6	12	16	14	8	11	2	
0-999.....	24	13	54	17	0	0	4	6	2	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	41	14	34	20	0	1	1	5	3	3	0	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	40	20	50	25	0	0	1	1	7	5	3	3	0	
2,000-2,999.....	43	13	30	29	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	0	
3,000 or over.....	34	10	29	32	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	
Other.....	22	3	14	25	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part, or all of their rent as a gift, as follows: Dodge City, 4 nonrelief and 2 relief families; Greeley, 2 nonrelief and 4 relief families; Logan, 13 nonrelief and 3 relief families; Provo, 1 nonrelief and 3 relief families. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 3.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class, column 2.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 129.—*Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Families with homes free from mortgage ²				Families with mortgaged homes ⁶											
	All families	Families owning homes ¹	Families with homes free from mortgage			Average num-ber of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ³	Average esti-mated ex-pense for homes ⁴	Average non-money income from homes ⁵	Families own-ing mortgaged homes		Average num-ber of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ³	Average esti-mated ex-pense for homes		Average non-money income from homes ⁵
			Num-ber	Per-cent ⁷	Num-ber					Per-cent ⁷	Inter-est			Other ⁴		
															(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
KANSAS, DODGE CITY																
All incomes																
0-249	9	2	1	(⁸)	12	\$ 210	\$ 77	\$ 133	132	50	12	\$ 257	\$ 96	\$ 82	\$ 79	\$ -106
250-499	24	11	7	64	12	213	76	137	4	36	9	263	161	74	91	18
500-749	62	19	10	53	12	189	72	117	4	47	12	170	78	69	23	50
750-999	112	22	5	23	12	216	76	140	17	54	12	214	88	76	50	50
1,000-1,249	153	41	19	46	12	194	72	122	22	54	12	176	63	68	45	89
1,250-1,499	186	35	19	54	11	266	82	184	16	46	11	263	93	81	89	89
1,500-1,749	98	22	11	50	12	298	90	208	11	50	11	284	69	86	129	129
1,750-1,999	73	73	17	46	12	381	105	276	20	54	11	284	107	86	91	91
2,000-2,249	42	19	8	42	12	320	94	226	11	58	12	274	106	87	81	81
2,250-2,499	32	15	6	40	12	360	101	259	9	60	12	387	130	106	161	161
2,500-2,999	41	19	15	79	12	396	106	290	4	21	12	330	96	96	138	138
3,000-3,499	17	8	4	(⁸)	9	381	96	255	4	(⁸)	12	320	139	95	86	86
3,500-3,999	7	2	1	(⁸)	11	\$ 360	\$ 101	\$ 259	1	(⁸)	12	\$ 300	\$ 75	\$ 91	\$ 134	\$ 134
4,000-or over	18	13	10	77	11	424	110	314	3	23	11	427	165	111	151	151

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 129.—*Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes: Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, Plains and Mountain small cities separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Families with homes free from mortgage 2					Families with mortgaged homes 3										
		All fam- ilies	Fam- ilies own- ing homes 1	Families own- ing homes free from mortgage		Average num- ber of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes 4	Average esti- mated ex- pense for homes 5	Average non- money income from homes 6	Families own- ing mortgaged homes		Average num- ber of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes 8	Average esti- mated expense for homes		Aver- age non- money in- come from homes 9	
				(2)	(3)					(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Per- cent 1	Months	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Per- cent 1	Months	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
COLORADO, GREELEY																	
All incomes		502	223	117	52	12	210	76	134	0	(4)	12	420	91	112	98	109
0-249		4	2	2	(3)	12	12	117	332	1	(5)	12	12	38	68	75	203
250-499		13	7	6	64	12	449	106	278	5	36	11	181	52	87	142	75
500-749		29	14	9	40	12	384	88	192	9	60	12	281	63	78	101	142
750-999		54	16	6	40	12	280	94	187	14	52	11	242	106	86	95	86
1,000-1,249		86	27	13	48	12	273	94	244	10	53	11	287	102	98	124	1,000-1,249
1,250-1,499		55	19	9	47	11	338	101	275	8	44	10	300	102	84	124	1,250-1,499
1,500-1,749		45	17	10	56	11	376	96	246	9	39	10	286	102	98	158	1,500-1,749
1,750-1,999		51	17	9	53	11	342	118	340	9	39	10	286	102	98	151	1,750-1,999
2,000-2,249		43	22	14	61	12	458	115	324	12	67	12	463	88	119	256	2,000-2,249
2,250-2,499		24	15	8	53	12	510	127	383	7	47	12	437	117	112	208	2,250-2,499
2,500-2,999		29	18	6	33	12	439	129	391	12	67	11	421	106	103	207	2,500-2,999
3,000-3,499		27	18	6	53	12	520	113	316	5	45	12	618	116	146	356	3,000-3,499
3,500-3,999		18	11	6	55	12	429	166	572	6	32	12	570	175	139	265	3,500-3,999
4,000 or over		24	19	13	68	12	738										4,000 or over
UTAH, LOGAN																	
All incomes		860	531	286	54	12	351	99	252	245	46	12	365	118	101	146	
0-249		7	5	3	(3)	11	173	67	106	2	(4)	9	147	36	54	57	
250-499		39	13	7	64	12	199	77	122	6	46	11	193	71	69	53	
500-749		77	40	25	62	12	251	82	169	15	38	12	237	75	80	82	
750-999		101	48	34	71	12	274	86	188	14	29	12	273	93	86	94	
1,000-1,249		121	53	26	49	12	316	93	223	27	51	12	320	99	93	128	
1,250-1,499		90	58	31	53	12	299	91	208	27	47	11	327	105	94	128	
1,500-1,749		102	63	33	52	12	360	101	259	30	48	11	296	108	88	100	

UTAH, PROVO															
All incomes.															
1,750-1,900	72	50	23	46	12	350	100	250	270	21	54	12	357	111	99
2,000-2,400	58	40	19	48	12	377	103	274	274	21	52	12	387	142	139
2,500-2,900	49	33	17	52	11	372	101	271	271	16	48	12	438	144	115
3,000-3,400	64	33	17	40	11	426	111	315	315	23	60	11	484	110	112
3,500-3,900	51	40	19	48	12	419	109	309	309	15	43	12	477	141	217
4,000-4,400	40	35	20	57	10	400	105	300	300	15	43	12	477	141	217
4,500-4,900	20	17	12	71	12	552	134	418	418	29	49	12	636	192	295
5,000-5,400	38	34	19	56	11	513	126	367	367	15	44	12	541	196	214
4,000 or over															
All incomes.	585	337	130	39	12	332	96	236	236	207	61	12	332	97	140
0-240	3	2	2	(1)	* 12	* 240	* 80	* 160	* 160	0	(*)	10	241	93	76
250-400	18	10	6	60	12	218	76	134	134	4	40	10	275	64	87
400-740	27	12	5	42	12	288	89	199	199	7	58	12	275	64	87
750-900	85	38	16	42	11	249	80	160	160	22	58	11	267	78	84
1,000-1,240	106	54	21	39	13	267	84	183	183	33	61	12	277	86	85
1,250-1,400	185	55	23	42	12	330	96	234	234	32	58	12	315	84	93
1,400-1,740	74	40	14	35	12	290	91	199	199	26	65	11	291	70	87
1,750-1,990	65	37	11	30	13	349	99	250	250	26	70	12	338	97	145
2,000-2,240	39	28	11	39	12	401	109	292	292	17	61	12	385	106	174
2,250-2,400	2	9	3	(3)	12	308	92	216	216	6	(*)	12	410	132	164
2,500-2,900	22	16	5	21	11	335	97	238	238	11	69	11	411	122	108
3,000-3,400	9	17	4	24	* 12	510	127	383	383	13	76	11	410	131	108
3,500-3,900	19	5	2	(3)	* 12	* 600	* 143	* 457	* 457	3	(*)	12	500	218	171
4,000 or over	20	14	7	50	12	669	155	514	514	7	50	12	591	198	252

1 Includes all families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year. Includes 2 families in Dodge City and 1 family in Logan whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

a. Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage, column 4.

Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the averages shown in the preceding column.

4 Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expense other than interest, columns 8 and 15, are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.

^a A average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value. A average net loss is indicated by a minus sign.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes, column 10.
⁷ Percentages are based on the number of families owning homes, column 3.

7 Percentages are based on the number of lamines owning names, column 6.
 8 Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.
 9 A versus based on fewer than 3 cases.

✓ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 130.—*Summary of 10 groups of villages: Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935-36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born ¹]

Region and State	Average persons per family ²	Median income of ³ —		Distribution of nonrelief families by occupation			
		Nonrelief and relief families	Nonrelief families	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NEW ENGLAND							
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	<i>Number</i> 3 93	<i>Dollars</i> 1, 233	<i>Dollars</i> 1, 447	<i>Percent</i> 56	<i>Percent</i> 15	<i>Percent</i> 25	<i>Percent</i> 4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL							
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	3 67	1, 039	1, 167	60	12	24	4
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	3 66	1, 087	1, 208	54	13	27	6
Illinois-Iowa.....	3. 79	737	1, 074	43	13	34	10
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN							
North Dakota-Kansas.....	4 06	918	1, 209	29	17	47	7
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	3 72	1, 288	1, 467	42	16	38	4
PACIFIC							
Washington-Oregon.....	3. 56	1, 024	1, 268	45	14	35	6
California.....	3. 49	1, 355	1, 552	57	11	25	7
SOUTHEAST							
White families only:							
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3. 97	1, 548	1, 764	27	20	45	8
South Carolina-Georgia.....	3. 97	1, 125	1, 308	44	17	33	6
Negro families only:							
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3. 55	373	440	77	2	10	11
South Carolina-Georgia.....	4 02	316	386	83	1	10	6

¹ White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

² Year-equivalent persons in relief and nonrelief families. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ These medians for the eligible families are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements, based principally on race, nativity, and family composition, had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower income classes. The numerical importance and composition of this ineligible group varied in the different localities.

⁴ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

TABLE 131.—*Family income and occupation: Percentage distribution by income of families in specified occupational groups, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	North Dakota-Kansas					South Dakota-Montana-Colorado				
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All incomes.....										
0-249.....	2	3	0	1	7	1	1	1	1	8
250-499.....	6	12	2	3	16	4	8	1	1	13
500-749.....	13	22	9	8	24	11	18	7	5	25
750-999.....	17	28	20	10	19	10	14	13	5	11
1,000-1,249.....	13	13	15	14	8	12	15	12	8	6
1,250-1,499.....	13	12	13	15	10	14	17	13	10	6
1,500-1,749.....	10	6	9	13	7	12	12	16	11	0
1,750-1,999.....	8	3	7	11	1	9	5	6	15	8
2,000-2,249.....	6	1	8	8	3	6	4	6	8	0
2,250-2,499.....	3	(1)	7	4	1	5	2	11	6	0
2,500-2,999.....	4	(1)	5	5	1	7	2	10	12	3
3,000-3,499.....	2	(1)	2	3	0	3	1	1	6	3
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	6
4,000 or over ¹	2	0	1	3	3	4	(1)	1	9	11

¹ 0.50 percent or less.² Largest income reported: North Dakota-Kansas villages, over \$20,000; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, over \$20,000.TABLE 132.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Number of families of type 1—											Average number of persons per family 2		
State and family-income class (dollars)	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All members	Other than husband and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

ALL OCCUPATIONS													
All incomes.....	1,088	270	205	139	181	75	102	76	17	23	3.81	1.28	0.52
0-249.....	19	7	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	3.42	.89	.53
250-499.....	68	20	16	7	7	2	9	2	0	5	3.88	1.41	.44
500-749.....	139	51	20	22	22	8	7	6	1	2	3.42	1.01	.40
750-999.....	195	50	40	28	28	11	21	15	1	1	3.70	1.33	.37
1,000-1,249.....	147	32	28	21	23	11	13	10	6	3	3.91	1.30	.59
1,250-1,499.....	148	29	26	19	27	6	20	13	4	4	4.07	1.49	.57
1,500-1,749.....	107	26	18	15	22	6	8	11	0	1	3.81	1.24	.56
1,750-1,999.....	82	20	19	5	11	8	8	8	2	1	3.85	1.29	.55
2,000-2,249.....	60	14	15	6	7	6	5	5	0	2	3.74	1.30	.63
2,250-2,499.....	37	7	9	7	4	5	2	2	1	0	3.73	1.35	.38
2,500-2,999.....	39	6	9	6	10	2	4	1	0	1	3.69	1.10	.56
3,000-3,499.....	19	2	2	0	6	3	3	1	0	2	4.50	1.47	1.05
3,500-3,999.....	11	1	1	1	4	3	0	0	1	0	4.00	.82	1.18
4,000 or over 1.....	17	5	0	1	6	2	1	1	0	1	4.05	1.00	1.06

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 132.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All mem- bers	Other than hus- band and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS— continued													
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	319	57	58	60	42	17	40	32	5	8	4.10	1.60	0.50
0-249.....	11	5	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3.30	1.09	.18
250-499.....	38	11	8	5	4	0	5	1	0	4	4.04	1.50	.50
500-749.....	67	17	13	15	7	5	4	4	1	1	3.69	1.30	.39
750-999.....	89	11	19	17	13	5	15	8	0	1	4.07	1.68	.39
1,000-1,249.....	43	5	7	10	6	3	4	5	3	0	4.20	1.51	.70
1,250-1,499.....	37	3	3	7	7	2	9	5	1	0	4.49	2.00	.46
1,500-1,749.....	18	3	2	4	4	0	1	3	0	1	4.49	1.89	.61
1,750-1,999.....	10	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	4.40	1.70	.70
2,000-2,249.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6.33	2.33	2.00
2,250-2,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	* 6.54	* 5.00	* 4.00
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	* 3.00	* 1.00	-----
3,000-3,499 3.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	* 8.00	* 4.00	* 6.00
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	182	44	39	26	26	15	13	11	4	4	3.78	1.26	0.52
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.51	1.50	-----
500-749.....	16	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	3.54	1.19	.31
750-999.....	36	12	7	8	4	2	1	2	0	0	3.37	1.19	.19
1,000-1,249.....	26	7	5	3	4	2	3	0	1	1	3.74	1.19	.54
1,250-1,499.....	24	2	5	2	6	1	3	4	0	1	4.54	1.75	.79
1,500-1,749.....	17	6	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.93	.70	.24
1,750-1,999.....	13	2	2	1	4	1	0	2	1	0	4.10	1.08	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	14	4	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	3.64	1.07	.57
2,250-2,499.....	13	1	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	3.78	1.23	.54
2,500-2,999.....	10	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	4.30	1.60	.70
3,000-3,499.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5.89	3.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4.67	1.00	1.67
4,000 or over 6.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	* 3.00	* 4.00	* 1.00
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	514	131	101	51	97	39	48	30	6	11	3.75	1.19	0.54
0-249.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
250-499.....	14	4	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	1	4.17	1.78	.36
500-749.....	39	16	4	4	10	1	2	1	0	1	3.38	.85	.54
750-999.....	56	16	14	2	9	4	5	5	1	0	3.64	1.14	.48
1,000-1,249.....	72	17	15	8	13	6	5	5	1	2	3.83	1.26	.54
1,250-1,499.....	80	22	17	9	13	2	8	3	3	3	3.74	1.18	.56
1,500-1,749.....	67	16	9	9	14	5	7	7	0	0	3.86	1.24	.60
1,750-1,999.....	58	15	15	3	6	7	7	3	1	1	3.73	1.29	.43
2,000-2,249.....	41	10	10	4	4	4	5	3	0	1	3.87	1.32	.54
2,250-2,499.....	22	5	5	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	3.65	1.32	.32
2,500-2,999.....	27	4	7	5	8	0	2	0	0	1	3.52	.96	.52
3,000-3,499.....	14	1	2	0	6	3	2	0	0	0	3.86	1.14	.71
3,500-3,999.....	8	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	3.75	.75	1.00
4,000 or over 2.....	13	2	0	1	5	2	1	1	0	1	4.53	1.30	1.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 132.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All mem- bers	Other than hus- band and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS— continued													
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	40	24	4	0	9	0	1	1	1	0	2.64	0.32	0.35
0-249.....	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	4.35	1.00	1.40
250-499.....	7	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.57	.28	.28
500-749.....	13	8	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.39	.15	.31
750-999.....	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.12	.00	.12
1,000-1,249.....	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.00	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over 6.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.00	-----	-----
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	33	14	3	2	7	4	0	2	1	0	3.40	0.73	0.67
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	5	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.20	.80
500-749.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.04	-----	-----
750-999.....	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.33	.33
1,000-1,249.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4 4.00	-----	4 2.00
1,250-1,499.....	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4.80	2.00	.80
1,500-1,749.....	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.80	.80	1.00
1,750-1,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.00	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4 4.00	4 1.00	4 1.00
2,250-2,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.00	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4 3.00	4.00	4 1.00
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over 7.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.00	-----	-----
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA- COLORADO													
All incomes.....	868	261	148	129	139	71	69	31	10	10	3.58	1.16	0.41
0-249.....	9	4	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	3.64	1.22	.44
250-499.....	38	17	4	7	3	3	2	1	1	0	3.25	.87	.34
500-749.....	97	39	17	12	11	2	11	4	0	1	3.44	1.13	.21
750-999.....	90	23	23	9	14	5	12	1	0	3	3.60	1.26	.36
1,000-1,249.....	100	31	13	15	13	8	12	4	1	3	3.84	1.46	.36
1,250-1,499.....	115	38	24	21	13	6	7	4	2	0	3.40	1.04	.36
1,500-1,749.....	102	32	18	17	7	14	7	6	0	1	3.66	1.38	.26
1,750-1,999.....	80	24	12	10	21	5	4	4	0	0	3.45	.96	.49
2,000-2,249.....	49	10	11	13	5	6	3	0	0	1	3.67	1.28	.37
2,250-2,499.....	41	10	6	5	11	3	2	1	2	1	3.72	1.12	.58
2,500-2,999.....	64	10	10	6	23	5	5	4	1	0	3.78	1.08	.70
3,000-3,499.....	27	3	3	6	7	4	1	2	1	0	3.96	1.26	.70
3,500-3,999.....	18	3	3	3	3	4	1	0	1	0	4.03	1.17	.83
4,000 or over 3.....	38	17	3	.5	7	4	1	0	1	0	3.12	.63	.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 132.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All mem- bers	Other than hus- band and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO—continued													
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	359	97	54	69	44	30	36	16	5	8	3.83	1.40	0.41
0-249.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4.67	2.33	.33
250-499.....	29	11	3	7	1	3	2	1	1	0	3.53	1.10	.38
500-749.....	62	23	13	9	5	2	8	1	0	1	3.52	1.18	.19
750-999.....	52	9	11	4	11	4	10	1	0	2	3.96	1.50	.48
1,000-1,249.....	55	17	6	10	9	4	2	3	1	3	3.93	1.45	.47
1,250-1,499.....	59	14	9	15	4	5	6	4	2	0	3.94	1.46	.47
1,500-1,749.....	44	14	6	11	2	5	3	2	0	1	3.66	1.45	.20
1,750-1,999.....	18	4	2	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	3.94	1.56	.39
2,000-2,249.....	13	0	2	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	4.27	1.62	.62
2,250-2,499.....	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.00	1.71	.28
2,500-2,999.....	9	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	4.22	1.56	.67
3,000-3,499.....	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	4.20	1.60	1.60
3,500-3,999.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5 10	1.50	1.50
4,000 or over 3.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	141	41	27	15	24	13	11	6	2	2	3.61	1.14	0.47
0-249.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.75	1.00	-----
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.00	1.00	-----
500-749.....	10	3	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	3.73	1.60	.10
750-999.....	19	5	6	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	3.53	1.26	.26
1,000-1,249.....	16	5	2	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	4.00	1.62	.31
1,250-1,499.....	19	7	6	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	2.97	1.63	.37
1,500-1,749.....	22	8	3	2	1	5	1	2	0	0	3.72	1.41	.32
1,750-1,999.....	9	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3.11	.11	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	8	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	4.91	2.25	.62
2,250-2,499.....	15	2	2	1	7	1	1	0	1	0	3.66	.87	.80
2,500-2,999.....	14	3	5	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	3.57	1.07	.50
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 4.00	2 2.00	-----
3,500-3,999.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4 3.50	1.67	1.67
4,000 or over 3.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.00	1.50
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	332	101	65	44	65	26	21	7	3	0	3.37	0.98	0.38
0-249.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4 4.00	1.50	1.50
250-499.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2.50	1.50	-----
500-749.....	16	6	2	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	3.32	1.06	.25
750-999.....	15	6	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2.80	.67	.13
1,000-1,249.....	27	8	5	4	3	2	5	0	0	0	3.57	1.37	.18
1,250-1,499.....	35	15	9	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	2.80	.63	.17
1,500-1,749.....	36	10	9	4	4	4	3	2	0	0	3.63	1.28	.30
1,750-1,999.....	50	15	9	6	12	5	2	1	0	0	3.30	.84	.46
2,000-2,249.....	28	9	9	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	3.04	.86	.18
2,250-2,499.....	19	6	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	0	3.66	1.10	.53
2,500-2,999.....	40	5	5	4	18	3	3	1	1	0	3.78	1.00	.78
3,000-3,499.....	20	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	3.90	1.35	.55
3,500-3,999.....	11	2	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.66	1.18	.45
4,000 or over 1.....	31	14	3	5	4	3	1	0	1	0	3.14	.74	.42

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 132.—*Family income and family type: Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²		
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All mem- bers	Other than hus- band and wife	
												Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA COLORADO—continued													
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	23	17	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2.70	0.43	0.26
0-249.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.67
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
500-749.....	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.75	.50	.25
750-999.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,000-1,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,250-1,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1,750-1,999.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5.00	3.00	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	4.00	1.00
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	4.00	1.00
4,000 or over ⁶	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	13	5	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	3.21	0.77	0.46
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
250-499.....	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.67
500-749.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	4.00	1.00
750-999.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	.....
1,000-1,249.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4.75	3.00	.....
1,250-1,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1,750-1,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	.....
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.00	1.00
4,000 or over ¹⁰	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.33	.66

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between column 12 and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 13 and 14. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 or 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person for description of methods used in computing.³ Largest income reported, over \$20,000.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁵ Largest income reported, between \$3,000 and \$3,500.⁶ Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.⁷ Largest income reported, between \$15,000 and \$20,000.⁸ Largest income reported, between \$4,000 and \$4,500.⁹ Largest income reported, between \$4,500 and \$5,000.¹⁰ Largest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO													
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-249	9	8	2	0	5	2	0	4	139	1,659	1,548	115	4
250-499	38	38	6	0	15	11	0	8	398	365	328	37	0
500-749	97	97	8	0	54	30	0	8	641	574	529	65	0
750-999	100	90	17	3	54	37	1	26	641	574	529	65	0
1,000-1,249	100	100	99	17	51	32	0	33	1,133	1,039	983	44	5
1,250-1,499	115	115	114	28	52	34	0	43	1,376	1,290	1,039	44	5
1,500-1,749	102	102	102	28	52	34	0	29	1,607	1,520	1,436	86	2
1,750-1,999	80	80	78	15	44	37	2	21	1,870	1,798	1,678	90	0
2,000-2,249	49	49	49	11	37	29	4	15	2,099	1,936	1,880	57	1
2,250-2,499	41	41	41	15	32	28	1	11	2,722	2,611	2,532	88	2
2,500-2,999	64	64	62	28	44	40	2	11	3,199	3,023	2,849	183	3
3,000-3,499	27	27	27	16	20	20	0	15	3,540	3,376	3,094	282	1
3,500-3,999	18	18	17	9	13	10	0	15	6,898	6,644	5,969	676	1
4,000 or over	38	38	37	18	32	30	0	15	100	94	87	7	1
All incomes		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent					
		100	97	26	59	46	1	31	100	94	87	7	1
0-249		(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	100	75	62	13	0
250-499		100	95	21	40	29	0	21	100	92	82	9	0
500-749		100	92	18	3	40	0	37	100	90	83	10	0
750-999		100	97	19	0	47	0	32	100	93	86	7	0
1,000-1,249		100	99	17	2	51	0	33	100	95	91	4	(15)
1,250-1,499		100	99	24	3	63	0	37	100	94	91	3	(15)
1,500-1,749		100	100	27	3	51	1	28	100	95	90	5	(15)
1,750-1,999		100	98	19	0	55	2	26	100	95	90	5	(15)
2,000-2,249		100	100	22	2	78	8	31	100	92	89	3	(15)
2,250-2,499		100	100	37	2	78	59	34	100	93	89	4	(15)
2,500-2,999		100	97	44	3	69	62	17	100	93	82	11	(15)
3,000-3,499		100	100	56	7	74	74	33	100	94	89	6	(15)
3,500-3,999		100	94	50	0	72	56	28	100	95	87	8	(15)
4,000 or over		100	97	47	5	84	79	40	100	96	86	10	(15)

¹ Percentages of families receiving income from specified sources, columns 3-10, are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. They do not add to 100 percent since some families had more than 1 kind of income or both income and losses.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in columns 11, 12, 16, and 17 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence averages in columns 16 and 17 may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 7 and 8 because of negative income. See footnotes 7 and 8.

³ Percentages of income, columns 12-19, are based on average family income for each class, column 11. The sum of the percentages in columns 13 and 14 may not equal the percentage in column 12 since the latter figure is net, after deduction of business losses.

⁴ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that a few families reported zero net money income.

⁵ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁶ Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

⁷ Excludes 9 families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 4 families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to that period, rent as pay, and home-produced food.

⁸ Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value. In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 5 families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

⁹ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

¹⁰ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

¹¹ Business losses were deducted in computing net money income; hence they are excluded from this percentage distribution.

¹² Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

¹³ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 134.—*Sources of family income: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelat families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having--						Money income from--				Nonmoney income from--							
		Money income from--				Business losses 4	Nonmoney income from--				Total family income	All sources (net) 7	Earnings 3	Other sources 3	Business losses 4	All sources (net) 5	Owned home (net) 6	Rent as pay	Home-produced food
		Any source 2	Earnings 1	Other sources 1	Homoproduced food		Any source 1	Owred home (net) 1	Rent as pay	Homoproduced food									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	1,083	1,084	1,043	328	42	318	509	27	597	1,447	1,360	1,277	93	10	87	60	5	22	
All occupations	319	318	319	62	9	229	118	6	181	927	870	843	32	5	57	31	2	24	
Wage-earner	205	204	205	40	7	144	65	3	121	607	613	598	21	6	47	25	1	21	
0-999	80	80	80	15	1	60	38	3	15	1,233	1,105	1,127	40	1	97	40	4	21	
1,000-1,499	28	28	28	5	1	20	12	0	15	1,617	1,525	1,525	92	0	74	46	0	28	
1,500-1,999	5	5	5	1	1	4	2	0	3	1,391	2,245	2,245	30	12	73	40	0	33	
2,000-2,999	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2,318	2,190	2,190	9	0	854	134	0	720	
3,000 or over										3,089	2,190	2,190	9						
Clerical	182	182	182	50	8	127	69	1	105	1,533	1,458	1,353	115	10	75	53	2	20	
0-999	56	56	56	13	2	33	12	0	30	765	728	698	33	3	37	21	0	16	
1,000-1,499	50	50	50	16	2	41	19	0	35	1,238	1,170	1,135	52	11	62	42	0	20	
1,500-1,999	30	30	30	7	2	13	12	0	13	1,630	1,590	1,574	100	38	81	61	0	20	
2,000-2,999	37	37	37	8	2	27	20	1	23	2,349	2,237	2,141	97	1	112	74	10	28	
3,000 or over	9	9	9	6	0	8	6	0	4	3,966	3,745	2,654	1,094	0	218	196	0	22	
Business and professional	514	514	514	163	23	391	260	20	270	1,779	1,678	1,613	79	14	101	74	9	18	
0-999	112	112	112	29	9	79	51	4	65	713	693	619	50	31	75	49	5	21	
1,000-1,499	152	152	152	40	4	114	72	5	70	1,268	1,171	1,113	65	4	84	61	6	17	
1,500-1,999	125	125	125	38	2	98	53	8	72	1,731	1,634	1,591	43	(10)	137	112	6	15	
2,000-2,999	90	90	90	40	5	72	58	3	44	2,381	2,311	2,119	107	12	137	112	6	19	
3,000 or over	35	35	35	16	3	23	26	0	10	6,164	5,984	5,752	284	52	180	156	0	24	
Other	73	70	83	51	2	71	62	0	41	1,181	1,028	622	415	9	153	111	0	42	

SOUTH DAKOTA- MONTANA-COLORADO	All occupations												3	81	(9)	4	115	1,548	1,659	1,762	272	12	398	513	19	228	844	867	868
	Wage-earner	0-999	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,999	3,000 or over	Clerical	0-999	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,999	3,000 or over																	
	359	146	114	62	29	8	141	32	35	31	37	6		77		2	44	1,007	1,139	1,216	118	1	138	188	5	64	359	359	359
		146	114	62	29	8	141	32	35	31	37	6		41		2	15	610	623	664	41	0	41	62	1	18	146	146	146
		114	62	29	8			35	31	37	6			64		1	19	1,159	1,190	1,254	40	1	41	61	2	19	114	114	114
		62	29	8				31	37	6				90		0	70	1,504	1,574	1,673	20	0	20	36	0	15	62	62	62
		29	8					37	6					226		7	158	1,985	2,136	2,362	11	0	21	8	1	10	29	29	29
		8						6						259		24	108	2,708	2,792	3,051	6	0	6			2	8	8	8
		141	32	35	31	37	6							101		5	95	1,477	1,567	1,698	39	0	68	81	5	33	141	141	141
		32	35	31	37	6								58		0	26	663	694	752	10	0	13	17	0	2	32	32	32
		35	31	37	6									92		15	88	1,136	1,172	1,264	14	0	16	21	3	10	35	35	35
		31	37	6										61		7	88	1,639	1,700	1,790	7	0	10	13	2	7	31	31	31
		37	6											152		0	101	2,182	2,283	2,448	6	0	24	26	0	11	37	37	37
		6												200		0	707	2,993	3,700	3,900	2	0	5	5	0	3	6	6	6
		332	35	35	31	37	6							103		4	115	2,128	2,239	2,366	96	11	166	214	8	105	331	332	332
		35	35	31	37	6								127		8	16	608	647	734	16	1	11	19	8	9	35	35	35
		62	35	31	37	6								53		29	68	1,171	1,298	1,278	19	0	26	37	1	14	62	62	62
		86	35	31	37	6								70		(10)	61	1,599	1,660	1,760	21	3	34	46	0	19	86	86	86
		87	35	31	37	6								100		2	160	2,119	2,277	2,440	23	7	52	66	3	32	87	87	87
		62	35	31	37	6								130		1	232	4,693	4,924	5,119	17	0	43	46	3	31	62	62	62
		26	35	31	37	6								175		17	905	963	1,851	2,006	19	0	26	30	1	26	13	35	35
														105		0	905	963	1,851	2,006	19	0	26	30	1	26	13	35	35

For footnotes 1-3 see p. 239.

Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

10 \$0 50 or less.

SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO													
All types -----													
Family type 1 -----													
868	807	844	228	19	513	398	12	272	1,762	1,559	1,548	115	4
261	200	243	80	6	150	130	6	80	1,746	1,638	1,435	160	7
83	82	69	26	2	47	41	1	26	639	500	402	117	19
69	69	67	19	2	38	31	1	24	1,264	1,115	1,178	65	2
56	56	56	13	0	29	27	0	16	1,716	1,595	1,513	77	0
30	30	29	12	2	22	17	4	5	2,362	2,193	1,993	229	0
23	23	22	10	0	14	14	0	5	6,454	6,235	5,544	711	0
277	277	276	60	5	138	103	3	69	1,647	1,571	1,520	53	2
73	73	73	6	1	22	12	0	16	708	682	681	5	4
73	73	73	14	1	27	24	0	25	1,284	1,236	1,217	19	(*)
57	57	56	13	2	26	20	1	13	1,700	1,603	1,469	83	0
51	51	51	15	0	25	20	2	10	2,367	2,213	2,162	31	0
23	23	23	12	1	18	17	0	6	4,041	3,859	3,618	241	(*)
210	210	207	65	7	140	115	1	77	2,082	1,954	1,786	172	4
41	41	40	8	0	26	15	0	22	671	590	552	38	0
40	40	40	10	2	29	20	0	16	1,250	1,166	1,086	93	13
47	47	47	10	1	27	20	1	13	1,770	1,679	1,584	95	(*)
53	53	52	19	1	39	36	0	12	2,519	2,355	2,114	241	(*)
29	29	28	18	3	28	24	0	14	4,914	4,684	4,224	469	9
100	100	98	20	1	62	38	2	37	1,460	1,356	1,307	51	2
32	32	31	4	0	19	11	0	11	704	657	609	48	0
27	27	27	2	0	16	8	0	10	1,222	1,158	1,150	8	0
21	21	20	7	0	13	7	1	8	1,703	1,599	1,477	122	0
15	15	15	6	1	12	10	1	6	2,507	2,223	2,189	47	13
5	5	5	1	0	3	2	0	2	3,426	3,286	3,266	20	0
20	20	20	3	0	14	12	0	9	1,740	1,557	1,440	117	0
20	20	20	3	0	14	12	0	9	1,740	1,557	1,440	117	0

1 Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2. Averages in column 11, 12, 16, and 17 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence averages in columns 16 and 17 may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 7 and 8 because of negative income. See footnotes 5 and 6.

2 Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that a few families reported zero net money income.

3 See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

4 Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

5 Excludes families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 4 families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to that period, rent as pay, and home-produced food.

6 Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

7 The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

8 Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

9 \$0.50 or less.

SOUTH DAKOTA - MONTANA-COLORADO	All incomes										
	868	228	106	65	16	28	49	12	115	40	33
0-249	9	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	18	1	0
250-499	38	8	4	1	1	1	0	0	27	24	0
500-749	97	17	11	4	1	4	1	0	65	28	5
750-999	90	17	6	0	2	1	3	0	58	17	5
1,000-1,249	100	17	6	0	0	1	6	2	47	13	1
1,250-1,499	115	23	10	8	0	4	12	1	47	13	4
1,500-1,749	122	23	14	3	0	4	4	0	47	13	3
1,750-1,999	80	15	8	3	0	4	4	2	86	43	2
2,000-2,249	49	15	6	0	0	1	4	2	90	29	2
2,250-2,499	41	15	6	0	0	1	4	1	90	44	1
2,500-2,999	41	15	8	0	0	2	0	1	88	54	0
3,000-3,499	64	28	13	6	6	2	2	3	294	80	6
3,500-3,999	27	15	16	6	1	1	2	0	183	75	4
4,000 or over	18	9	4	3	0	1	2	0	282	66	0
	38	18	10	7	2	0	4	0	676	193	29

¹ Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

³ Represents average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Income from Other Sources, and Business Losses.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 137.—*Food home-produced for family use: Number of families producing food, and average quantity and value of food produced, by income and by occupation, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*
 [White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, and occupational group	Families	Families producing food								Average ¹ value of food produced					Average ¹ quantity of specified kinds of food produced		
		Any kind of food	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other	All food	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other	Dollars	Dozens	Gallons	Poultry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																	
All incomes.....	1,088	597	516	124	98	95	21	22	8	3	8	2	1	15	24	3	
\$0-\$999.....	421	240	204	62	41	41	9	21	8	3	7	2	1	16	21	3	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	295	166	137	38	29	34	4	24	8	3	10	3	(3)	17	26	4	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	189	103	92	14	13	11	2	18	8	2	7	1	(4)	9	21	1	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	136	73	69	7	11	6	5	24	10	2	8	2	2	9	25	3	
\$3,000 or over.....	47	15	14	3	4	3	1	37	5	5	21	5	1	24	56	7	
Occupational groups:																	
Wage-earner.....	319	181	149	43	33	32	7	24	7	3	10	3	3	16	30	4	
Clerical.....	182	105	92	16	14	16	1	20	8	2	7	2	1	13	20	3	
Business and professional.....	514	270	243	44	36	34	11	18	7	2	7	1	1	10	20	2	
Other.....	73	41	32	21	15	14	2	42	11	8	13	7	3	44	39	9	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO																	
All incomes.....	868	272	235	77	43	65	29	19	7	2	6	2	2	9	14	2	
\$0-\$999.....	234	77	61	28	14	21	8	17	7	3	3	1	3	12	9	2	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	215	76	66	19	8	18	4	15	6	2	5	1	1	7	10	1	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	182	50	47	10	7	8	3	14	5	2	5	1	1	5	12	1	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	164	40	36	13	5	11	7	25	9	3	8	3	2	13	16	4	
\$3,000 or over.....	83	29	25	7	9	7	7	34	10	2	15	3	4	6	43	4	
Occupational groups:																	
Wage-earner.....	359	118	98	32	21	25	7	21	8	2	8	2	1	9	18	2	
Clerical.....	141	39	36	10	1	8	3	13	8	2	1	1	1	6	3	3	
Business and professional.....	532	96	87	25	14	23	11	16	6	2	5	2	1	8	13	3	
Other.....	36	19	14	10	7	9	8	50	9	5	11	4	21	27	38	6	

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

² \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 138.—Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands of age—										Wives of age—													
	Under 20						75 or older						Under 20						75 or older					
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)						
Fami- lies 1	(2)	Num- ber 2	Num- ber 185	Num- ber 407	Num- ber 91	Num- ber 248	Num- ber 83	Num- ber 51	Num- ber 34	Num- ber 43	Num- ber 4	Num- ber 310	Num- ber 98	Num- ber 89	Num- ber 52	Num- ber 8	Num- ber 8	Num- ber 32	Num- ber 19					
(1)	(2)	1,462	56	107	91	67	25	9	8	9	3	110	98	89	52	8	8	4	2					
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS		374	129	307	311	181	58	42	26	34	1	251	327	265	146	52	24	15	7					
Relief families.....		1,088																						
Nonrelief families.....		1,088																						
0-249.....	19	0	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	2	0	1	5	3	1	5	1	3	0					
250-499.....	68	0	10	17	16	4	6	6	3	7	0	21	15	9	10	5	4	3	1					
500-749.....	139	0	25	31	31	20	9	8	4	11	0	38	33	21	26	7	9	3	2					
750-999.....	195	0	45	60	38	25	8	7	7	5	0	72	50	35	24	6	4	2	2					
1,000-1,249.....	147	0	18	51	37	21	8	6	1	6	1	39	42	40	15	6	1	1	0					
1,250-1,499.....	148	0	10	37	55	30	5	6	4	1	0	24	53	35	24	9	3	0	0					
1,500-1,749.....	107	0	6	35	36	22	5	5	2	1	0	18	37	32	15	4	1	0	0					
1,750-1,999.....	82	0	6	27	26	17	3	3	2	1	0	14	32	25	8	2	0	1	0					
2,000-2,249.....	60	0	0	24	19	11	4	1	0	1	0	9	24	19	5	3	1	0	0					
2,250-2,499.....	37	0	3	11	17	3	3	0	0	0	0	8	15	10	3	1	0	0	0					
2,500-2,999.....	39	0	3	5	16	13	2	0	0	0	0	4	12	17	5	2	1	0	0					
3,000-3,499.....	19	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	9	2	2	0	0	0					
3,500-3,999.....	11	0	2	1	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	6	2	0	1	0					
4,000 or over.....	17	0	0	0	7	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	6	2	0	0	0					

TABLE 138.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies 1	Husbands of age—							Wives of age—									
		Under 20	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 64	70- 74	75 or older	Under 20	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75 or older
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
(1)	(2)	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO		1, 033																
All families.....	165	1	173	274	248	166	74	45	29	23	16	281	277	223	143	51	11	5
Relief families.....	868	0	35	32	33	26	19	10	9	22	8	46	33	34	27	9	5	1
Nonrelief families.....			138	242	215	140	55	35	20			235	244	189	116	42	9	4
0-249.....	9	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	14	3	0	2	1	0	1
250-499.....	38	0	11	6	7	5	3	2	3	0	2	37	3	0	10	3	0	0
500-749.....	97	0	22	23	15	11	12	5	4	5	2	34	13	10	19	4	1	1
750-999.....	90	1	19	31	15	11	6	4	4	2	2	33	26	13	7	6	1	1
1,000-1,249.....	100	0	25	28	23	11	4	5	3	1	0	31	27	16	9	3	2	0
1,250-1,499.....	115	6	19	35	29	19	5	2	1	5	1	36	35	25	17	4	2	1
1,500-1,749.....	102	0	17	37	29	11	6	1	0	1	1	27	39	22	17	3	1	0
1,750-1,999.....	80	0	11	20	17	18	10	3	1	0	0	18	20	20	17	3	1	0
2,000-2,249.....	49	0	4	20	16	5	0	2	2	0	0	9	22	10	5	2	0	0
2,250-2,499.....	41	0	3	9	17	7	7	1	4	0	0	9	9	15	8	1	0	0
2,500-2,999.....	64	0	8	13	23	16	2	4	1	2	0	9	12	12	12	2	0	0
3,000-3,499.....	27	0	0	8	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	1	1	0	0
3,500-3,999.....	18	0	3	4	5	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	8	4	2	0	1	0
4,000 or over.....	38	0	0	7	8	11	3	2	4	3	0	6	4	11	12	2	1	0

* This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

TABLE 139.—Age of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Husbands of age—											Wives of age—										
	(1)											(2)										
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older				
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)				
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																						
All types	Number	0	129	307	311	181	58	42	25	27	13	26	34	1	251	327	265	146	52	24	15	7
Family type 1	270	0	47	52	39	42	25	27	13	9	20	25	0	78	37	37	56	28	17	11	6	6
0-999	128	0	32	15	13	18	8	13	8	3	13	10	0	44	11	8	27	12	12	10	4	4
1,000-1,499	61	0	7	15	8	9	6	8	3	3	5	3	0	14	10	14	7	10	3	1	0	2
1,500-1,999	46	0	6	11	11	11	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	9	12	2	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	27	0	2	10	5	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	4	7	2	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over	8	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Family types 2 and 3	344	0	65	170	81	21	3	2	0	2	2	0	1	125	157	49	8	2	2	0	0	0
0-999	136	0	41	59	24	6	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	62	50	16	5	1	1	2	0	0
1,000-1,499	54	0	14	32	23	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	37	42	12	1	1	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	57	0	5	31	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	52	0	3	26	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	29	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 4 and 5	256	0	9	14	96	88	23	9	10	7	0	14	32	117	66	18	4	4	1	1	1	0
0-999	84	0	3	6	24	23	11	7	7	3	0	4	12	27	26	9	4	1	1	1	0	0
1,000-1,499	67	0	4	2	27	25	6	1	0	2	0	5	9	26	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	47	0	1	3	18	18	4	1	1	1	0	3	4	29	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	34	0	1	2	19	10	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	22	5	5	2	0	0	1	0	0
3,000 or over	24	0	0	1	1	12	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	13	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Family types 6 and 7	178	0	8	69	77	19	2	2	1	0	0	34	92	45	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0-999	62	0	5	30	21	3	2	1	0	0	0	22	25	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	56	0	3	18	29	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	33	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	35	0	0	12	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	19	0	0	2	11	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	40	0	0	2	18	11	5	2	2	0	0	0	9	17	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 139.—*Age of husbands and of wives: Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Fami- lies 1	Husbands of age—							Wives of age—																										
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older																
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)																
(1)																																			
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO	Number	868	1	138	242	215	35	6	7	13	33	19	16	15	4	3	21	235	244	189	116	42	21	15	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All types.....		261	0	55	36	35	35	7	6	13	33	19	16	15	4	3	21	73	29	43	57	29	15	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Family type 1.....		83	0	20	7	6	6	7	6	13	33	19	16	15	4	3	21	73	29	43	57	29	15	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0-999.....		69	0	19	11	11	11	7	7	12	17	7	7	7	4	3	20	20	9	11	12	14	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....		56	0	12	10	10	10	7	7	11	10	7	7	7	4	3	16	10	10	12	11	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....		30	0	3	3	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	1	0	6	6	3	5	11	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....		23	0	1	5	5	5	5	5	7	2	2	2	2	0	0	4	4	2	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....																																			
Family types 2 and 3.....		277	1	74	130	55	55	15	15	1	1	1	0	0	3	125	113	29	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0-999.....		73	1	29	32	9	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	43	20	7	7	7	18	14	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....		73	0	23	31	14	14	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	32	5	5	5	12	6	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....		57	0	14	27	11	11	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	22	24	9	9	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....		51	0	6	30	13	13	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	25	6	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....		23	0	2	10	8	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 4 and 5.....		210	0	2	26	79	59	15	15	19	14	4	7	1	1	9	46	87	47	47	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0-999.....		41	0	0	6	12	9	2	2	9	9	3	1	1	0	3	7	14	13	13	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....		40	0	0	7	14	10	5	5	0	1	5	0	1	1	1	11	16	15	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....		47	0	1	7	17	15	3	3	5	5	0	1	1	1	2	12	17	11	11	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....		53	0	1	5	27	14	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	2	10	30	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3,000 or over.....		29	0	0	1	9	11	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	0	1	6	10	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Family types 6 and 7.....		100	0	6	47	38	8	8	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	27	48	24	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0-999.....		32	0	3	16	9	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	9	5	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....		27	0	2	12	11	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	6	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....		21	0	1	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....		15	0	0	4	9	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....		5	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9.....		20	0	1	3	8	6	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

TABLE 140.—*Age of husbands: Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family occupational group, and income class (dollars) (1)	Families ¹ (2)	Husbands of age—								
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All occupations.....	1,088	0	129	307	311	181	58	42	26	34
Wage-earner.....	319	0	45	106	90	47	11	11	5	4
0-999.....	205	0	37	68	48	25	8	10	5	4
1,000-1,499.....	80	0	8	24	32	13	2	1	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	28	0	0	13	8	7	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	5	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clerical.....	182	0	35	52	56	26	5	2	1	5
0-999.....	56	0	23	15	14	2	1	0	0	1
1,000-1,499.....	50	0	6	16	13	10	1	1	0	3
1,500-1,999.....	30	0	3	8	11	6	1	0	0	1
2,000-2,999.....	37	0	2	13	13	7	1	1	0	0
3,000 or over.....	9	0	1	0	5	1	1	0	1	0
Business and professional.....	514	0	49	146	153	98	30	19	11	8
0-999.....	112	0	21	25	22	17	11	7	4	5
1,000-1,499.....	152	0	14	48	42	28	7	6	4	3
1,500-1,999.....	125	0	9	41	41	24	7	3	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	90	0	4	26	37	17	4	2	0	0
3,000 or over.....	35	0	1	6	11	12	1	1	3	0
Other.....	73	0	0	3	12	10	12	10	9	17
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO										
All occupations.....	868	1	138	242	215	140	55	35	20	22
Wage-earner.....	359	0	68	118	84	54	22	7	5	1
0-999.....	146	0	37	46	27	17	13	2	4	0
1,000-1,499.....	114	0	23	36	29	17	3	4	1	1
1,500-1,999.....	62	0	6	25	14	10	6	1	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	29	0	1	9	14	5	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....	8	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Clerical.....	141	1	25	37	40	22	9	6	0	1
0-999.....	32	1	11	7	5	4	2	2	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	35	0	7	8	9	7	2	1	0	1
1,500-1,999.....	31	0	4	7	11	4	5	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	37	0	3	13	15	5	0	1	0	0
3,000 or over.....	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
Business and professional.....	332	0	43	86	87	59	19	19	8	11
0-999.....	35	0	4	8	7	5	2	5	0	4
1,000-1,499.....	62	0	13	19	14	6	4	2	1	3
1,500-1,999.....	86	0	18	24	20	15	5	2	1	1
2,000-2,999.....	87	0	6	20	27	18	3	9	3	1
3,000 or over.....	62	0	2	15	19	15	5	1	3	2
Other.....	36	0	2	1	4	5	5	3	7	9

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

TABLE 141.—*Family type: Number, percentage distribution, and average size of families, by family type and relief status, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type ¹ (No.)	Nonrelief families					Relief families				
	All		Average persons ² per family			All		Average persons ² per family		
			All mem- bers	Other than husband and wife				All mem- bers	Other than husband and wife	
				Under 16	16 or older				Under 16	16 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NORTH DAKOTA- KANSAS	Number 1,091	Percent 100	Number 3.81	Number 1.28	Number 0.52	Number 374	Percent 100	Number 4.80	Number 2.05	Number 0.75
All types ³										
1.....	271	24	2.03			53	14	2.02		
2.....	205	19	3.00	1.00		38	10	3.02	1.00	
3.....	139	13	4.00	2.00		51	14	4.00	2.00	
4.....	182	17	3.48	.28	1.20	46	12	3.58	.26	1.30
5.....	75	7	5.33	1.76	1.57	42	11	5.58	2.02	1.57
6.....	103	9	5.30	3.29		64	18	5.38	3.39	
7.....	76	7	7.25	3.82	1.46	47	13	7.30	3.70	1.57
8.....	17	2	5.27		3.24	9	2	5.31		3.44
9.....	23	2	9.17	4.22	2.95	24	6	9.81	5.79	2.08
SOUTH DAKOTA- MONTANA-COLO- RADO										
All types ³	871	100	3.59	1.16	.41	165	100	4.39	1.75	.64
1.....	261	30	2.04			25	15	2.00		
2.....	149	17	2.99	1.00		23	14	3.02	1.00	
3.....	129	15	4.00	2.00		19	12	3.99	2.00	
4.....	139	16	3.47	.28	1.19	30	18	3.51	.30	1.20
5.....	72	8	5.47	2.07	1.40	21	13	5.69	2.05	1.62
6.....	69	8	5.39	3.38		22	13	5.27	3.23	
7.....	31	4	7.30	4.00	1.29	17	10	7.26	4.24	1.06
8.....	10	1	5.20		3.20	2	1	5.00		3.00
9.....	11	1	9.60	5.54	2.00	6	4	9.10	5.33	1.73

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Year-equivalent persons. See table 132, footnote 2 and Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Averages are based on the corresponding number of nonrelief families, column 2, or relief families, column 7, in each class.³ This table includes 3 nonrelief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 3 nonrelief families in the South Dakota-Colorado-Montana villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 142.—*Family members 16 years or older: Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type ¹ (No) (1)	Average family members other than husband and wife ²							
	All members ³		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives	
	16-29 (2)	30 or older (3)	16-29 (4)	30 or older (5)	16-29 (6)	30 or older (7)	16-29 (8)	30 or older (9)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS								
All specified types.....	Number 1.36	Number 0.19	Number 1.31	Number 0.07	Number 0.00	Number 0.10	Number 0.05	Number 0.02
4.....	.99	.24	.94	.10	.00	.12	.05	.02
5.....	1.44	.16	1.42	.01	.00	.11	.02	.04
7.....	1.36	.11	1.32	.03	.00	.05	.04	.02
8.....	3.04	.34	2.81	.15	.00	.15	.23	.04
9.....	2.18	.27	2.09	.09	.00	.16	.09	.02
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO								
All specified types.....	1.18	.19	1.13	.04	.00	.12	.05	.03
4.....	.98	.24	.92	.06	.00	.15	.06	.03
5.....	1.31	.15	1.28	.03	.00	.09	.03	.03
7.....	1.14	.12	1.12	.02	.00	.08	.02	.02
8.....	2.50	.66	2.25	.00	.00	.33	.25	.25
9.....	1.88	.06	1.82	.00	.00	.06	.00	.00

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as a member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.³ Includes average number of family members not related to husband and wife as follows: North Dakota-Kansas villages, family type 7, 0.01 aged 30 or older; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, family type 8, 0.08 aged 30 or older, family type 9, 0.06 age class 16-29.TABLE 143.—*Families with members under 16: Number and percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of members under 16 years of age, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family members ¹ under 16 years of age (number) (1)	North Dakota-Kansas		South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All families ²	Number 1,465	Percent 100	Number 1,036	Percent 100
None.....	522	35	419	40
1.....	351	24	245	24
2.....	274	19	198	19
3.....	148	10	98	9
4.....	85	6	40	4
5.....	53	4	18	2
6 or more.....	32	2	18	2

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Includes 3 nonrelief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 3 nonrelief families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO																				
All families.....		1,033	470	138	15	66	45	79	12	5	369	.45	.78	.80	.81	1.04	.43	.46	.28	.16
Relief families.....		165	33	8	2	5	1	1	2	0	27	.50	1.03	2.98	1.17	2.42	2.02	2.46	2.46	.27
Nonrelief families.....		868	437	130	13	61	44	78	10	5	342	.44	.77	.78	.78	1.06	.44	.46	2.28	.15
Income classes:																				
\$0-\$999.....		234	88	35	1	11	11	11	4	1	65	.36	.64	2.67	.53	1.14	.30	.47	2 1.00	.09
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		215	108	34	2	8	12	15	2	1	87	.34	.58	2.54	.63	.73	.28	2.65	2 1.06	.18
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		182	89	42	5	16	12	16	1	2	66	.45	.68	.79	.57	.68	.45	2.42	2 1.10	.16
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		154	97	41	3	18	6	18	2	0	80	.60	1.12	.72	1.20	2.30	.47	2.50	2 1.14	.14
\$3,000 or over.....		83	55	28	2	8	3	18	1	1	44	.51	.77	1.12	.78	.94	.60	2.04	2 1.13	.14
Occupational groups:																				
Wage-earner.....		359	158	54	3	20	16	19	3	1	129	.32	.55	.58	.65	.74	.18	.49	2 1.19	.15
Clerical.....		141	75	26	3	12	6	6	2	1	59	.37	.76	1.00	.70	.74	.68	2 36	2 1.02	.12
Business and professional.....		332	185	94	7	27	22	48	5	3	137	.60	.91	.76	.98	1.37	.50	.48	.40	.16
Other.....		36	19	6	0	2	0	5	0	0	17	.25	.43	2.13	2.13	2.13	.47	2.13	2 1.13	.13
Family-type groups:																				
Type 1.....		261	120	51	8	16	19	12	1	2	90	.62	1.20	.81	1.10	1.58	.57	2.31	2 2.51	.14
Types 2 and 3.....		277	147	62	2	16	11	38	4	2	116	.35	.55	2 1.27	.55	.55	.44	.32	2 1.12	.13
Types 4 and 5.....		219	114	41	3	18	11	14	3	1	95	.34	.60	.36	.60	.67	.37	.49	2 1.13	.14
Types 6 and 7.....		100	46	20	0	8	2	12	1	0	35	.51	.70	2.86	.86	2 1.04	.42	2.65	2 1.13	.25
Types 8 and 9.....		20	10	6	0	3	1	2	1	0	6	.67	.80	2.86	1.23	2 1.00	2.05	2.92	2 1.17	.17

¹ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in columns 8-11 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members of specified types; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 145.—Occupation of earners: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Husbands whose chief occupation was—				Husbands with no income from earnings	All principal earners	Principal earners' whose chief occupation was—				All supplementary earners				Supplementary earners' whose chief occupation was—			
		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and unknown			Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and unknown					Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and unknown
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																			
All incomes		1,088	178	487	34	67	1,036	324	183	495	34	170	95	46	27	2			2
0-249		19	0	0	0	8	13	13	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2			0
250-499		68	3	11	5	11	58	38	4	11	5	13	13	0	0	13			0
500-749		139	17	31	6	19	122	69	17	31	5	19	16	2	1	19	2	1	0
750-999		195	36	50	6	12	185	90	36	53	6	29	29	9	2	29	9	2	0
1,000-1,249		147	23	70	2	9	142	43	26	71	2	28	16	11	3	16	11	3	0
1,250-1,499		148	23	80	4	4	145	37	24	79	5	26	10	5	5	10	5	5	1
1,500-1,749		107	17	63	5	1	107	18	17	67	5	16	6	1	6	6	1	6	0
1,750-1,999		82	13	58	1	1	82	10	13	58	1	10	5	1	5	5	1	5	1
2,000-2,249		60	3	41	2	0	60	3	14	41	2	10	3	5	4	3	5	4	0
2,250-2,499		37	1	22	1	0	37	1	13	22	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
2,500-2,999		39	1	26	1	1	39	1	10	27	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3,000-3,499		19	0	14	0	0	19	0	4	14	0	8	5	1	1	3	1	1	1
3,500-3,999		11	0	8	0	0	11	0	3	8	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
4,000 or over		17	2	13	1	1	16	0	2	13	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-
COLORADO

All incomes	868	365	137	312	13	41	834	361	142	318	13	180	86	65	29	0
0-249	9	3	1	2	0	3	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	38	28	2	1	3	4	35	29	2	1	3	14	3	0	0	0
500-749	97	63	10	12	1	11	86	63	10	12	1	25	12	2	0	0
750-999	90	54	17	12	1	6	85	53	19	13	1	18	18	6	1	0
1,000-1,249	100	53	16	26	1	4	98	55	16	26	1	18	11	4	3	0
1,250-1,499	115	61	18	33	1	2	114	59	20	34	1	25	14	7	4	0
1,500-1,749	102	45	22	34	0	1	101	44	22	35	0	21	8	6	7	0
1,750-1,999	80	19	9	49	1	2	78	18	9	50	1	14	5	9	0	0
2,000-2,249	49	14	8	25	0	2	48	13	8	27	0	9	3	5	1	0
2,250-2,499	41	7	15	19	0	0	41	7	15	19	0	8	2	4	2	0
2,500-2,999	64	10	14	38	0	2	62	9	14	39	0	26	6	14	6	0
3,000-3,499	27	5	1	20	1	0	27	5	1	20	1	6	2	4	0	0
3,500-3,999	18	2	3	11	1	1	17	2	3	11	1	1	0	1	0	0
4,000 or over	38	1	1	30	3	3	36	1	2	30	3	10	2	3	5	0

1 The total number of husbands is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

2 Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 146.—*Business and professional families: Distribution by family type, and average size of families in independent and salaried groups, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group (1)	Families of types 1—					Average persons per family ² (7)
	1 (2)	2 and 3 (3)	4 and 5 (4)	6 and 7 (5)	8 and 9 (6)	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS						
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Independent business.....	72	59	70	38	13	3.89
Independent professional.....	10	14	17	4	0	3.58
Salaried business.....	33	43	45	25	3	3.69
Salaried professional.....	16	36	4	11	1	3.47
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO						
Independent business.....	67	39	47	9	1	3.23
Independent professional.....	5	10	5	3	1	3.64
Salaried business.....	17	39	25	12	1	3.54
Salaried professional.....	12	21	14	4	0	3.37

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.TABLE 147.—*Business and professional families: Number of families in independent and salaried groups, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars) (1)	Families in North Dakota-Kansas ¹				Families in South Dakota-Montana-Colorado ¹			
	Independent business (2)	Independent professional (3)	Salaried business (4)	Salaried professional (5)	Independent business (6)	Independent professional (7)	Salaried business (8)	Salaried professional (9)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
All incomes.....	252	45	149	68	163	24	94	51
0-249.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
250-499.....	11	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
500-749.....	34	0	5	0	14	0	2	0
750-999.....	36	0	13	7	10	0	3	2
1,000-1,249.....	37	6	20	9	15	2	8	2
1,250-1,499.....	45	4	23	8	19	2	7	7
1,500-1,749.....	26	0	28	13	14	2	14	6
1,750-1,999.....	16	4	25	13	26	0	14	10
2,000-2,249.....	17	4	11	9	11	0	9	8
2,250-2,499.....	4	6	9	3	8	2	6	3
2,500-2,999.....	8	10	6	3	14	3	14	9
3,000-3,499.....	6	4	3	1	9	1	8	2
3,500-3,999.....	2	2	4	0	3	3	4	1
4,000 or over ²	7	5	1	0	16	9	5	1

¹ Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.² Largest income reported: North Dakota-Kansas villages, over \$20,000; South Dakota-Montana-COLORADO villages, over \$20,000.

TABLE 148.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

Families having net money earnings from—			Average 2 net money earnings per family from—																		
State, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Individual earners										Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (not to individuals)				
	Any source	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older			Others under 16		Other work and tribu-table to individuals	All sources	Others 16 or older				Others under 16						
				Any	Hus-band	Wife	Male	Fe-male			Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																					
All incomes-----																					
0-999	421	388	378	371	44	14	6	2	1	68	10	567	549	526	17	5	1	(3)	17	14	1
1,000-1,499	295	287	287	271	27	14	12	1	0	49	3	1,097	1,032	1,032	21	15	14	(3)	0	1	1
1,500-1,999	189	189	189	187	16	7	2	1	0	31	1	1,668	1,547	1,480	47	17	3	(3)	0	21	(3)
2,000-2,999	136	136	136	136	6	5	4	1	0	15	0	2,220	2,111	2,047	32	21	11	(3)	0	9	0
3,000 or over	47	46	46	46	0	6	2	0	0	6	0	5,165	5,115	5,007	0	92	16	0	0	50	0
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner-----																					
0-999	319	319	319	316	36	17	9	2	1	40	7	843	831	789	21	16	5	(2)	(2)	10	2
1,000-1,499	205	205	203	203	23	10	4	1	1	27	5	898	890	873	8	8	1	(2)	(2)	6	2
1,500-1,999	80	80	80	80	8	4	3	0	0	8	2	1,127	1,120	1,077	24	9	9	0	0	5	2
2,000-2,999	28	28	28	27	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1,344	1,344	1,344	114	8	0	0	0	59	0
3,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,227	2,227	2,227	0	168	104	0	0	0	0
Clerical-----																					
0-999	182	182	182	177	19	6	10	1	0	30	2	1,353	1,334	1,269	34	21	20	(2)	0	17	2
1,000-1,499	56	56	56	55	9	0	1	1	0	8	1	608	607	628	53	0	5	1	0	10	1
1,500-1,999	60	50	50	46	6	3	6	0	0	11	1	1,135	1,108	996	26	35	0	0	0	21	6
2,000-2,999	30	30	30	30	2	2	2	0	0	4	0	1,537	1,537	1,488	53	0	16	0	0	17	0
3,000 or over	9	9	9	9	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2,654	2,634	2,572	10	41	10	0	0	22	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 148.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families having net money earnings from—										Average * net money earnings per family from—										
	Families	Individual earners					Room- ers and board- ers 1	Other work not at- tribu- table to indi- viduals	Individual earners					Room- ers and board- ers (net)	Other work not at- tribu- table to indi- viduals						
		Any source	Hus- band	Wife	Others 16 or older	Others un- der 16			All sources	Hus- band	Wife	Others 16 or older	Others un- der 16								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS—con.																					
Occupational groups—Con.																					
Business and professional.....																					
0-999.....	112	112	102	98	11	4	1	0	0	32	4	619	572	544	21	6	1	0	0	46	1
1,000-1,499.....	152	152	150	149	11	7	3	0	0	29	4	1,113	1,096	1,064	14	13	5	0	0	17	0
1,500-1,999.....	125	125	125	124	8	5	1	0	0	22	1	1,401	1,376	1,343	30	23	(*)	0	0	15	(*)
2,000-2,999.....	90	90	90	89	4	2	0	1	0	10	0	2,119	2,113	2,065	43	5	0	(*)	0	6	0
3,000 or over.....	35	35	35	35	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	5,752	5,690	5,613	0	56	21	0	0	62	0
Other.....	73	33	33	33	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	622	620	594	17	1	8	(*)	(*)	2	0
Family-type groups:																					
Family type 1.....																					
0-999.....	270	246	239	235	40	5	2	-----	-----	51	3	1,307	1,283	1,221	60	2	-----	-----	-----	23	1
1,000-1,499.....	128	109	103	100	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	2	471	443	407	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	1
1,500-1,999.....	61	57	56	56	9	5	2	-----	-----	13	1	988	967	911	47	9	-----	-----	-----	20	1
2,000-2,999.....	46	46	46	46	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	0	1,591	1,568	1,458	110	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	0
3,000 or over.....	27	27	27	26	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	0	2,101	2,092	1,956	136	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	0
Family types 2 and 3.....	8	7	7	7	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	0	12,804	12,786	12,786	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	0
0-999.....	344	340	338	337	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	1,220	1,208	1,198	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	1
1,000-1,499.....	136	133	132	131	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	654	649	637	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	1
1,500-1,999.....	94	93	92	92	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1,153	1,137	1,125	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	1
3,000 or over.....	57	57	57	57	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	1,618	1,597	1,597	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	0

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 148.—*Money earnings: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—										
	Families	Individual earners						Other work not at-tributable to individuals	All sources	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not at-tributable to individuals				
		Any source	Any band	Wife	Others 16 or older	Male	Female			Others under 16	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO—continued																					
Occupational groups—Continued.																					
Clerical.....	No. 141	No. 141	No. 138	No. 22	No. 5	No. 9	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 22	No. 0	Dol. 1,477	Dol. 1,460	Dol. 1,353	Dol. 56	Dol. 12	Dol. 39	Dol. 0	Dol. 0	Dol. 17	Dol. 0
0-999.....	32	32	31	5	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	668	653	595	38	0	20	0	0	15	0
1,000-1,499.....	35	35	34	5	1	4	0	0	0	6	0	1,136	1,111	1,002	39	9	61	0	0	25	0
1,500-1,999.....	31	31	31	6	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	1,558	1,553	1,455	57	5	36	0	0	5	0
2,000-2,999.....	37	37	37	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2,182	2,163	2,024	92	21	26	0	0	19	0
3,000 or over.....	6	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2,993	2,960	2,767	13	67	113	0	0	33	0
Business and professional.....																					
0-999.....	35	321	320	40	14	10	3	0	0	57	3	2,128	2,098	1,990	66	18	23	1	0	29	1
1,000-1,499.....	35	29	29	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	608	555	528	27	0	0	0	0	51	2
1,500-1,999.....	62	61	61	8	1	0	1	0	0	9	1	1,171	1,151	1,116	33	1	0	1	0	20	0
2,000-2,999.....	86	86	85	7	4	2	1	0	0	15	1	1,509	1,580	1,528	25	7	19	1	0	19	0
3,000 or over.....	87	86	85	15	6	7	1	0	0	13	1	2,119	2,081	1,894	106	24	56	1	0	36	2
Other.....	62	61	61	7	3	1	0	0	0	10	0	4,693	4,661	4,468	126	50	17	0	0	32	0
Family-type groups:																					
Family type 1.....	36	13	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	963	961	934	0	27	0	0	0	1	1
0-999.....	261	243	236	36	—	—	—	—	—	42	1	1,485	1,454	1,411	43	—	—	—	—	31	(3)
1,000-1,499.....	83	69	65	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	462	439	423	16	—	—	—	—	22	1
1,500-1,999.....	56	57	57	9	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	1,115	1,090	1,068	22	—	—	—	—	25	0
2,000-2,999.....	30	29	28	11	—	—	—	—	—	9	0	1,518	1,510	1,466	44	—	—	—	—	103	0
3,000 or over.....	23	22	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	1,993	1,890	1,785	105	—	—	—	—	108	0

Family types 2 and 8.....									
277	276	276	276	34	\$ 1	1	0	33	0
277	276	276	276	34	\$ 1	1	0	33	0
0-999.....	73	73	73	11	.....	0	0	9	0
1,000-1,499.....	73	73	73	7	.....	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	57	56	56	7	.....	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	51	51	51	7	.....	0	0	0	0
3,000 or over.....	23	23	23	2	.....	0	0	4	0
Family types 4 and 5.....									
210	207	204	199	28	30	28	1	0	30
0-999.....	41	40	38	7	4	5	0	0	5
1,000-1,499.....	40	40	39	4	8	8	1	0	9
1,500-1,999.....	47	47	47	4	6	4	0	0	11
2,000-2,999.....	53	52	52	9	7	7	0	0	2
3,000 or over.....	29	28	27	4	3	4	0	0	3
Family types 6 and 7.....									
100	98	98	96	10	3	3	1	0	10
0-999.....	32	31	29	6	1	0	0	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	27	27	27	3	0	1	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	21	20	20	1	0	0	0	3	0
2,000-2,999.....	16	15	15	0	2	2	1	0	4
3,000 or over.....	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Family types 8 and 9.....									
50	20	20	20	1	3	4	0	0	5
0-999.....	5	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	1
1,000-1,499.....	6	6	6	1	1	2	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	5	5	5	0	0	1	0	2	0
3,000 or over.....	3	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	0

¹ This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages 1 family kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

³ \$50 or less.

⁴ Averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 149.—Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by occupation and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families with individual earners						Supplementary earners						Average earnings per supplementary earner						Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
	Families	Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ³	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ³				
			Any family member	Hus- band															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																			
All occupations.....	Number 1,088	Number 1,036	Number 899	Number 888	Number 137	Number 170	Number 17	Number 74	Number 54	Number 25	Number 216	Number 344	Number 180	Number 226	Number 212	Number 34			
0-999.....	421	378	326	319	52	63	10	32	15	6	95	207	67	100	44	14			
1,000-1,499.....	295	287	243	242	44	54	2	25	16	11	212	7450	199	206	206	39			
1,500-1,999.....	189	189	168	166	21	26	4	12	8	2	316	631	352	118	7255	43			
2,000-2,999.....	136	136	123	122	13	15	0	5	6	4	424	394	394	378	378	47			
3,000 or over.....	47	46	39	39	7	12	1	0	9	2	380	7350	---	398	7368	99			
Wage-earner.....	319	319	267	264	52	68	3	33	21	11	158	244	140	186	133	34			
0-999.....	205	205	175	173	30	39	2	21	11	5	75	7191	64	90	41	14			
1,000-1,499.....	80	80	66	66	14	18	0	8	6	4	189	238	238	132	178	43			
1,500-1,999.....	28	28	23	22	5	5	0	4	1	0	323	---	348	7227	---	68			
2,000-2,999.....	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	7680	---	---	7840	7550	272			
3,000 or over.....	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	1	358	7350	---	7532	716	71,431			
Clerical.....	182	182	155	153	27	37	5	14	10	8	239	271	203	264	251	94			
0-999.....	56	56	47	46	9	11	4	5	2	0	113	183	92	7126	---	22			
1,000-1,499.....	50	50	40	39	10	14	0	6	3	5	211	183	217	169	228	39			
1,500-1,999.....	30	30	27	27	3	3	1	1	0	1	608	7624	7720	7480	7480	61			
2,000-2,999.....	37	37	33	33	4	6	0	2	2	2	379	---	7180	7162	7195	61			
3,000 or over.....	9	9	8	8	1	3	0	0	3	0	185	---	---	185	---	62			
Business and professional.....	514	502	450	444	52	57	8	24	20	5	271	432	217	278	244	30			
0-999.....	112	102	90	86	12	12	4	5	2	1	150	239	66	7228	760	16			
1,000-1,499.....	152	150	132	132	18	20	1	10	7	2	222	7600	142	287	7205	29			
1,500-1,999.....	125	125	114	113	11	14	3	6	4	1	315	633	310	157	730	35			

2,000-2,999.....	90	90	84	83	6	6	0	0	3	3	0	353	537	170	24
3,000 or over.....	35	35	30	30	5	5	0	0	0	4	1	536	---	720	76
Other.....	73	33	27	27	6	8	1	3	3	3	1	204	213	30	22
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO															
All occupations.....	868	884	670	664	164	180	12	100	38	30	348	757	311	208	72
Wage-earner.....	359	359	291	289	68	77	3	45	14	15	231	570	207	248	50
0-999.....	146	146	117	116	20	32	1	22	5	4	120	1150	108	135	26
1,000-1,499.....	114	114	94	93	20	24	1	11	0	6	260	7480	250	323	55
1,500-1,999.....	62	62	51	51	11	12	1	10	1	1	248	---	228	180	48
2,000-2,999.....	20	20	23	23	6	3	0	1	2	2	560	71,080	7,072	7,340	116
3,000 or over.....	8	8	6	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	461	---	7,950	7,210	173
Clerical.....	141	141	108	105	33	35	3	20	5	7	388	515	302	327	87
0-999.....	32	32	26	25	6	6	1	4	0	1	154	7,300	111	---	29
1,000-1,499.....	35	35	26	25	9	9	1	6	1	2	292	7,280	273	7,300	75
1,500-1,999.....	31	31	23	23	8	9	0	4	1	2	337	---	245	7,141	98
2,000-2,999.....	37	37	29	29	8	9	0	4	2	2	566	---	682	7,302	188
3,000 or over.....	6	6	4	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	7242	---	780	7,405	81
Business and professional.....	332	321	259	258	62	67	6	35	18	8	486	972	450	340	98
0-999.....	35	29	26	26	3	3	0	2	0	0	311	---	311	---	27
1,000-1,499.....	62	61	52	52	9	10	1	7	0	0	188	7,478	179	772	30
1,500-1,999.....	86	85	72	72	13	14	2	6	2	1	219	7,532	185	146	36
2,000-2,999.....	87	85	60	59	25	28	2	13	7	6	323	7,100	321	311	170
3,000 or over.....	62	61	49	49	12	12	1	6	4	1	991	7,050	948	709	132
Other.....	36	13	12	12	1	1	0	0	1	0	780	---	---	780	3

1. Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, some whose only earners had entrepreneurial losses, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, or other work not attributable to individual earners.

* Families that have supplementary earners.

* Includes earners under 16 years of age as follows: In the North Dakota-Kansas villages, 6 males and 1 female; in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, 3 males.

* Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7-11.

* Averages of persons under 16 years of age amounted to: North Dakota-Kansas villages, males, \$23 and females, \$10; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages, males \$85

* Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

* Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 150.—*Sole and supplementary earners: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by family type and income. Plains and Mountain villages, 1955-56*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families with individual earners			Supplementary earners					Average ³ earnings per supplementary earner					Average ⁴ earnings per family from supplementary earners			
	Families	1 only		More than 1 ¹	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ²	Other fe- males ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ⁴		Other fe- males ⁴		
		Any	Any fam- ily mem- ber													Hus- band	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS All types.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
	1,088	1,036	899	888	137	170	17	74	54	25	216	844	180	226	212	34	
	270	239	202	198	37	38	9	27	6 2	-----	289	400	283	7 285	-----	41	
	128	103	88	85	15	15	5	10	-----	-----	138	228	94	-----	-----	16	
	61	56	46	46	10	11	1	8	6 2	-----	310	7 600	279	7 285	-----	50	
	46	46	46	37	9	9	3	6	-----	-----	401	625	380	-----	-----	90	
	27	27	24	23	3	3	0	3	-----	-----	458	-----	458	-----	-----	51	
	8	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	
	3,000 or over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Family types 2 and 3.	344	338	316	315	22	23	2	19	2	0	124	7 250	123	7 16	-----	8
Family types 4 and 5.	0-999	136	132	119	118	13	13	2	10	1	0	82	7 250	57	7 2	-----	8
	1,000-1,499	94	92	86	86	6	7	0	7	0	0	166	-----	166	-----	-----	12
	1,500-1,999	57	57	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0
	2,000-2,999	52	52	49	49	3	3	0	2	1	0	208	-----	7 297	7 30	-----	12
	3,000 or over	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0
	Family types 4 and 5.	256	245	196	191	49	62	4	14	25	19	230	272	172	273	207	56
	0-999	84	73	58	55	15	22	3	6	9	4	86	146	60	110	27	22
	1,000-1,499	67	67	60	49	17	20	0	5	6	9	215	199	283	178	178	64
	1,500-1,999	47	47	40	39	7	8	1	3	2	2	209	7 650	350	7 92	7 235	51
	2,000-2,999	34	34	29	29	5	7	0	0	4	3	428	-----	-----	501	330	88
3,000 or over	24	24	19	19	5	5	0	0	4	1	536	-----	-----	490	7 720	112	

Family types 6 and 7	178	175	164	153	21	25	1	11	10	3	191	7 300	137	169	423	27
0-999	62	60	53	53	7	8	0	5	2	1	65	7 300	41	7 102	7 117	8
1,000-1,499	56	55	47	47	8	9	0	4	3	1	204	7 300	142	110	7 638	33
1,500-1,999	35	35	31	30	4	6	0	2	4	0	175	7 300	79	79	7 638	30
2,000-2,999	19	19	17	17	2	2	0	0	1	7 080	7 080	7 080	7 080	7 080	7 520	72
3,000 or over	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family types 8 and 9	40	39	31	31	8	22	1	3	15	3	172	7 350	90	205	20	94
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO																
All types	868	834	670	664	164	180	12	100	38	30	348	757	311	298	370	72
Family type 1	261	236	200	200	36	36	1	35	---	---	319	7 2,050	264	---	---	43
0-999	83	65	57	57	8	8	0	8	---	---	164	---	164	---	---	16
1,000-1,499	69	67	58	58	9	9	0	9	---	---	168	---	168	---	---	22
1,500-1,999	56	55	44	44	11	11	0	11	---	---	226	---	226	---	---	44
2,000-2,999	30	28	23	23	5	5	0	5	---	---	632	---	632	---	---	105
3,000 or over	23	21	18	18	3	3	1	2	---	---	938	7 2,050	7 382	---	---	122
Family types 2 and 3	277	276	240	240	36	36	3	31	2	0	268	687	241	7 60	---	35
0-999	73	73	61	61	12	12	1	10	1	0	123	7 160	132	7 15	---	20
1,000-1,499	73	73	66	66	7	7	0	7	0	0	232	---	232	---	---	22
1,500-1,999	57	56	48	48	8	8	1	6	1	0	326	7 910	265	7 104	---	46
2,000-2,999	51	51	44	44	7	7	1	6	0	0	398	7 1,000	298	---	---	55
3,000 or over	23	23	21	21	2	2	0	2	0	0	7 580	---	7 580	---	---	60
Family types 4 and 5	210	204	132	128	72	84	7	25	30	22	407	643	622	273	386	163
0-999	41	38	24	24	14	16	1	7	4	4	101	7 300	139	103	164	63
1,000-1,499	40	39	25	23	14	19	2	3	9	5	205	7 382	350	205	169	126
1,500-1,999	47	47	35	35	12	15	1	4	6	4	205	7 105	269	188	440	85
2,000-2,999	63	62	29	28	23	24	3	7	8	6	614	1,080	738	328	613	278
3,000 or over	29	28	19	18	9	10	0	4	3	3	788	---	1,193	625	604	272
Family types 6 and 7	100	98	86	84	12	15	0	8	4	3	213	---	146	277	310	32
0-999	32	31	27	25	4	5	0	4	1	0	47	---	37	7 90	---	7
1,000-1,499	27	27	23	23	4	4	0	3	0	1	343	---	337	7 300	---	51
1,500-1,999	21	20	13	13	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 15	---	7 15	---	---	(*)
2,000-2,999	16	15	12	12	3	5	0	3	2	2	317	---	7 3	339	7 285	106
3,000 or over	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Family types 8 and 9	20	20	12	12	8	9	1	1	2	5	473	7 480	7 170	7 858	340	223

1 Families that have supplementary earners.

2 Includes earners under 16 years of age. See table 140, footnote 3.

3 Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7-11.

4 Includes earnings of persons under 16 years of age. See table 140, footnote 5.

5 Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class, column 2.

6 Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

7 Averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

8 \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 151.—Principal earners: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1915-16
[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class (dollars), occupational group, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average yearly earnings per principal earner				Average weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		All ¹ (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Other males (6)	Other females (7)	All (8)	Hus- bands (9)	Wives (10)	Other males (11)	Other females (12)		
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS													
All incomes.....	Number 1,088	Number 1,036	Number 1,004	Number 19	Number 9	Number 4	Dollars 1,287	Dollars 1,308	Dollars 684	Dollars 561	Dollars 526	Weeks 50	Dollars 1,225
0-999.....	421	378	361	12	4	1	596	608	406	192	\$ 261	47	535
1,000-1,499.....	295	287	280	2	2	3	1,072	1,038	\$ 620	\$ 612	615	51	1,042
1,500-1,999.....	189	189	183	4	2	0	1,503	1,516	1,146	\$ 1,144	---	51	1,503
2,000-2,999.....	136	136	135	1	0	0	2,094	2,062	\$ 2,300	\$ 765	---	52	2,094
3,000 or over.....	47	46	45	0	1	0	5,125	5,222	---	---	---	52	5,016
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....													
0-999.....	319	319	313	3	3	0	797	801	695	468	---	47	797
1,000-1,499.....	205	205	201	2	2	0	1,576	1,583	\$ 142	\$ 305	---	44	1,576
1,500-1,999.....	80	80	80	0	0	0	1,077	1,077	---	---	---	51	1,077
2,000-2,999.....	28	28	27	1	0	0	1,468	1,364	\$ 1,800	---	---	50	1,408
3,000 or over.....	5	5	5	0	0	0	5,765	1,955	---	\$ 765	---	50	1,955
1	1	1	0	0	1	0	---	---	---	---	---	52	\$ 765
Clerical.....	182	182	172	5	2	3	1,285	1,323	679	\$ 612	563	51	1,285
0-999.....	56	56	51	4	0	1	665	676	627	---	\$ 261	50	665
1,000-1,499.....	30	30	26	4	2	2	1,040	1,082	---	\$ 612	\$ 714	51	1,040
1,500-1,999.....	30	30	27	1	0	0	1,517	1,517	\$ 884	---	---	51	1,495
2,000-2,999.....	37	37	37	0	0	0	2,058	2,058	---	---	---	52	2,058
3,000 or over.....	9	9	9	0	0	0	2,572	2,572	---	---	---	52	2,572
Business and professional.....	514	502	487	10	4	1	1,506	1,626	692	612	\$ 416	51	1,559
0-999.....	112	102	94	6	2	0	611	630	347	\$ 80	---	50	556
1,000-1,499.....	182	180	148	1	0	1	1,081	1,088	\$ 640	---	\$ 208	50	1,067
1,500-1,999.....	125	125	121	2	2	0	1,540	1,556	\$ 950	\$ 1,144	---	52	1,540
2,000-2,999.....	90	90	89	1	0	0	2,090	2,087	\$ 2,300	---	---	52	2,090
3,000 or over.....	35	35	35	0	0	0	5,613	5,613	---	---	---	52	5,613
Other.....	73	33	32	1	0	0	1,323	1,345	\$ 600	---	---	52	598

Family-type groups:

Family-type groups: Family type 1.....										Family types 2 and 3.....										Family types 4 and 5.....										Family types 6 and 7.....										Family types 8 and 9.....										SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO All incomes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—Principal earners. Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Con.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

State, family-income class (dollars), occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average earnings per principal earner				Average weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average earnings per family principal earner (14)
		All ¹	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males	Other females		
(1)		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO—continued													
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	359	359	353	2	3	1	1,056	1,046	\$ 462	\$ 614	\$ 137	48	\$ 1,086
0-999.....	146	146	144	2	0	0	576	578	\$ 462	---	---	45	576
1,000-1,499.....	114	114	111	0	2	1	1,098	1,120	---	---	---	50	1,098
1,500-1,999.....	62	62	62	0	0	0	1,440	1,440	---	---	---	51	1,440
2,000-2,999.....	29	29	28	0	1	0	1,840	1,865	---	---	---	49	1,840
3,000 or over.....	8	8	8	0	0	0	2,502	2,502	---	---	---	52	2,502
Clerical.....													
0-999.....	141	141	135	2	0	4	1,373	1,401	\$ 905	---	---	50	1,373
1,000-1,499.....	32	32	30	1	0	1	625	626	---	---	---	43	625
1,500-1,999.....	35	35	33	0	0	2	1,035	1,054	---	---	---	51	1,035
2,000-2,999.....	31	31	31	0	0	0	1,455	1,455	---	---	---	52	1,455
3,000 or over.....	37	37	36	1	0	0	2,028	2,053	\$ 1,045	---	---	52	2,028
Business and professional.....													
0-999.....	332	321	314	5	0	2	2,069	2,086	1,276	---	---	51	2,000
1,000-1,499.....	35	29	29	0	0	0	638	638	---	---	---	48	523
1,500-1,999.....	62	61	60	1	0	0	1,139	1,144	\$ 810	---	---	52	1,121
2,000-2,999.....	86	85	83	1	0	1	1,562	1,569	\$ 1,028	---	---	51	1,544
3,000 or over.....	87	85	82	2	0	0	1,956	1,983	\$ 1,220	---	---	51	1,911
Other.....													
0-999.....	36	13	13	0	0	0	4,543	4,583	\$ 2,100	---	---	52	4,469
1,000-1,499.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,500-1,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,000-2,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3,000 or over.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Family-type groups:													
Family type 1.....	261	236	235	1	---	---	1,561	1,558	\$ 2,100	---	---	50	1,411
0-999.....	83	65	65	0	---	---	540	540	---	---	---	46	423
1,000-1,499.....	69	67	67	0	---	---	1,100	1,100	---	---	---	61	1,008
1,500-1,999.....	56	55	55	0	---	---	1,402	1,403	---	---	---	61	1,406
2,000-2,999.....	30	28	28	0	---	---	1,912	1,912	---	---	---	52	1,785
3,000 or over.....	23	21	20	1	---	---	5,897	6,087	\$ 2,100	---	---	52	5,384

Family types 2 and 3.									
277	276	278	3	0	0	1,481	1,488	884	50
73	73	72	1	0	0	654	654	\$ 624	47
1,000-1,499	73	73	0	0	0	1,191	1,191	---	51
1,500-1,999	57	55	1	0	0	1,582	1,541	\$ 1,028	51
2,000-2,999	51	50	1	0	0	2,100	2,122	\$ 1,000	52
3,000 or over	23	23	0	0	0	3,534	3,534	---	52
210	204	192	3	2	7	1,657	1,708	1,098	49
0-999	38	37	0	0	1	514	516	---	43
1,000-1,499	39	34	1	1	3	963	1,032	\$ 810	48
1,500-1,999	47	46	0	0	1	1,477	1,475	\$ 1,542	51
2,000-2,999	53	48	2	1	1	1,869	1,924	\$ 1,243	51
3,000 or over	28	27	0	0	1	4,083	4,209	\$ 679	52
100	98	96	2	0	0	1,280	1,296	\$ 532	48
0-999	31	30	2	0	0	616	622	\$ 532	41
1,000-1,499	27	27	0	0	0	1,098	1,099	---	50
1,500-1,999	21	20	0	0	0	1,513	1,513	---	52
2,000-2,999	15	15	0	0	0	2,011	2,011	---	50
3,000 or over	5	5	0	0	0	3,235	3,255	---	52
20	20	19	0	1	0	1,182	1,212	\$ 612	47
0-999	5	5	0	0	0	564	564	---	44
1,000-1,499	6	6	1	0	0	908	905	---	51
1,500-1,999	1	1	0	0	0	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,250	\$ 612	\$ 43
2,000-2,999	5	5	0	0	0	1,317	1,317	---	43
3,000 or over	3	3	0	0	0	2,513	2,513	---	52

¹ The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only 1 principal earner. Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, some whose only earners had entrepreneurial losses, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, or other work not attributable to individual earners.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns 3-7.

³ Averages are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

⁴ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, column 2.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 152.—*Earning wives by source of family earnings: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families in which wife was earner				Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner				Families having roomers and boarders							
	Families	Additional earnings from—				All ²	Additional earnings from—			Principal earner was—		All	Additional earnings from—							
		No others ¹	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Persons other than hus-band		Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Persons other than hus-band	Hus-band	Person other than hus-band		Wife principal earner	Wife as supplementary earner	Wife supplementary earner					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS																				
All incomes.....	No. 1,088	No. 93	No. 7	No. 76	No. 9	No. 1	No. 19	No. 12	No. 0	No. 0	No. 74	No. 64	No. 9	No. 1	No. 72	No. 2	No. 169	No. 23	No. 5	No. 18
0-999.....	421	44	5	34	5	0	12	7	0	0	32	27	5	0	32	0	68	12	3	9
1,000-1,499.....	295	27	0	24	2	1	2	2	0	0	25	22	2	1	24	1	49	8	1	7
1,500-1,999.....	189	16	1	13	2	0	4	3	0	0	12	10	2	0	11	1	31	1	0	1
2,000-2,999.....	136	6	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	0	13	2	1	1
3,000 or over.....	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO																				
All incomes.....	808	109	2	101	6	0	9	7	0	0	100	94	6	0	100	0	121	16	0	16
0-999.....	234	32	2	28	2	0	3	1	0	0	29	27	2	0	29	0	46	2	0	2
1,000-1,499.....	215	24	0	22	2	0	1	1	0	0	23	21	2	0	23	0	24	7	0	7
1,500-1,999.....	182	23	0	22	1	0	1	1	0	0	22	21	1	0	22	0	31	4	0	4
2,000-2,999.....	154	21	0	21	0	0	3	3	0	0	18	18	0	0	18	0	26	2	0	2
3,000 or over.....	83	9	0	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	8	7	1	0	8	0	14	1	0	1

¹ Families in which wife was sole earner.

² Includes families in which wife was sole earner, column 4.

TABLE 153.—*Earning status and age of husbands: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*
 [White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All earning husbands						Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands			
	All occupations (3)	Wage-earner (4)	Clerical (5)	Business and pro- fessional (6)	Farm- operator and un- known (7)		Wage-earner (8)	Clerical (9)	Business and pro- fessional (10)	Farm- operator and un- known (11)	Wage-earner (12)	Clerical (13)	Business and pro- fessional (14)	Farm- operator and un- known (15)
(1)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	1,091	1,023	322	179	487	35	314	174	484	34	8	5	3	1
All ages.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 20.....	28	14	7	7	0	0	13	6	6	0	0	1	1	0
20-24.....	101	33	27	40	0	0	32	26	38	0	1	1	0	0
25-29.....	152	60	22	70	0	0	59	22	70	0	1	0	0	0
30-34.....	156	48	29	74	2	2	47	28	74	2	1	1	1	0
35-39.....	173	55	35	77	4	4	55	34	76	4	0	1	0	0
40-44.....	171	55	35	77	4	4	55	34	76	4	0	1	0	0
45-49.....	138	37	21	75	3	3	35	21	75	3	2	0	0	0
50-54.....	105	26	15	59	3	3	26	15	59	3	0	0	0	0
55-59.....	76	20	12	32	3	3	20	11	32	3	0	0	0	0
60-64.....	58	9	5	23	6	6	9	5	23	6	0	0	0	1
65 or older.....	104	20	6	30	14	14	18	6	30	14	2	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA - COLORADO														
All ages.....	871	828	365	137	313	13	355	136	312	13	10	1	1	0
Under 20.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24.....	24	18	5	40	2	2	18	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-29.....	114	52	20	43	0	0	50	20	40	0	2	0	0	0
30-34.....	125	63	18	43	0	0	63	18	43	0	0	0	0	0
35-39.....	118	55	18	44	0	0	55	17	44	0	0	1	0	0
40-44.....	110	42	22	44	1	1	40	22	44	1	2	0	0	0
45-49.....	106	45	17	40	2	2	43	17	40	2	2	0	0	0
50-54.....	77	33	14	27	2	2	33	14	27	2	2	0	0	0
55-59.....	63	21	9	27	1	1	22	9	26	1	2	0	0	0
60-64.....	55	23	8	18	1	1	22	8	18	1	1	0	1	0
65 or older.....	78	13	5	29	4	4	12	5	29	4	1	0	0	0

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 husbands in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 3 husbands in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

TABLE 154.—*Earnings and age of husbands: Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All hus- bands ²	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average ³ earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH DAKOTA- KANSAS													
All ages.....	No 1,091	No 1,023	No 236	No 337	No 238	No 174	No. 38	Dol. 1,290	Dol. 1,401	Dol. 1,224	Dol. 1,320	Dol. 1,221	Dol. 1,313
Under 20.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	689	634	4 480	-----	-----
20-24.....	28	28	11	16	1	0	0	650	898	1,147	1,147	879	-----
25-29.....	101	100	35	49	8	0	0	1,033	1,273	1,135	1,161	953	4 800
30-34.....	152	152	35	83	1	34	1	1,143	1,273	1,161	1,161	1,242	4 420
35-39.....	156	153	18	86	13	35	1	1,278	1,213	1,331	1,186	1,312	966
40-44.....	173	171	17	53	42	49	10	1,234	1,142	1,321	1,136	1,312	1,502
45-49.....	138	136	20	28	54	26	8	2,030	5,128	1,295	1,735	1,212	2,044
50-54.....	105	103	13	19	51	12	8	1,498	994	1,460	1,598	1,315	1,332
55-59.....	76	67	22	1	35	6	3	1,141	1,168	1,100	1,049	1,486	1,012
60-64.....	58	43	19	1	18	1	4	1,320	1,851	4 212	952	4 168	867
65 or older.....	104	70	48	1	15	3	3	776	668	4 560	680	2,967	-----
SOUTH DAKOTA- MONTANA-COLO- RADO													
All ages.....	871	828	236	277	199	96	20	1,520	1,560	1,480	1,671	1,296	1,175
Under 20.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4 888	-----	4 888	-----	-----	-----
20-24.....	24	24	12	12	0	0	0	734	808	659	-----	-----	-----
25-29.....	114	114	43	62	2	6	1	1,186	1,172	1,191	4 2,141	1,022	4 600
30-34.....	125	124	22	75	8	18	1	1,521	1,951	1,445	1,342	1,343	4 2,440
35-39.....	118	117	14	56	18	27	2	1,467	1,534	1,686	1,109	1,249	4 1,060
40-44.....	110	109	16	35	33	24	1	1,513	1,217	1,608	1,698	1,368	4 298
45-49.....	106	104	19	19	46	13	7	1,629	1,588	1,923	1,701	1,349	994
50-54.....	77	76	24	11	31	7	3	1,729	1,758	1,813	1,714	1,328	2,300
55-59.....	63	58	23	4	27	1	3	1,710	1,496	2,175	1,930	4 756	1,060
60-64.....	55	50	29	1	18	0	2	1,635	1,967	4 1,560	1,230	-----	4 504
65 or older.....	78	51	34	1	16	0	0	1,922	1,780	4 1,620	2,242	-----	-----

¹ Either principal or supplementary.

² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 3 husbands in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 3 husbands in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of earning husbands, columns 3-8.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases

TABLE 155.—*Type of living quarters: Number of families occupying specified types of living quarters, by tenure and income and by tenure and occupation,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class, and occupational group (dollars)	All families ²	Home- own- ing fami- lies	Home-owning families occupying—				Rent- ing fami- lies ²	Renting families occu- pying ^{2—}			
			1- fami- ly house	2- fami- ly house	Apart- ment ³	Other type of living quar- ters ⁴		1- fami- ly house	2- fami- ly house	Apart- ment ³	Other type of living quar- ters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber
All incomes.....	1,052	509	497	5	2	5	543	461	45	16	21
0-999.....	403	171	166	3	0	2	232	188	24	13	7
1,000-1,499.....	286	137	133	1	1	2	149	133	9	3	4
1,500-1,999.....	183	82	80	0	1	1	101	91	5	0	5
2,000-2,999.....	134	83	83	0	0	0	51	41	6	0	4
3,000 or over.....	46	36	35	1	0	0	10	8	1	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	299	117	113	3	0	1	182	156	15	6	5
Clerical.....	178	69	69	0	0	0	109	93	11	1	4
Business and profes- sional.....	504	265	257	2	2	4	239	202	18	7	12
Other ⁵	71	58	58	0	0	0	13	10	1	2	0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA- COLORADO											
All incomes.....	829	390	374	5	8	3	439	321	49	55	14
0-999.....	213	77	75	1	1	0	136	89	21	22	4
1,000-1,499.....	207	81	77	2	2	0	120	92	16	12	6
1,500-1,999.....	177	76	74	1	1	0	101	81	7	11	2
2,000-2,999.....	151	97	95	0	1	1	54	41	4	7	2
3,000 or over.....	81	59	53	1	3	2	22	18	1	3	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	335	134	133	1	0	0	201	147	21	29	4
Clerical.....	135	69	66	1	2	0	66	48	11	6	1
Business and profes- sional.....	325	163	153	3	4	3	162	119	15	19	9
Other ⁵	34	24	22	0	2	0	10	7	2	1	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.³ A building which contains 2 or more dwelling units.⁴ Includes dwelling unit in business building and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.⁵ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

TABLE 156.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over	
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS														
All families.....	No. 1,386	No. 769	Pct. ³ 56	Dol. 12	No. 19	No. 221	No. 253	No. 151	No. 69	No. 41	No. 13	No. 1	No. 1	
Relief families.....	345	237	69	8	13	144	70	6	4	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	1,041	532	51	14	6	77	183	145	65	41	13	1	1	
0-999.....	394	223	57	11	5	64	106	38	7	2	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	284	147	52	15	0	9	51	61	19	7	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	183	101	55	18	1	4	19	31	24	17	5	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	134	51	38	21	0	0	5	15	13	12	6	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	46	10	22	25	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	1	1	
Occupational groups, nonrelief														
Wage-earner.....	294	177	60	11	4	50	81	34	5	3	0	0	0	
0-999.....	186	120	65	10	4	43	59	11	2	1	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	77	39	51	13	0	5	20	12	2	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	25	15	60	16	0	2	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	5	3	(⁴)	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	1	0	(⁴)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clerical.....	175	106	61	15	1	10	40	26	22	5	2	0	0	
0-999.....	53	42	79	12	0	8	22	9	3	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	49	30	61	15	0	2	11	10	6	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	28	16	57	17	1	0	2	5	7	1	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	36	16	44	20	0	0	4	2	5	3	2	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	9	2	(⁴)	⁵ 16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Business and professional...	501	236	47	17	1	13	61	80	36	32	11	1	1	
0-999.....	107	52	49	12	1	9	24	14	2	1	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	147	75	51	16	0	2	20	38	10	5	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	124	69	56	19	0	2	15	18	15	14	5	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	89	32	36	21	0	0	1	10	8	9	4	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	34	8	24	27	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	
Other.....	71	13	18	16	0	4	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO														
All families.....	965	525	54	17	3	73	123	125	95	54	34	12	6	
Relief families.....	147	97	66	10	2	42	38	12	1	2	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	818	428	52	19	1	31	85	113	94	52	34	12	6	
0-999.....	209	132	63	14	1	23	46	40	16	5	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	204	123	60	18	0	5	26	42	28	14	7	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	174	98	56	21	0	3	8	20	33	21	9	3	1	
2,000-2,999.....	151	54	36	25	0	0	3	8	13	11	11	5	3	
3,000 or over.....	80	21	26	26	0	0	2	3	4	1	6	4	1	
Occupational groups, nonrelief:														
Wage-earner.....	329	195	59	15	0	20	62	62	30	13	7	0	1	
0-999.....	126	87	69	13	0	13	36	27	9	2	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	109	70	64	16	0	5	20	26	12	4	2	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	58	29	50	19	0	2	3	7	8	7	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	28	7	25	19	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	8	2	(⁴)	⁵ 20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 156.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and by occupation and income,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—								
					Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO—continued													
Occupational groups, nonrelief—Continued.	No.	No.	Pct. ³	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Clerical.....	135	66	49	19	0	5	8	20	19	7	4	3	0
0-999.....	30	17	57	13	0	5	4	6	2	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	32	17	53	18	0	0	1	8	6	1	1	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	31	19	61	21	0	0	2	3	7	5	1	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	36	12	33	24	0	0	1	2	4	1	2	2	0
3,000 or over.....	6	1	(⁴)	\$ 17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Business and professional...	320	157	49	23	1	5	13	27	45	31	21	9	5
0-999.....	34	23	68	16	1	5	4	5	5	2	1	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	59	35	59	20	0	0	5	8	10	9	3	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	82	49	60	22	0	0	3	10	18	9	6	2	1
2,000-2,999.....	86	34	40	27	0	0	0	3	8	10	7	3	3
3,000 or over.....	59	16	27	28	0	0	1	1	4	1	4	4	1
Other.....	34	10	29	18	0	1	2	4	0	1	2	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Also excluded are 11 nonrelief and 8 relief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 11 nonrelief and 4 relief families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that received part or all of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families, the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

² Averages are based on number of renting families in each class, column 3.

³ Percentages are based on number of home-owning and renting families in each class, column 2.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 157.—*Monthly rent: Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent ²	Percentage ³ of renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS													
All families.....	No. 1,386	No. 769	Dol. 12	Pct. 2	Pct. 29	Pct. 33	Pct. 20	Pct. 9	Pct. 5	Pct. 2	Pct. (3)	Pct. (3)	
Relief families.....	345	237	8	6	60	30	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	1,041	532	14	1	15	35	27	12	8	2	(3)	(3)	
Income classes:													
\$0-\$999.....	394	223	11	2	29	48	17	3	1	(3)	0	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	284	147	15	0	6	34	42	13	5	0	0	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	183	101	18	1	4	19	31	23	17	5	0	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	134	51	21	0	0	10	29	25	24	12	0	0	
\$3,000 or over.....	46	10	25	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	294	177	11	2	3	46	19	28	2	0	0	0	
Clerical.....	175	106	15	1	9	38	24	21	5	2	0	0	
Business and professional.....	501	236	17	(3)	6	26	34	15	14	5	(3)	(3)	
Other ⁴	71	13	16	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	261	126	15	1	18	32	21	15	9	4	0	0	
Types 2 and 3.....	330	221	14	(3)	17	36	26	12	8	1	(3)	0	
Types 4 and 5.....	244	82	16	1	11	27	35	10	11	4	0	1	
Types 6 and 7.....	168	90	14	3	8	39	32	10	5	3	0	0	
Types 8 and 9.....	38	13	14	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO													
All families.....	965	525	17	1	14	23	25	18	10	6	2	1	
Relief families.....	147	97	10	2	44	39	12	1	2	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	818	428	19	(3)	7	20	27	22	12	8	3	1	
Income classes:													
\$0-\$999.....	209	132	14	1	17	35	30	12	4	1	0	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	204	123	18	0	4	21	34	23	11	6	0	1	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	174	98	21	0	3	8	20	34	22	9	3	1	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	151	54	25	0	0	6	15	24	20	20	9	6	
\$3,000 or over.....	80	21	26	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	329	195	15	0	10	32	32	15	7	4	0	(3)	
Clerical.....	135	66	19	0	8	12	30	29	11	6	4	0	
Business and professional.....	320	157	23	1	3	8	17	29	20	13	6	3	
Other ⁴	34	10	18	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	251	119	18	0	8	19	27	20	15	7	2	2	
Types 2 and 3.....	258	160	18	1	9	21	26	22	10	9	1	2	
Types 4 and 5.....	203	89	20	0	2	19	26	27	11	6	7	2	
Types 6 and 7.....	88	54	19	0	7	18	25	18	15	13	2	2	
Types 8 and 9.....	18	6	15	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are 11 nonrelief and 8 relief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages and 11 nonrelief and 4 relief families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that received part, or all, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class, column 3.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

⁵ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

TABLE 158.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars)	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families		Average monthly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
					Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS														
All types.....	No 1,041	No 532	Pct. ³ 51	Dol 14	No 6	No 77	No. 183	No 145	No 65	No 41	No 13	No. 1	No 1	
Family type 1.....	261	126	48	15	1	23	40	27	19	11	5	0	0	
0-999.....	123	60	49	11	1	13	28	10	1	2	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	58	25	43	15	0	3	7	9	3	3	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	45	26	58	18	0	2	3	7	8	4	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	27	15	56	22	0	0	2	1	7	2	3	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	8	0	(4)	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Family types 2 and 3.....	330	221	67	14	1	37	80	57	26	17	2	1	0	
0-999.....	127	99	78	11	1	33	45	15	5	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	92	61	66	14	0	4	24	25	6	2	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	55	37	67	19	0	0	8	11	9	8	1	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	51	20	39	20	0	0	2	6	5	6	1	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	5	4	(4)	23	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Family types 4 and 5.....	244	82	34	16	1	9	22	29	8	9	3	0	1	
0-999.....	79	30	38	12	0	9	10	10	0	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	63	23	37	15	0	0	8	10	4	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	45	17	38	18	1	0	2	6	3	4	1	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	34	9	26	20	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	23	3	13	26	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Family types 6 and 7.....	168	90	54	14	3	7	35	29	9	4	3	0	0	
0-999.....	54	29	54	10	3	3	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	55	32	58	15	0	2	9	16	4	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	35	20	57	16	0	2	5	7	4	1	1	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	18	6	33	19	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	6	3	(4)	26	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Family types 8 and 9.....	38	13	34	14	0	1	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO														
All types.....	818	428	52	19	1	31	85	113	94	52	34	12	6	
Family type 1.....	251	119	47	18	0	10	23	31	24	18	8	3	2	
0-999.....	78	37	47	13	0	8	12	12	4	1	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	65	34	52	18	0	2	6	9	9	6	2	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	55	26	47	20	0	0	4	7	7	6	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	30	13	43	29	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	2	1	
3,000 or over.....	23	9	39	23	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	
Family types 2 and 3.....	258	160	62	18	1	15	33	43	35	16	14	2	1	
0-999.....	65	54	83	13	1	10	20	20	2	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	71	49	69	17	0	3	10	16	12	6	2	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	52	33	63	22	0	2	2	4	13	7	3	1	1	
2,000-2,999.....	49	19	39	23	0	0	1	3	8	2	4	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	21	5	24	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	
Family types 4 and 5.....	203	89	44	20	0	2	17	23	24	10	5	6	2	
0-999.....	36	21	58	14	0	2	9	4	6	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	39	20	51	17	0	0	4	9	5	1	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	46	26	56	23	0	0	1	5	9	7	2	2	0	
2,000-2,999.....	53	17	32	25	0	0	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	
3,000 or over.....	29	5	17	26	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 158.—*Monthly rent: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by family type and income,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family type, and income class (dollars) (1)	Home-owning and renting families (2) (3) (4)		Average monthly rent: ² (5)	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5 ³	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over	
	No.	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO—continued	88	54	61	19	0	4	10	13	10	8	7	1	1
Family types 6 and 7-----													
0-999-----	26	17	65	16	0	3	4	3	3	4	0	0	0
1,000-1,499-----	23	17	74	18	0	0	5	6	2	1	2	0	1
1,500-1,999-----	20	13	65	19	0	1	1	4	4	1	2	0	0
2,000-2,999-----	15	5	33	26	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
3,000 or over-----	4	2	(4)	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Family types 8 and 9-----	18	6	33	15	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift are excluded. See table 156, footnote 1, for counts of families receiving rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families, the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

² Averages are based on number of renting families in each class, column 3.

³ Percentages are based on number of home-owning and renting families in each class, column 2.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 159.—*Monthly rental value: Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Home-owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ²	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of—											
				\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40-\$44	\$45-\$54	\$55 or over		
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)												
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS															
All families.....	No. 617	Pct ³ 44	Dol 18	No. 57	No. 137	No. 156	No. 109	No. 95	No. 33	No. 15	No. 12	No. 1	No. 0	No. 2	No. 2
Relief families.....	108	31	11	40	42	13	8	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	509	49	19	17	95	143	101	91	33	15	11	1	0	2	2
Income classes:															
\$0-\$999.....	171	43	15	11	57	59	29	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	137	48	18	4	28	42	31	21	8	0	2	1	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	82	45	22	2	6	19	17	25	8	3	2	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	83	62	23	0	4	20	16	23	12	7	1	0	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	36	78	29	0	0	3	8	11	3	3	6	0	0	2	2
Occupational groups:															
Wage-earner.....	117	40	15	9	46	37	14	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical.....	69	39	21	2	7	21	15	15	5	0	2	0	0	2	2
Business and professional.....	265	53	21	3	30	69	60	56	24	13	9	1	0	0	0
Other.....	58	82	18	3	12	16	12	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	135	52	20	2	17	41	33	24	8	3	5	1	1	1	1
Types 2 and 3.....	109	33	18	6	21	34	16	20	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	162	66	20	2	31	41	34	32	10	5	6	0	0	1	1
Types 6 and 7.....	78	46	18	6	17	23	13	11	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	25	66	17	1	9	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO															
All families.....	440	46	23	22	60	62	82	93	54	38	13	13	3	3	3
Relief families.....	50	34	12	10	24	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	390	48	24	12	36	51	77	93	54	38	13	13	3	3	3
Income classes:															
\$0-\$999.....	77	37	17	11	17	16	13	12	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	18	40	20	1	13	18	19	20	7	1	1	1	0	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	76	44	25	0	3	8	19	19	18	4	3	1	1	1	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	97	64	28	0	2	5	16	32	11	22	4	5	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	59	74	31	0	1	4	10	10	12	10	4	6	2	2	2
Occupational groups:															
Wage-earner.....	134	41	20	5	23	27	36	22	12	4	1	4	0	0	0
Clerical.....	69	51	24	3	5	9	9	19	13	10	0	1	0	0	0
Business and professional.....	163	51	28	2	6	11	28	43	27	24	11	8	3	3	3
Other.....	24	71	21	2	2	4	4	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	132	53	23	6	14	22	25	28	17	11	4	3	2	2	2
Types 2 and 3.....	98	38	25	2	5	14	25	22	13	9	4	4	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	114	56	26	2	9	10	16	35	18	15	4	4	1	1	1
Types 6 and 7.....	34	39	21	1	8	2	9	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	12	67	25	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift. See table 156, footnote 1, for counts of families receiving rent as a gift.

² Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. The averages in this column are based on the number of families owning homes, column 2.

³ Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families, tables 156 and 158, column 2.

	80	40	24	60	12	319	95	224	16	40	11	266	111	82	73
1,750-1,999	49	29	21	72	12	350	100	250	8	28	11	265	47	81	137
2,000-2,249	41	28	19	68	12	305	92	213	9	32	11	282	64	85	133
2,250-2,499	64	40	30	75	12	370	103	267	10	25	11	317	56	92	169
2,500-2,999	27	21	10	48	11	299	88	211	11	52	11	310	97	90	123
3,000-3,499	18	10	9	90	12	376	104	272	1	10	† 12	† 390	† 96	† 101	† 163
3,500-3,999	38	30	28	93	12	397	108	289	2	7	† 12	† 361	† 75	† 102	† 184
4,000 or over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Includes all families that occupied homes at any time during the report year. Includes 1 family in North Dakota-Kansas and 1 in South Dakota-Montana-Colorado whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

² Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage, column 4.

³ Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the averages shown in the preceding column.

⁴ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expenses other than interest, columns 8 and 15, are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.

⁵ Average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes, column 10.

⁷ Percentages are based on the number of families owning homes, column 3.

⁸ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Appendix C. Methodology

Procedures Used in Collection and Analysis of the Data

General Plan

In formulating the original plans for this study a central place was given to the recommendations made in 1929 by the Social Science Research Council.¹ This report emphasized the advantages of conducting a study of consumption in such a way that the sample would cover a wide range of incomes, all types of natural families, and all occupations within representative communities of different sizes. Income data and certain other facts would be collected from all families visited, through the use of a short schedule. These data would provide the basis for selection of an adequate number of families in each income class to furnish more careful estimates of income and the details of expenditures.

The plan represented a departure from the procedure followed in many previous consumption studies, in which only certain population groups were included, and in which the distribution of families by income was largely accidental.

These suggestions of the Social Science Research Council were embodied in the procedures adopted for the present study. From these recommendations developed the method of selecting the families to be studied from a random sample of the population, and the method of classifying families by occupation and family composition, as well as by income. The council's plan of selecting regions having distinct economic characteristics and communities of different degrees of urbanization also was followed in order that relationship between these factors and consumption patterns might be explored.

Selection of Families

The families to be studied were limited to certain groups that represent the greater part of the country's population. In order to assure random selection, three samples were obtained, with the use of three schedules. The first was a random sample of family dwelling units, based on a sampling scheme that gave each unit in the community an equal chance of being included. A record card was filled for each family drawn in this random sample. Information obtained on record cards provided the means of eliminating families that did not meet the predetermined requirements for inclusion in the study. These requirements, or eligibility criteria, limited the families selected to those representing the more numerous population groups and those whose consumption patterns and ways of living would be representative of normal families. Chief among those excluded were one-person families (except for a special study in two cities, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.), those of foreign birth, Negroes (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio), and families in which there was not a husband and wife. The record cards also supplied information as to the numerical importance of the families studied (see record card form, p. 281).

The second sample, known as the income sample, included all families from the eligible group that were willing and able to furnish the facts about their family composition, income, occupation, and housing needed for filling the family schedule. This group of families, therefore, was essentially a random sample of the types that had been defined for the study of family incomes; every eligible family had an equal opportunity of being included. According to this plan, the proportion of families of each income, occupational and family-type group was to be the same as the proportion of such families among the group eligible for study in the community. It was recognized that failure to obtain schedules from any socioeconomic group, as from the very well to do, would affect the representative character of the income sample, and every effort was made to guard against the introduction of such a bias. In addition to providing data for the study of income, the family schedule provided the means of identifying families that satisfied the requirements for the main study of family consumption (see family schedule form, p. 282).

¹ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. CONSUMPTION ACCORDING TO INCOME; A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. pp. 7, 20-22. 1929. [Mimeographed.]

BHE 113

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
RECORD CARD—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Record card No.

Family schedule No.

E. D.

Agent

(Town or village) (State)

1. Street and No.

2. Type of structure ¹.....

3. Apartment or floor.....

4. Name.....

Telephone.....

Yes ☐ No ☐
10. ☐ ☐
11. ☐ ☐

Born in United States
Husband, or male head. ☐
Wife, or female head. ☐

12. Residence in rooming house or hotel or in institution:

a. ☐ Housekeeping apartment.
b. ☐ Rooms only

13. Economic family includes husband and wife: ²

a. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes:
c. Number years married:
(1) ☐ Less than one.
(2) ☐ One or more.

If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes,
request family schedule.

Visits	Date	Time of day	At home		Information refused	Person interviewed
			Yes	No		
5. First.....						
6. Second.....						
7. Third.....						

8. Color: a. ☐ Whiteb. ☐ Negroc. ☐ Other

9. Number in family:

a. ☐ Two or more personsb. ☐ One person

¹ Specify type as business building, hotel, institution, detached or semidetached house, or multiple-family dwelling.
² In filing record cards for indigibles, file separately cards for families eligible except for 13b—a family which does not include husband and wife.

CONFIDENTIAL.—The information requested in this schedule is confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be made public except by authority of the Bureau of Home Economics and will not be available for taxation purposes.

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE

Twelve months beginning..... 1935
and ending....., 193...

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

A	B	C	D	E
Members of economic family (all persons living in household, including family income, individual income, and family income from home)	Age at birthday	Sex	Number of weeks during year	
			At home	Away from home
1. Husband.....	M			
2. Wife.....	F			

Other members of family (give relationship)

3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

If any member of family died during schedule year, circle number in front of name.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS IN COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT FAMILY SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD (Persons living in household for one week or longer during schedule year)

A	B	C
STATUS (add help, roomers, guests, children, boarders)	Number of persons	Total number of weeks in household
1. Sons and daughters boarding and rooming at home (specify age and sex).....		
2. Other roomers with board.....		
3. Boarders without board.....		
4. Roomers without room.....		
5. Tourists and transients.....		
6. Guests (overnight or longer).....		
7. Paid help living in.....		

IV. HOME OWNERSHIP

1. Number of months during schedule year living:	
a. As renter.....	
b. As owner.....	
1st home.....	2d home.....
If an owner:	
2. Monthly rental value.....	1st home..... 2d home.....
3. Was home mortgaged (or leased) purchased on land contract.....	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.
4. If mortgaged, interest on mortgage (or land contract) for months occupied.....	

Number in economic family.....
Ine.....
Cfr.....
Occ.....
Agent.....
Date of interview.....
Code No.....
Family schedule No.....
Expenditure schedule No.....
Town or village.....
E. D.....
State.....

V. RESIDENCE IN THIS TOWN OR VILLAGE For how many months of schedule year did the family live in this town or village?.....

VI. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED AT DATE OF INTERVIEW 1. Did family occupy these living quarters at end of schedule year? a. ☐ Yes. b. ☐ No.

2. Does family own or rent these living quarters?
Monthly rent, \$..... if renter.
4. Type of living quarters (check one):
One family house:
a. ☐ Detached.
b. ☐ Attached.
Two family house:
c. ☐ Side by side.
d. ☐ Two decker.
Apartment in building for:
e. ☐ Three families
f. ☐ Four families
g. ☐ Five or more families.
Dwelling unit, business building:
h. ☐
Room or rooms:
i. ☐ With another family
j. ☐ In rooming house
Other:
k. ☐

YHL COLOR
a. ☐ White. b. ☐ Negro

The third sample, known as the consumption or expenditure sample, included families from the income sample that satisfied a second set of requirements. These requirements restricted the sample to the occupational and family-type groups most important numerically. The sampling procedure was designed to obtain a minimum number of expenditure schedules within each class, and implied a different sampling ratio for each class. Families within a given class (occupation, income, and family type) were selected at random. The expenditure or consumption schedule was usually obtained during the same interview as the family schedule. The selection of eligible families to be asked for information was made by the agent on the basis of instructions from the supervisor relative to the classes in which the number of cases was inadequate for analysis.

Supplementary schedules (sometimes called check lists) giving additional details on the consumption of food, clothing, and furnishings and equipment were requested from families that had filled expenditure schedules and were willing to spend more time giving information concerning their ways of spending. (See Glossary, Supplementary schedules.)

Selection of Communities

In order to make clear comparisons of families in different parts of the country in communities of different sizes, and in different agricultural sections, the sample was concentrated in a few homogeneous areas, in communities of certain size ranges and in farm sections which represent the principal types of farming. The areas were determined on the basis of five criteria: Distinct climatic, geographic, and cultural characteristics; homogeneity with respect to these characteristics; geographic extent; population; economic importance. Thus in the choice of communities a great variety of indices were required, based on climatic, geographic, economic, and social data.

The six main areas, chosen represent not groups of States but economic-geographic belts, fairly homogeneous in climate. These areas are in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central, East South Central and South Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions. The most unique region not represented is the West South Central. It was not included because the scatter of the population over a wide area and the presence of a large Mexican and Spanish-speaking population presented administrative difficulties in the collection of data. In the preparation of reports the Bureau of Home Economics has reduced these regions to five, dividing schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and the Mountain regions.²

Communities of six distinct size ranges, from metropolis to farm section, were included in the study. Each size except the metropolitan was represented in each of the five regions studied. In order to obtain the desired number of cases for analysis for each degree of urbanization, it was necessary to increase the number of communities to be studied as their size decreased. The population size ranges within which it was planned to select communities for study were as follows:

Metropolises-----	Over 1,000,000
Large cities-----	250,000 to 300,000
Middle-sized cities-----	35,000 to 70,000
Small cities-----	8,000 to 15,000
Villages-----	1,000 to 2,500
Farm counties-----	

The six types of communities were thus sufficiently distinct from one another to provide a picture of differences in consumption patterns due to differences in degree of urbanization.

² Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes part of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

TABLE 161.—Consumption sample: Occupational and family-type groups included by the Bureau of Home Economics in the consumption sample, as combined for analysis, by region and degree of urbanization

Region (1)	Degree of urbanization and color of families (2)	Occupational groups included, as combined for analysis (3)	Family types included, as com- bined for analysis (4)
New England	Small cities ¹	Business and professional, clerical, wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5
	Small cities.....	Business and professional, clerical; wage-earner. ²	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. ³
Middle Atlantic and North Central	Villages.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ^{2 4}	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Farm counties		
	New Jersey.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	do.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Michigan-Wisconsin.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Illinois-Iowa.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Small cities:		
	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages:		
	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
Southeast	Farm counties:		
	White:		
	North Carolina.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	South Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Negro:		
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	South Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Plains and Mountain	Small cities.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Villages.....	Business and professional; clerical, wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties:		
	North Dakota-Kansas.....	Business, professional, and clerical, wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	do.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific	Villages.....	do. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties:		
	Washington-Oregon.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	California.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Oregon ⁸	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.

¹ Consumption data are published in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

² In addition, data for families having no earnings from occupations are presented in a few basic tables. The sample of these families was too small to permit analysis by family type.

³ Family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis.; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.

⁴ Data for farm operators living in villages are presented in a few basic tables. Because of the small number of cases in the sample, no analysis by family type was made. For these tables, data from the Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions were combined; data from the Southeast region were analyzed separately.

⁵ Family types 6 and 7 represent villages in Georgia and South Carolina only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.

⁶ Family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi farm counties.

⁷ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

⁸ Part-time farms only.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the selected geographic areas and fall in the selected size ranges. In the choice of the urban communities additional factors were considered, which included independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, and the presence of large institutions which affect economic and social conditions. Each farm county chosen was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together these counties thus represented all the more important types of agricultural enterprise. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties chosen for study. In a few cases it was necessary to include villages in an adjacent county in order to provide a sufficiently large sample. For the same reason several villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were selected.

The studies of farm and village families were conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.³ Among the 29 small cities included in the investigation, the Bureau of Home Economics was responsible for 19, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 10. The collection of schedules in communities in the three largest size ranges was wholly the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 162.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data*

Degree of urbanization ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metropolis* (3,376,438 to 6,930,446 population).		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city* (214,006 to 301,815 population).	Providence, R.I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city* (30,567 to 71,864 population).	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen - Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city (9,370 to 18,901 population).	*Westbrook, Maine. *Greenfield, Mass. #Wallingford, Conn. #Willimantic, Conn.	*Mount Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. #Beaver Falls, Pa. #Connellsville, Pa. #Logansport, Ind. #Peru, Ind. #Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. #Gastonia, N. C. #Albany, Ga.	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. #Billings, Mont.	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.

See footnotes at end of table.

³ See fig. 1 and tables 162 and 163 for a list of the communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 162.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data—Continued*

Degree of urbanization ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Village ⁴ (544 to 5,183 population).	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridge-water. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Rayn-ham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perryssville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pu-laski. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina. Elm City. Franklinton. Lonsburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmons-ville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kingsley. Meade. Spearville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snohomish. Oregon: Mc Min-n-ville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

¹ Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.² Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.³ All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴ All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.^{*} Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.[#] Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 163.—*Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, and important type of farming in each section, by region*

Region and State (1)	Counties studied (2)	Type of farming ¹ (3)
New England:		
Vermont.....	Chittenden, Franklin.....	Dairy.
Massachusetts ²	Bristol, Plymouth.....	Dairy and poultry
Middle Atlantic and North Central:		
New Jersey.....	Camden, Gloucester, Salem.....	Truck.
Pennsylvania.....	Lancaster.....	General.
Ohio.....	Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	Do.
Michigan.....	Lenawee.....	General and dairy.
Wisconsin.....	Dane.....	Dairy.
Illinois.....	De Witt, Logan, Macon, Pratt.....	Corn and other cash grain.
Iowa.....	Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.....	Animal specialty.
Southeast:		
North Carolina.....	Jackson, Macon.....	Self-sufficing.
	Edgecombe, Nash.....	Cotton and tobacco.
South Carolina.....	Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee.....	Do
	Marion, Sumter.....	
Georgia.....	Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.....	Cotton.
Mississippi.....	Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.....	Do
Plains and Mountain:		
North Dakota.....	Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.....	Wheat and other cash grain
Kansas.....	Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade.....	Do.
South Dakota ³	Pennington.....	Range livestock and cash grain.
Montana ³	Custer.....	Do.
Colorado ³	Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco.....	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Pacific:		
Washington.....	Whatcom.....	Dairy and poultry.
Oregon.....	Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington.....	General and fruit, part-time
California.....	Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.....	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy

¹ For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census² Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.³ Data from South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado have been tabulated together for the analysis of income.

Classification of Families by Income, Occupation, and Family Type

One of the major purposes of this project was the study of consumption of families at different income levels. However, early plans also included the study of variations in consumption among the different occupational groups and among families of differing composition. Since the classification of families was to be used both in schedule collection and in analysis of data, it was necessary to define income and to establish a method for its computation; to decide what broad occupational groups should be adopted for the classification of the wide variety of occupations followed by earners; and to evolve some scheme of classifying families so that both the number and age of family members would be given consideration.

Family income

The term "income" was limited to current income for the year, excluding funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets, through borrowing, or through the accumulation of debt. Nonmoney income from housing also was included for families in all communities. For village and farm families nonmoney income from food was added. (See Glossary, Income, for other details, including differences between city, village, and farm family income. See also tables 165 and 166.)

Facts from the family or income schedule were used, together with certain estimates based on previous studies, in computing a net income figure for each family included in the income sample. For families included in the consumption sample, some additional facts concerning expenses of a business nature or related to home ownership were obtained and were used in obtaining an adjusted or corrected income figure. The adjustments that were made are listed in the following paragraphs.

TABLE 164.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated¹ by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936*

Degree of urbanization, region, and State (1)	Record cards (2)	Family schedules ² (3)	Expenditure schedules ³ (4)	Supplementary schedules		
				Clothing ⁴ (5)	Furnishings ⁵ (6)	Food ⁶ (7)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Small cities, villages, and farm counties...	157,782	64,798	33,787	90,535	21,012	17,299
Small cities.....	35,757	17,026	7,465	17,197	4,239	3,166
New England:						
Maine, Westbrook.....	2,010	927	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	1,862	658				
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	880	313	3,107	5,799	1,148	904
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	1,539	753				
Illinois, Lincoln.....	1,240	511				
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	1,064	453				
Iowa, Boone.....	1,302	494				
Missouri, Columbia.....	2,589	1,309				
Missouri, Moberly.....	1,974	1,030				
Southeast—white:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1,395	815	1,108	3,480	1,006	840
Georgia, Griffin.....	1,324	741				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(8)	(8)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(8)	(8)				
Southeast—Negro:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1,264	636	475	1,748	429	414
Georgia, Griffin.....	803	349				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(8)	(8)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(8)	(8)				
Plains and Mountain:						
Kansas, Dodge City.....	1,825	1,013	1,287	6,170	1,656	1,008
Montana, Billings.....	(9)	(9)				
Colorado, Greeley.....	1,625	637				
Utah, Logan.....	1,981	1,013				
Utah, Provo.....	1,454	751				
Pacific:						
Washington, Olympia.....	2,295	1,062	1,488	6,170	1,656	1,008
Oregon, Astoria.....	1,145	381				
Oregon, Eugene.....	4,691	2,408				
Oregon, Klamath Falls.....	1,465	772				

¹ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated is smaller than the number accepted for analysis due to certain omissions where the number of schedules in a class was too small to warrant tabulation.

² Tabulations of family schedules for combined cities within a region included fewer schedules, as follows: All small cities, 15,385; New England, 1,200; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 4,427; Southeast, white, 1,556; Southeast, Negro, 985; Plains and Mountain, 4,186; Pacific, 3,031. See Methodology, p. 299.

³ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated may exceed the number of family schedules tabulated. Only family schedules collected by random sampling were tabulated, whereas the expenditure schedules tabulated included some that were obtained by the special sampling procedures used to build up the consumption sample.

⁴ This represents the number of individuals, rather than families, for whom detailed clothing data were obtained.

⁵ The number of supplementary furnishings schedules collected represents only families having expense for furnishings. However, the tables for furnishings schedules include some families that had zero expense for furnishings, and therefore did not fill a supplementary schedule.

⁶ In addition to those supplementary food schedules, food records were obtained as follows: Large and middle-sized cities, 2,040; small cities, 888; villages, 901; farms, 1,359.

⁷ Expenditure and supplementary schedule data for Westbrook and Greenfield have been transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for tabulation and publication.

⁸ Record-card and family schedule data for Gastonia and Albany have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Record-card and family schedule data for Billings as an individual city have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Family, expenditure, and supplementary schedule data are combined with those for the other cities of the region by the Bureau of Home Economics and presented in summary tables for the unit.

TABLE 164.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936—Continued*

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family sched- ules	Expendi- ture sched- ules	Supplementary schedules					
				Cloth- ing	Furnish- ings	Food			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
	Number 49, 599	Number 22, 644	Number 9, 407	Number 20, 674	Number 5, 174	Number 4, 475			
Villages.....									
New England:									
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	5, 263	2, 005	733	6, 625	1, 604	1, 379			
Middle Atlantic and North Central:									
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	4, 227	2, 079	3, 044						
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5, 202	1, 975							
Illinois-Iowa.....	5, 554	2, 404							
Southeast—white:									
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 169	1, 816	2, 092	6, 865	1, 760	1, 536			
South Carolina-Georgia.....	4, 679	2, 675							
Southeast—Negro:									
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3, 711	1, 726	973	3, 128	834	770			
South Carolina-Georgia.....	2, 794	1, 299							
Plains and Mountain:									
North Dakota-Kansas.....	3, 262	1, 465	1, 101	4, 056	976	790			
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2, 120	1, 036							
Pacific:									
Washington-Oregon.....	5, 397	2, 315	1, 464						
California.....	3, 921	1, 846							
Farm counties.....	72, 426	25, 128	16, 915	52, 664	11, 599	9, 658			
New England:									
Vermont.....	1, 788	543	537	16, 031	3, 850	2, 887			
Massachusetts.....	2, 040	10 109	10 136						
Middle Atlantic and North Central:									
New Jersey.....	4, 813	861	496						
Pennsylvania.....	3, 066	2, 096	2, 257	15, 192	3, 175	2, 765			
Ohio.....	2, 084	836							
Michigan.....	2, 686	810	1, 067						
Wisconsin.....	1, 994	795							
Illinois.....	1, 445	857	1, 642						
Iowa.....	2, 532	748							
Southeast—white operators:									
North Carolina.....	11 1, 714	460	1, 945	9, 568	1, 949	1, 859			
South Carolina.....	11 4, 888	2, 310							
Georgia.....	11 2, 176	847	1, 255						
Mississippi.....	11 2, 351	552							
North Carolina, self-sufficing.....	2, 117	1, 294	607						
Southeast—white sharecroppers:									
North Carolina.....	(11)	300	632	5, 349	1, 148	1, 065			
South Carolina.....	(11)	274							
Georgia.....	(11)	248	482						
Mississippi.....	(11)	347							
Southeast—Negro operators:									
North Carolina.....	11 1, 304	129	433	6, 522	1, 477	1, 050			
South Carolina.....	11 1, 547	488							
Georgia.....	11 1, 219	249	511						
Mississippi.....	11 2, 284	277							
Southeast—Negro sharecroppers:									
North Carolina.....	(11)	398	639	3, 888					
South Carolina.....	(11)	293							
Georgia.....	(11)	296	626						
Mississippi.....	(11)	958							
Plains and Mountain:									
North Dakota.....	3, 073	1, 106	1, 088	6, 522	1, 477	1, 050			
Kansas.....	1, 458	695							
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2, 634	1, 088	447						
Pacific:									
Washington.....	3, 244	830	948	3, 888					
Oregon.....	5, 660	1, 948							
California, central.....	1, 604	281	383						
California, southern.....	3, 994	1, 159							
Oregon, part-time ¹²	8, 411	646							

¹⁰ Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

¹¹ The total number of record cards for the combined groups of operators and sharecroppers is shown under white operators and Negro operators.

¹² The record cards cover those in the special sample taken in the 3 counties not included in the Oregon full-time sample. The family schedules include 187 duplicate schedules of part-time farm operators included in the other Oregon sample.

For family-schedule classification net nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home was computed by deducting from the total rental value of the home the actual expense for interest on the mortgage plus an estimate of such other expenses as taxes, insurance, and repairs. When the expenditure schedule was obtained, this nonmoney income figure was adjusted on the basis of the family's actual instead of estimated current expenses for its owned home during the year.⁴

Net income from roomers and boarders was computed first on the basis of an estimate of the cost of the boarders' food and later adjusted when actual food expenses per person-meal could be computed from the expenditure schedule.

The expenditure schedule also contributed to a more exact report on certain expenses which were occupational, but unlikely to be treated as business expenses when the family computed its net income. Such expenses included that proportion of the family automobile or other vehicle expense chargeable to business, union and professional association dues, and technical books and journals. All such expenses shown on the expenditure schedule were deducted from income for the classification of expenditure schedules.

TABLE 165.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, city and village families*¹

Income description (1)	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample (2)	Consumption sample (3)
Total family income.	Sum of A and B.	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Money income (net).	A. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings.	a. Reported net earnings minus minor ² items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Other money income.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses.	3. Reported net losses from business, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Nonmoney income.	B. Sum of 1 and 2.	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2.
1. Value of housing.	1. Sum of a and b (no data available for c and d).	1. Corrected sum of a, b, c, and d.
a. Imputed income from owned family home.	a. Difference between (1) and (2).	a. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Rental value of owned family home.	(1) Reported total rental value.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for owned family home.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Reported expense for owned family home.
b. Rent received as pay.	b. Reported rent received as pay.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Rent received as gift.	c. No data.	c. Reported rent received as gift.
d. Imputed income from owned vacation home.	d. No data.	d. Reported difference between rental value and expense for vacation home.
2. Value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Reported value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Minor items of occupational expense include items which were reported on the family expenditure schedule, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation expense chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, and technical books and periodicals.

³ These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

⁴ See Glossary, Housing expenditures, for items considered as current expense on an owned home.

On the small-city and village expenditure schedules the net value of occupancy of an owned vacation home, and rent received as gift were included in income. Income as computed for both samples included rent received as pay. On farm schedules neither of these items was included in the final adjusted income, since they occurred infrequently (tables 165 and 166).

Family occupation

Detailed information was obtained from each family member as to the nature of his work and the industry from which his earnings were derived. Using this information, earnings were classed as from one of three broad major occupational groups—business and professional, clerical, and wage earner. City and village families were then classified in one of these groups according to source of the greater proportion of total family earnings, including the value of rent received as pay. A fourth group was composed of families with no earnings and of a few families of farm operators living in cities and villages and not properly belonging in the three major groups.

TABLE 166.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, farm families*¹

Income description	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample	Consumption sample
Total family income.....	Sum of A and B.....	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Farm income (net).....	A. Sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.
1. Money income.....	1. Difference between a and b.	1. Corrected difference between a and b.
a. Gross income.....	a. Reported gross income....	a. Same as income sample.
b. Expense.....	b. Reported major items of farm expense, except farm use of family automobile.	b. Reported major items plus other ² items of farm expense.
2. Value of farm products used by family.	2. Sum of a, b, and c.....	2. Corrected sum of a, b, and c.
a. Food, home-produced..	a. Reported value of food home-produced.	a. Reported value of food home-produced, minus value of home-produced food served farm help and boarders.
b. Housing furnished by farm.	b. Computed value of year's occupancy of farm dwelling.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Fuel and other non-food products furnished by farm for family use.	c. Reported value of fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm.	c. Same as income sample.
3. Value of net change in livestock owned and in crops stored.	3. Reported value of net change (increase minus decrease) during the report year, in livestock owned and crops stored for sale	3. Same as income sample.
B. Money income (net) from sources other than farm.	B. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.....	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.....	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings....	a. Reported net earnings minus other ² items of occupational expense
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.....	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than operated farm.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample
3. Business losses other than from operating farm.	3. Reported net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

² These were items of occupational expense reported as family expenditures, such as Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation chargeable to business, food expense for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and periodicals.

³ These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

Business and professional families were further subdivided into those employed on a salaried basis and those that were working independently, taking an entrepreneurial risk with their own or borrowed capital, owning their equipment or place of business, and in some instances employing others.

In the farm sample, only families of farm operators (a single occupational class) were studied except in the Southeast, where a special study of sharecroppers was made. Families of farm laborers and of paid farm managers were excluded in all regions. Earnings off the farm were classified as were earnings of city families according to the occupation from which they were derived.

In planning to classify families by occupation, three alternative bases of classification were considered: The occupational group from which the family derived the greater part of its earnings; the occupational group of the husband; the occupational group of the principal earner. The first method was chosen in order to take account of the earnings of all family members (Glossary, Occupational classification). However, since the husband was so largely responsible for the family support, nine-tenths or more of the families would have been classified in the same occupational group in which the procedure chosen placed them, had either of the two other procedures been used.

With minor exceptions, the occupational classification prepared by the Works Progress Administration⁵ was used to determine the broad group in which a specific occupation fell. This publication provided a relatively complete and usable listing of occupations according to socioeconomic status. (See Glossary, Occupational classification.)

Family type

Since the level of living possible for a family depends on the number and age of its members as well as on family income, it was necessary to adopt some scheme of classification based on family composition in order to study both economic status and consumption patterns. Families differ so greatly in number and age of members that there could be well over a hundred groupings, based on these two factors alone, without taking account of differences in sex of children. For this study, the groups were limited to nine, based on the number of family members other than husband and wife and whether they were under 16 years of age or 16 and older. (See fig. 8, Definitions of the family-type groups and Glossary, Family type, for description of the nine type groups.) These nine types provide for the classification of all families included in the income sample. However, only a partial analysis of data has been made for the types least often found, types 8 and 9. The consumption sample included the first five types in all communities, and types 6 and 7 in some; consumption data were not obtained for types 8 and 9 in any community. (See table 161 for communities in which types 6 and 7 were studied.)

Collection of Schedules

Collection plans for family-income schedules were designed to provide for each degree of urbanization in each region a sample of families that would have the characteristics of the families in the major population groups and include all socioeconomic, family type, and other groups in the same proportion as they were found in the eligible population of these communities. For example, wage-earner families should be the same proportion of the sample as of the families eligible for study in the community. Attention was concentrated on keeping this income sample random in character and free from bias because of the possible omission of an undue number of families of any income, occupational, or family-type group.

For the expenditure sample, the collection plan differed somewhat. The emphasis was upon obtaining an adequate number of records for analysis from the eligible families less usually found, such as those in the high-income groups. This sample, therefore, was designed to overrepresent somewhat the population groups of less numerical importance, in order to give an adequate picture of their consumption habits.

These purposes determined, in large measure, the procedures followed in obtaining both the income and expenditure samples.

⁵ [UNITED STATES] WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND CODE. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2. July 1935.

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2A. September 1935.

The First or Record Card Sample

The mechanics of obtaining the random sample of record cards differed for communities of different degrees of urbanization, and to some extent from community to community. In all localities, however, the basis of the scheme adopted was geographic. Dwellings, rather than specific families, were approached by a plan designed to give every dwelling unit an equal chance of being included.

Small cities

Because the basis of the sampling procedure was geographic, a complete list of addresses of all dwellings in the city was necessary. For this list the street-directory section of the city directories was relied upon and was brought up to date by lists of building permits, real estate maps, and other means. Each independent housekeeping unit in a multiple-family dwelling was considered a separate address. Insofar as possible, buildings containing no dwelling units were eliminated before the sample was drawn. When the list was considered complete the addresses were arranged in geographic order, and used for drawing the first sample.

The original plan in the small cities called for a succession of four samples, each of which would include one-eighth of the dwelling units in the city. Every eighth address, beginning with one of the first eight, chosen by chance, was selected for the first sample. Record cards were made out for each address thus drawn and were assigned to field agents for visiting. The second sample comprised another one-eighth of the addresses and began with the fourth address following or preceding the one previously chosen in the first sample. The addresses in the second sample were spaced four addresses from the first, in order that, if it became necessary to close collection after the second sample, the 25-percent coverage would represent every fourth dwelling in every section of the city. Subsequent samples followed a similar procedure until the coverage sought in the particular city was obtained. Lists were made of additional dwelling units discovered by field agents in the process of visiting, and were sampled on the same basis as the original list.

While only a 50-percent sample was originally planned, it was increased up to 100 percent in a few cities when it was found that the 50-percent sample would not yield sufficient schedules from families in the less usual types and income classes.

Villages

In all villages a 100-percent sample was taken. However, it was deemed desirable to obtain this by means of four 25-percent samples, each of which would be random. This was done in order to safeguard the study in case it became necessary to discontinue collection before a 100-percent coverage had been achieved. It also provided data potentially valuable for testing variations between samples, and hence the relative reliability of averages based on samples of different sizes.

Essentially, therefore, the scheme of sampling in the villages followed that used in the small cities. The difference lay chiefly in the fact that directories were not generally available, so that dwellings had to be marked on large-scale maps, or addresses listed by a preliminary canvass. Where houses did not carry street numbers, field agents received assignments in the form of small segments of maps, on which the dwellings to be approached in that sampling period were marked. Multiple-family dwellings were treated in the same way as in cities. In each sampling period every fourth address was visited, precisely as was every eighth in the small cities.

Farm counties

The problem of transportation for field agents working in farm counties and the irregular scatter of farm dwellings called for some modification of the sampling plan followed in small cities and villages. The alternative plan adopted was to divide the county to be sampled into a number of small areas, each of which would contain approximately 15 to 20 farms. For this purpose post office or other maps that showed every farm in the county were used. The small areas of 15 to 20 farms were numbered and every fourth one was included in one sampling period. Each farm in the small areas chosen was then visited for the record card and, if the family proved eligible and willing, a family schedule and an expenditure schedule were filled. In a few large, well-populated counties each sample included one-eighth rather than one-fourth of the farms because only a 25- or 37.5-percent coverage was contemplated.

One of the chief problems in sampling farm counties was to exclude village, urban, and suburban areas. As a first step in meeting this problem, maps were marked to eliminate every dwelling within the corporate limits of an incorporated village or city. Other exclusions depended on the individual situation, and borderline cases were decided by the supervisor in charge. The objective was always to include all bona fide farm families and to exclude nonfarm families, such as suburban residents or crossroads merchants that happened to be living in or adjacent to a farming section.

With one or two exceptions the random sample for farm counties, like that for small cities, was originally planned to represent a 50-percent coverage. As in cities, additional samples were taken in many localities to provide sufficient cases for analysis of the more unusual family types or income levels.

The Income Sample

Eligibility requirements

The income sample was planned to represent, not the population of the community as a whole, but only the groups that are numerically the most important, that have certain common characteristics, and that, at the same time, comprise the more normal families. Elimination of some population groups served to make the group studied more homogeneous and therefore to limit the variables and facilitate the analysis of the relationships the study was designed to explore. This limitation also made it possible to include a greater number of communities than funds would have permitted otherwise.

To be eligible for inclusion in the income sample, a family had to meet these requirements: The family must include a husband and wife who were native-white (except in the Southeast, and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied separately); had been married at least 1 year; were keeping house when interviewed; and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year.

For families living on farms, three additional requirements were imposed: The home place must meet the census definition of a farm; the family must be that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper); the family must have operated that farm for at least a year.⁴

The first two eligibility requirements eliminated broken families in which source and amount of income and ways of spending might be different from normal family groups, and families likely to have cultural patterns different from those of the native-white (or Negro) population. Families in which the husband and wife had not been married at least a year and those that were not keeping house were eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining complete data for family income and consumption for a 12-month period. Families with 10 or more roomers were eliminated because they represented households that were essentially business ventures rather than private families. The additional requirements imposed on the farm sample eliminated nonfarm families living in the country, families of farm laborers and paid managers, and families that could not give a full year's record of operations on the farms on which they were living.

Special study of families not included in the income sample

The plan of confining the general study to selected population groups eliminated Negro and other colored races (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied separately), families in which husband or wife was not native-born, one-person families, broken families or others containing two or more persons not husband and wife, and other families failing to meet minor eligibility requirements. The number of such ineligible families varied from one community to another, since the composition of the population varied, especially in regard to the number of foreign-born and Negro families.

In order to learn something of the extent to which these excluded families varied in income and composition from the eligible families, family schedules were requested in certain communities, during one sampling period, from all families from whom record card data were obtained. Information from these ineligible families furnished a basis for estimates of the distribution of all families of the community, by income (pp. 309-312).

⁴ Suburban families were eliminated from the farm samples by the further requirement that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. This qualification was not imposed, however, in the communities in North Carolina, where a special study of self-sufficing farms was made.

The Consumption Sample

Eligibility requirements

For the study of consumption, families included in the income sample had to meet certain further requirements, designed to eliminate those in which the family situation would be abnormal or would tend to complicate the analysis of expenditure data. These additional eligibility requirements were:

The family must not have received relief at any time during the report year.

The family must fall within certain specified family composition and occupational groups (table 161).

The family must not have moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family must have been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

City and village families must have lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

Farm families must not have been operating part-time farms (except in Oregon where a special study of families of part-time farm operators was made).

No requirement as to income was set up because of the lack of information as to income distributions to be expected in small communities. Schedules were collected from families at all income levels.

Relief families were eliminated because the provision of income in kind in many communities made it impossible to secure a reliable figure for their classification by income. In addition, such income affected consumption patterns, making them less representative of free choices than were those of the self-supporting group. The second eligibility requirement eliminated unusually large families, those without earnings, and those of the rarely-found farm operators living in cities and villages. However, in order that facts concerning consumption of such families might not be entirely lacking, samples were obtained in certain areas where the density of the population and the number of communities to be studied made it possible to find enough cases for analysis.⁷

The 9-month period of residence was required in order to exclude families whose consumption might be unrepresentative of the community. A family that had moved since the end of the report year was eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining a description of the dwelling to which the housing expenditure data pertained.

Similarly, each of the remaining requirements was imposed in order to exclude families that would complicate the analysis of consumption data on a family basis.

Sampling procedure

The original plans for controlled collection of expenditure schedules called for a "sample within each class interval (that) has approximately equal stability with samples in each other class interval".⁸ The term stability, as used in that connection, referred to numerical equality in the size of the sample in each class.

It was originally planned to obtain this numerical equality by taking the family schedules at one visit and deferring the request for the expenditure schedule. The family schedules were to be classified and from each class only 6 (or 10 in some areas) families were to be drawn at random; expenditure schedules would be requested from this group. If it proved impossible to obtain a schedule from a family, substitutes would be drawn.

City and village families were classified by income, occupation, and family type. Families of farm operators were classified by income and family type. So-called cell charts were kept in each collection office, showing a cumulative record of the number of schedules obtained from families in each class.

As schedule collection progressed, the Bureau found it advisable to modify the plan for numerical equality. Collection procedures were oriented about the effort to obtain a minimum number of schedules (6 or 10) from families in each class over a wide income range, but the number of schedules in every class was not limited to this minimum. A variety of factors were responsible for this change in collection procedure. The problem of collection of schedules in villages and

⁷ See glossary, Family type, for a description of family types, and table 161 for a list of the types and occupational groups that were included in the consumption sample in different communities.

⁸ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. See p. 22 of citation mentioned in footnote 1, p. 280.

farms made numerical control less feasible than in cities. It was believed that schedules of greater reliability could be obtained if the family and expenditure schedules were filled at the same interview or on successive days, since both were required to cover the same report year, and since good family cooperation was more likely to be gained under these conditions. In farm areas, transportation costs made it essential to obtain both schedules with one visit, if possible. Furthermore, it was feared that in rural communities where news travels rapidly, the purpose of the project might be misunderstood and antagonism might be aroused if, after announcing a study of family consumption, the first month was spent obtaining only data on income, the kind of information least willingly given. This same objection operated in the small cities but much less strongly, since a unified public attitude is less easily created in a larger community.

When expenditure schedules were taken at the same interview with family schedules, any exact numerical control of the number collected within each class was impossible. Classification of families in terms of income, occupation, and family type was sometimes a matter involving considerable office computation, so that agents frequently were not able to classify the family exactly at the time of the interview. In order to obtain an adequate number of cases, schedules from several farm counties or sometimes many villages were pooled. To insure an equal opportunity of representation of families from each village or county, expenditure schedules were collected from all eligible families during one, and in many cases two, sampling periods. This usually resulted in exceeding the quotas originally established for the larger classes. Had numerical control been strictly adhered to, the quota for certain classes would have been achieved before all communities had been canvassed even once, with the result that some communities would have been definitely underrepresented.

A further limitation on exact numerical control arose out of the fact that the final income classification of families for consumption analysis was based on the income figure derived from family-schedule data, modified by further information obtained on the expenditure schedules, whereas collection control was based on family-schedule data alone. Sometimes these modifications were large enough to effect a difference of one or two class intervals in the income classification of the family. The number and magnitude of these differences in each region are discussed in the appendix to part 2 of this report.

The plan of collection of schedules in small cities also was modified when the procedures for the village and farm areas were changed, in order that there might be uniformity throughout the study conducted by this Bureau.

Both the suggestions of the Social Science Research Council and the original plans for collection of schedules envisaged a limitation of the income range. Because it was practically impossible to determine in advance the range representing the small community's scale of incomes, no bounds were placed on the incomes of families included in the consumption sample. As collection progressed it developed that expenditure schedules could be obtained from families with incomes considerably higher as well as lower than had been expected. The importance of such additional information in the study of expenditures was one of the determining factors in modifying the planned distribution of the consumption sample. This extension of the income range, however, meant the inclusion of many more classes for which it was difficult to obtain sufficient representation. Among some socioeconomic groups which are numerically less important in the population, the proportion refusing information was higher than in the larger groups. To increase the number of cases in these classes, it was necessary to counteract the higher refusal rate by a program of revisits and by obtaining expenditure schedules from families not drawn in the random sample.⁹

In the villages, where a 100-percent coverage of families was undertaken, little could be done to increase the number of cases in least-frequent classes except through revisits to families at first unwilling to cooperate, or through shifting the report year to alter family classification.¹⁰

On farms and in the small cities, however, where less than 100-percent coverage was undertaken, the efforts to build up classes having insufficient cases followed two lines. Families were revisited, as was done in villages. It also was possible

⁹ Family-income schedules were obtained from these families in order to check the expenditure data obtained from them, but only the expenditure schedules were tabulated. Tables presented for the income sample include only data from families that were drawn from the random sample.

¹⁰ Since the report year was a movable one which could end any time between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936, it sometimes happened that a family classed as ineligible because of family composition or relief on the basis of one report year could be made eligible by adopting a later report year that fell entirely outside the period when conditions making for ineligibility were present.

to search for the more unusual cases among families not approached in the random sample. Persons well informed on affairs in the community were consulted for names of families likely to have the necessary qualifications, or special business and professional directories were used. In the majority of communities, however, such methods did not yield results that were entirely satisfactory, since it proved difficult to obtain beforehand enough information about families to determine their approximate classification. In such communities the alternative plan was then followed of increasing the size of the income sample enough to bring into the study families in the categories needed in the consumption sample. For this reason, certain small cities and some farm counties are represented by a larger sample than was originally contemplated. Administrative expediency largely determined which communities were chosen for increased coverage.

Methods Used to Obtain a Representative Sample, and to Assure Accuracy of Data

From the beginning of field collection two possible sources of bias in sample were faced. It was feared that the very poor families with irregular earnings might be unable to furnish accurate figures on their incomes or their expenditures and that rejection of their schedules might cause underrepresentation. At the other end of the income scale, the very well-to-do might be difficult to reach and once reached might be reluctant to furnish facts needed for filling the schedules.

Accordingly, special efforts were made to obtain adequate representation of these income extremes in the sample. In order to win the cooperation of such families, the supervisors used a variety of methods suited to the local circumstances. Quite generally, appointments with the individual families could be made by means of letters or telephone calls. In many communities the interest of special groups such as business and professional men's associations, women's clubs, and university departments, could be enlisted and the entree to homes of members simplified. Illustrative tabulations proved very useful in persuading families of the impersonal use to be made of the information.

The supervisory staff in each local collection office consisted of three or four persons, college graduates with training in social science and statistics, and usually with some experience in directing surveys or in teaching. The field agents and editors were selected by examination from persons of clerical or professional rating available for assignment from W. P. A. rolls. The persons assigned were given a training period of 2 or 3 weeks, during which they became familiar with the schedule forms, definitions of terms, and instructions for taking schedules. As practice, each worker filled all the schedule forms for his own family and for others in the group. Thereafter each worker interviewed at least one family in a district outside the limits of the enumeration area. The worker then filled the balance sheet which provided the first comprehensive check on the arithmetic accuracy of the schedule and applied the principal checks for consistency of data obtained. Every practice schedule was then carefully edited by a supervisor.

Thus, every field agent and editor started work with a knowledge of the requirements for correct, consistent reports. Agents were required to balance family disbursements and receipts, and to submit the balance sheet with each schedule and the accompanying explanatory notes. Each schedule was edited by two persons and given an arithmetic check in the local office. A schedule that did not balance within the allowed limits of error or in which entries were inconsistent, was returned to the agent with suggested questions to ask the family upon revisit. (See Glossary, Balancing difference, for limits allowed.) The editing supervisor reviewed all schedules and was advised by the regional editor on the method of handling the most difficult cases. The regional editor checked the work of local supervisory editors in order to have consistency throughout the study.

When the local office had completed a group of schedules, they were sent to the regional tabulation pools, where they were given final editing. Schedules that were found to be incomplete or inconsistent were returned from the tabulation pools to the collection offices for correction. A staff of a few interviewers was maintained in every field office after collection was completed for the purpose of revisiting families whose schedules required correction.

On the basis of the general project plans, each local office developed its own system of check interviewing, with the advice and assistance of the staff in the regional office. Every eighth family visited by each agent was revisited to check the schedule entries of the simpler data, such as number of persons in the family or husband's occupation and some facts concerning income or expendi-

tures. Such revisits were made by one of the supervisors, by the editors, or by squad leaders, and served to verify that the agent had obtained the information reported from the family. In most offices all families that gave food records were asked to check certain of the information on their income and expenditure schedules. In addition, available sources of local information, such as classified directories, lists, and public records of various sorts, were used to verify the reports on schedules.

Tabulation of Data

Collection of schedules was terminated before the desired minimum of schedules had been obtained in all classes. Completing the planned distributions to the extent of a minimum number of schedules in each class would have required in most instances the addition of more communities to the study. For this reason tabulation plans were modified according to the results of collection, and certain combinations of income, occupational, and family-type classes were made.

Had the original plan for an equal number of schedules in each class, or the modified plan of a minimum number in each class, been carried out, it would have been necessary to use the distribution of eligible families from the income sample as a system of weights when classes were combined. Thus, weights would have been necessary when expenditures of families classified by income, occupation, and family type were combined to obtain the average expenditures for the broader classifications, income and occupation, income and family type, or income alone. The distribution of families giving expenditure data was found, however, to approximate fairly well the distribution of the population from which they were selected. The differences in the two distributions proved to be small enough that the differences in the averages based on weights derived from the income sample and the averages from the pooled data (no weights applied) were neither consistent in direction nor great in absolute magnitude.

The expenditure sample, therefore, has been treated in tabulation as a sample in itself and all combinations of classes have been made simply by pooling cases, without introducing weights based on the income sample. In addition to the simplification of tabulation, there are a number of other advantages which result from accepting the expenditure sample as sufficiently representative to stand alone. Of particular value is the fact that it facilitates the analysis of distributions of expenditures within classes, and justifies the reclassification of the families by variables other than occupation, income, and family type.

Combinations of Data From Communities

For the village and farm tabulations, combinations of data from several communities were planned to obtain sufficient cases for the analyses desired. For the income analysis, combinations of villages included those from two States, with the exception of those in California, which formed a separate group, and those in Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota, which were combined. Combinations of farm counties for income analysis did not cross State lines, with the exception of those in the range-livestock area, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota. In the Southeast, where Negro families were studied, separate tabulations for Negro and white are presented. Sharecroppers, included in the Southeast, were studied separately from farm operators. Some facts are given for each small city, but combinations of cities on a regional basis were made in order to present a more representative picture of the region than is given by one city alone (table 167).

When data from two or more communities were combined for the analysis of income, the same proportionate representation of families in each community was included. For example, if in four cities the coverage ranged from 50 to 75 percent, only the schedules obtained in a 50-percent sample of each city were included in the combination. As a consequence, the total number of schedules analyzed for the individual communities may exceed the number analyzed for the combined group.

The communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, arranged by region, are shown in tables 162 and 163; villages and farm counties are grouped to show the basis of tabulations for the income analysis. For example, the Middle Atlantic and North Central report on family income includes data for villages in six States, combined in three groups of two States each.

TABLE 167.—*Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data*¹

Region and type of community	Number of communities studied ²	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample	Consumption sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All regions:			
City.....	19.....	21 units for individual city data (19 white; 2 Negro).	5 units for combined cities (4 white; 1 Negro).
Village.....	140.....	6 units for combined cities (5 white; 1 Negro).	6 units for combined villages (5 white; 1 Negro).
Farm.....	66 counties..	12 units for combined villages (10 white; 2 Negro).	26 farm units (12, white operators, 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers, 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties; 1, part-time white operators).
New England:			
City.....	2.....	34 farm units (20, white operators, 4, Negro operators; 4, white sharecroppers; 4, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties, 1, part-time white operators).	2 individual cities.
Village.....	14.....	1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Farm.....	4 counties..	1 unit for combined villages: 14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.	1 unit for combined villages: 14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:			
City.....	7.....	2 farm units: 2 counties in Vermont. 2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴	2 farm units: 2 counties in Vermont. 2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴
Village.....	46.....	7 individual cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Farm.....	18 counties..	1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined villages: 46 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa.
Southeast:			
City.....	2.....	3 units for combined villages: 13 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa. (For a limited number of tables all 46 villages are combined.)	4 farm units
Village.....	34.....	7 farm units: 3 counties in New Jersey. 1 county in Pennsylvania. 3 counties in Ohio. 1 county in Michigan. 1 county in Wisconsin. 4 counties in Illinois. 5 counties in Iowa.	3 counties in New Jersey. 4 counties in Pennsylvania, Ohio. 2 counties in Michigan, Wisconsin. 9 counties in Illinois, Iowa.
Farm.....	22 counties..	4 units for individual city data (2 white; 2 Negro).	2 units for combined cities: (1 white; 1 Negro).
		2 units for combined cities (1 white; 1 Negro).	2 units for combined villages (1 white; 1 Negro):
		4 units for combined villages (2 white; 2 Negro):	34 villages in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi.
		19 villages in North Carolina, Mississippi.	
		15 villages in South Carolina, Georgia.	
		17 farm units (4, white operators; 4, Negro operators; 4, white sharecroppers; 4, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties):	9 farm units (2, white operators; 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties):
		2 counties in North Carolina.	8 counties in North Carolina, South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 4 counties only, Edgecombe, Nash, Darlington, Florence).
		6 counties in South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Darlington and Florence).	12 counties in Georgia, Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson, Bolivar, and Sunflower).
		8 counties in Georgia (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson).	2 counties in North Carolina, (Jackson and Macon Counties, self-sufficing).
		4 counties in Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Washington and Leflore).	
		2 counties in North Carolina (Jackson and Macon Counties, self-sufficing).	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 167.—*Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data*¹—Continued

Region and type of community	Number of communities studied ²	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample	Consumption sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plains and Mountain:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities. ⁶	1 unit for combined cities. ⁶
Village.....	22.....	2 units for combined villages: 15 villages in North Dakota, Kansas 7 villages in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	1 unit for combined villages. 22 villages in North Dakota, Kansas, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.
Farm.....	13 counties..	3 farm units. 4 counties in North Dakota. 4 counties in Kansas. 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	2 farm units 8 counties in North Dakota, Kansas. 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado
Pacific:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Village.....	24.....	2 units for combined villages: 12 villages in Washington, Oregon. 12 villages in California	1 unit for combined villages 24 villages in Washington, Oregon, California.
Farm.....	9 counties..	5 farm units (4, white operators; 1, part-time white operators): 1 county in Washington. 5 counties in Oregon. ⁷ 1 county in central California. 2 counties in southern California.	3 farm units (2, white operators; 1, part-time white operators) 6 counties in Washington, Oregon. ⁷ 3 counties in California.

¹ A list of the cities, villages, and farm counties by region and State is given in tables 162 and 163.

² The Bureau of Home Economics studied communities in 24 States. However, not all degrees of urbanization were included in each State; cities were studied in 14 States, villages in 20, and farm counties in 21.

³ White families only were included except in the Southeast communities, where white and Negro families were studied separately. In certain farm sections separate studies were made of different tenure groups and special types of farming.

⁴ Because of the small number of cases, no analysis will be made.

⁵ Includes data for Albany, Ga., and Gastonia, N. C., cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for these 2 cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁶ Includes data for Billings, Mont., studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for the individual city are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁷ A special study of part-time farms was made in the 5 Oregon counties. The study of full-time white operators in Oregon was limited to 2 of these counties (Marion and Polk).

The analysis of expenditures requires an even larger number of cases than does that of family income, since some items of expenditure for which averages are given are reported infrequently. Accordingly, further combinations of communities were made for the consumption sample. However, in the Southeast, where special groups were studied, the principle of separate presentation of data for Negro and white families, and for farm operators and sharecroppers was maintained. For small cities and villages, combinations for the presentation of expenditure data are on regional lines, but for farm counties each region except New England includes tabulations for at least two groups of States. These groupings are shown in table 161; the number of schedules tabulated for each grouping is shown in table 164.

Combinations of Family Type and Occupational Groups

The study of family income included all families that met the eligibility requirements, regardless of their occupation or the number and age of members in addition to husband and wife. Some data are available for each occupational group and each family type, but for most of the tabulations the nine occupational groups have been reduced by combinations to four, and the nine family types, to five groups.

For the study of family consumption, the less frequent groups were omitted, as there was little possibility of their yielding sufficient cases for analysis. Thus, families outside the three main occupational groups were omitted except for a limited number of tables presenting data for families without earnings and for families of farmers living in the villages. Families of types 8 and 9 were not requested to give information on expenditures. Families of types 6 and 7 were included in the expenditure study only in certain communities in the Middle Atlantic and North Central, and Southeast regions.

In general, occupational and family-type groupings for the expenditure analysis followed the same lines as for the income analysis, except that fewer groups were represented. However, the small numbers in the business, professional, and clerical groups in the Plains and Mountain village sample, and the Negro city and village samples in the Southeast necessitated a combination of these occupational groups. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, which included a larger number of communities, sufficient cases were available for some tabulations for each of the family types separately (table 161).

Machine Tabulation

In the original plans for the consumer purchases study hand tabulation was considered, since the study was to be a Works Progress Administration project and it was desired to keep the ratio of machine expense to labor expense at a minimum. It soon became apparent, however, that if all of the tabulations were to be made by hand, it would be a matter of years before the results could be made available. Faced with the choice between limiting the quantity and variety of information to be presented, and using machine-tabulation methods, the participating agencies decided in favor of the latter alternative. With machine tabulation it was possible to retain all of the tabulations originally planned and to make some others for which a need was recognized. In addition, the data could be made available more quickly to interested agencies and persons.

Fifty-one different card forms were required, 12 for the family schedule, 11 for the expenditure-schedule summary, 25 for the expenditure-schedule detail, and 1 each for the 3 types of supplementary schedules. A total of approximately 4,000,000 punched cards were used in obtaining the tabulations made by the Bureau of Home Economics.

The detailed procedures followed in punching cards which could be mechanically sorted and run through tabulators to obtain final table data, and the processes followed in the tabulating machine center preliminary to obtaining the final machine runs will be described in a critique of methodology to be issued later as a separate report.

Appendix D. Appraisal of the Sample of Families From Which Income Data Were Obtained

Small Cities and Villages in the Plains and Mountain Region

Summary

The families giving income data in the five cities and in the two groups of villages represent, with reasonable adequacy, the group the study was designed to include, i. e., white families that included a husband and a wife, both native-born, and that satisfied certain other eligibility requirements. Available evidence indicates that failure to obtain information from all eligible families did not seriously affect the findings of the study as a whole. There is evidence, however, of some underrepresentation of the high-income families, especially those in independent professions. This should be recognized in using the data for national estimates.

The median income of the native-white, unbroken (eligible) families in each community was higher than the median income of all families (eligible and ineligible). The groups excluded by plan from the income study tended to be in the low-income classes. To depict the whole community, therefore, the findings concerning the eligible groups studied must be adjusted to take account of the omission of the lower-income ineligibles.

The Character of the Income Sample

In using the findings of this investigation certain limitations of the data must be recognized. Important in the consideration of the data concerning income is the relationship of the income sample to the first or record-card sample. (See Methodology, for a discussion of procedures used in obtaining these two samples.)

The first, or record-card sample, taken in each community was designed to represent all families. The second, or income sample, in contrast was selective; it included only the so-called eligible families in the record-card sample—those in which there were a husband and wife, both native-born and white. This sample, therefore, is representative of native-white, unbroken families but not of the entire population of the communities. The following population groups were omitted: Negro and other colored races (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied separately); families in which husband or wife was not native-born; one-person families (except in Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.); broken families or others containing two or more persons, not husband and wife; and others failing to meet minor eligibility requirements. Differences between the income and occupational distributions of the eligible families and the ineligible are indicative of the kind of differences to be expected between the eligible group and the entire population.

The basic record-card sample was procured by soliciting information from a definite proportion of the families in a community as shown by a list of street addresses or by dwelling units marked on a map. All eligible families in the record-card sample were asked to furnish facts needed for filling the income schedule. If, at every address visited, the family had given the information requested, each sample would have been representative of the population groups it was designed to cover, within the usual limitations of sampling. However, the necessary information was not obtained from all the families drawn in the sample. Some, being away from home, could not be reached; others were unable or unwilling to furnish the information requested by the field agent.

An appraisal of the income sample, therefore, must take into consideration the two groups from which income schedules were not obtained—the ineligible, and the nonreporting eligible families. Facts about these two groups will throw light on the following questions, which must be answered in order to interpret the data from the study: Within each community, was the income sample obtained representative of the groups of families selected for study? Are the data that were secured biased because of the omission of nonreporting families from the sample or because of the consistent failure of reporting families to supply certain items of information? How do the families eligible for the study differ from the

total family population of the community? This last question is of concern to the person using the data from the selected sample in estimates of community income. For making national estimates, one must also consider the extent to which the data from a selected number of communities can be taken as representative of similar groups of families in all communities of that particular size range in the same geographic region.

The discussion of these questions which follows is based mainly on material obtained as part of this investigation. Evidence as to the representative character of the sample is furnished by the tabulation of data from the record cards and by such facts as were available locally concerning the socioeconomic status of nonreporting families.

For comparing the eligible families with the total family population of the communities it was necessary to know the numerical importance of both the eligible and the ineligible families. This is shown by the tabulation of record-card data which also tells something about the composition of the ineligible group—whether families were omitted because of color, nativity, or family composition. The small income samples of ineligible families obtained in Logan, Utah, by the Bureau of Home Economics and in Billings, Mont., by the Bureau of Labor Statistics furnish additional facts concerning this excluded group and thus help to build up the picture of all families in the communities.

An extensive appraisal of the sample to take account of all problems of interpretation would involve comparisons of the information from the sample of families studied with similar data from a wide variety of sources. Such a comparison has not been attempted in this publication. A critique of the methodology of the study will include a more detailed discussion of many problems of interpretation than is given here.

The Record-Card Sample

The method of selecting the addresses for the record-card sample is set forth in the section on procedures (p. 293). In the villages and in Dodge City, Kans., the total number of addresses investigated represents a coverage of 100 percent; that is, every dwelling unit given in the directory or other list of addresses, or shown on the map used in planning field collection, was covered. In Logan, Utah, three out of four addresses, and in Provo, Utah, and Greeley, Colo., one out of two were visited. The number of families visited represents the total number of dwelling units drawn minus the number found to be vacant, and is given by communities in table 169.

The total number of families, as estimated from the sample visited, should correspond roughly with the number of families in these communities in 1936. In each community this figure differs from the count of families as given by the census of families of 1930. In Greeley, Logan, and Provo the number computed from the sample exceeds the census population of families; in the other communities it is smaller.

<i>Community:</i>		<i>Difference between number of families as shown by 1930 census and number in adjusted sample</i>
Dodge City, Kans.	-----	-339
Greeley, Colo.	-----	202
Logan, Utah.	-----	322
Provo, Utah.	-----	151
North Dakota-Kansas villages.	-----	-440
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages.	-----	-282

It is probable that some of these communities had decreased in size in the 6-year period following the 1930 census. Crop failures, drought, and the depression of the early 1930's all served to lower income from farming and thus induced migration from agricultural communities of this region. The number of families in the sample, however, cannot be used as a basis for an intercensal estimate of the number of families in each community for a number of reasons. The lists and maps that were used in sampling could not be absolutely accurate for the period of enumeration. Corrections of the lists were probably not complete, and families in new or remodeled dwellings may have been omitted. Moreover the interviewing extended over a period of months and those families which moved to addresses found vacant in the first part of the interviewing period were excluded.

Although any such omissions reduced the size of each of the samples by an unknown amount, there is some evidence that the families omitted were distributed uniformly. From the tabulation of the ineligible families by reason for

ineligibility, certain comparisons have been made with census data (table 168). The percentage of all families visited that were not white, that included only one person, or were foreign-born is reasonably similar to the percentage shown by the census of families of 1930 if allowances are made for differences in method of classification and in definition.

For this study, the ineligible families were classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that was checked on the record card. These reasons were given in the following order: Color, one-person family, nativity, residence in nonhousekeeping quarters, broken marital ties or other ineligible family composition, less than 1 year married, and more than 10 year-equivalent roomers. The number of one-person families, therefore, does not include those that were not white; the number of foreign-born whites does not include those previously eliminated because they were one-person families. Accordingly, these counts would not be expected to be strictly comparable with those shown in the census. Differences in the definition of one-person and foreign-born families also would affect comparability of counts.¹¹

TABLE 168.—*Comparisons with census: Percentage of families that were not white, included only one person, or were foreign-born, according to the consumer purchases study and to the census, Plains and Mountain small cities separately*

State and city	Consumer purchases study, 1936			Census of Population, 1930 ²		
	Nonwhite families	1-person families	Foreign-born families ¹	Nonwhite families	1-person families	Foreign-born families ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Kansas, Dodge City.....	6.8	9.1	2.2	3.3	5.6	2.9
Colorado, Greeley.....	2.4	11.5	13.3	1.6	9.5	13.4
Utah, Logan.....	1	10.8	16.6	(4)	10.0	22.4
Utah, Provo.....	1	6.0	12.7	1	6.7	13.0

¹ Families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head was foreign-born.

² Census of Population, 1930, vol. 6.

³ Families in which the head of the household, regardless of sex, was foreign-born.

⁴ 0.050 percent or less.

The census does not publish data on the color, nativity, and size of families for villages of less than 2,500 population, but a special tabulation of census data was made for the two groups of villages studied in order to obtain such facts. According to this tabulation, one-person families constituted 11 percent of all families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 14 percent in the villages in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. Corresponding percentages obtained from the consumer purchases study are similar, being 11 for the former, and 12 for the latter villages.

The substantial agreement between the percentages based on the data from the study and census reports (in view of the difference in time) offers evidence that the families from which record cards were not secured were distributed through all groups and, therefore, that the record-card sample obtained is representative of the entire population.

Numerical Relationship Between the Record-Card Sample and the Income Sample

The relationship between the number of families visited (the record-card sample) and the number from which acceptable income schedules were obtained (the income sample) depends on the number of foreign-born and other ineligible families in the community and on the number of nonreporting families among the eligible group. It therefore varies from one community to another.

Since this relationship or ratio is affected by population composition as well as by techniques of field collection and by public attitudes toward a study of this

¹¹ The definition of one-person families used in this study includes the person living alone but excludes some partnership families which the census counts as one-person families with lodgers. The census defines a family as foreign-born if the head is foreign-born, whereas for this study a family was so classed if either the husband or wife (or the male head or the female head if there were no husband or wife), were foreign-born.

type, its significance in a given community can be understood only when facts are available as to the families from which schedules were not obtained. It is essential to know how many of such families were nonreporting and how many were ineligible. Supplemented by such facts, the ratio is helpful in evaluating the importance of the eligible families in the communities and, therefore, in the interpretation of facts concerning them.

Number of nonreporting families

The nonreporting families included two groups: Those drawn in the record-card sample from which filled record cards were not obtained either because the persons interviewed were unwilling or unable to supply the necessary information, or because the family could not be reached; those furnishing sufficient data to fill the record card but unable or unwilling to give the additional facts needed for filling the family schedule. The first of these nonreporting groups included both eligible and ineligible families while the second included eligible families only. The number of families from which the necessary information for record cards was not obtained and the number of eligible families that did not furnish complete family schedules are shown in table 169 for each city and for the villages.

TABLE 169.—*Summary of sampling: Number of families in record-card sample and number of filled record cards and family schedules obtained, Plains and Mountain small cities separately and Plains and Mountain villages, 1936*

Locality	Proportion of families in sample	Families included in sample ¹	Record cards				Family schedules	
			Families not giving data ²	Families giving data			Families not giving data ⁴	Families giving data ⁵
				All	Ineligible for family schedule ³	Eligible for family schedule		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
SMALL CITIES								
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Kansas, Dodge City.....	100	2, 218	393	1, 825	600	1, 225	212	1, 013
Colorado, Greeley.....	50	1, 820	195	1, 625	673	952	315	637
Utah, Logan.....	75	2, 069	88	1, 981	821	1, 160	147	1, 013
Utah, Provo.....	50	1, 675	221	1, 454	478	976	225	751
VILLAGES								
North Dakota-Kansas.....	100	3, 526	264	3, 262	1, 417	1, 845	380	1, 465
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado...	100	2, 474	354	2, 120	804	1, 316	280	1, 036

¹ Excludes the dwelling units that were found to be vacant.

² Families that were unable or unwilling to give data, as well as those that could not be contacted even by repeated visits to the home.

³ For the number of families that were ineligible for specified reasons, see table 170.

⁴ Eligible for family schedule, but were unable or unwilling to give data, or gave data which were incomplete or inconsistent.

⁵ Includes 1 nonrelief family in Dodge City, 3 in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 3 in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

Various measures such as evening calls, letters, and visits by supervisors were used to reduce the number of failures to obtain successful interviews. However, at no time was another family substituted for the one drawn in the sample. Since collection plans for nearly every community included the possibility of visiting every dwelling, it was not possible to resort to substitution of the family next door for the family that refused information or was not at home.

Number of ineligible families

Filled record cards permitted the count of ineligible as well as of eligible families in the reporting group. However, since the eligibility of some of the nonreporting families is unknown, the total number of ineligible families can only be estimated on the basis of the proportion found in the reporting group.

Of the families reporting, the proportion that did not satisfy the eligibility requirements for the income schedule varied from 33 percent of all families in Dodge City and Provo to 43 percent in North Dakota-Kansas villages (table 170). Thus the families excluded from the sample on the basis of these requirements represented at least one-third of all families.

TABLE 170.—*Eligibility for family schedule: Number of families giving record cards that were eligible, and number that were ineligible for specified reasons, Plains and Mountain small cities separately and Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

Locality	Families			Families ineligible for specified reasons ²						
	All ¹	Eligible	Ineligible	Color ³	Only 1 person in family	Foreign-born husband or wife ⁴	Residence in non-house-keeping quarters	Families without both a husband and wife	Husband and wife married less than 1 year	More than 10 roomer-years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SMALL CITIES										
Kansas, Dodge City.....	No. 1,825	No. 1,225	No. 600	No. 124	No. 166	No. 40	No. 3	No. 213	No. 54	No. 0
Colorado, Greeley.....	1,625	952	673	39	187	215	8	209	14	1
Utah, Logan.....	1,981	1,160	821	2	215	328	1	249	24	2
Utah, Provo.....	1,454	976	478	1	87	184	3	178	24	1
VILLAGES										
North Dakota-Kansas...	3,262	1,845	1,417	18	368	611	27	334	59	0
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2,120	1,316	804	52	259	222	10	219	42	0

¹ Families from which data for record cards were obtained.

² Each ineligible family was classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that applied to the family. The order shown in this table follows the order in which the questions concerning eligibility were asked, as shown on reproduction of the record card, p. 281. See Methodology, The Income Sample, for description of the reasons for ineligibility.

³ Only white families were studied in all regions except the Southeast; in that region Negro families were studied separately.

⁴ Includes families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband or wife) the male or female head was foreign-born.

Nonwhite families represented 7 percent of the group in the record-card sample in Dodge City; in other communities, fewer than 3 percent. In Dodge City the foreign-born were only 2 percent of the sample; in the other communities they were from about 10 to 19 percent. The proportion of native-white, broken families in both village groups was 10 percent; in the four cities—Dodge City, Greeley, Logan, and Provo—between 11 and 13 percent.

Proportion of eligible families furnishing income schedules

The group of eligible families from which information concerning income was not obtained consisted of two subgroups: An unknown number of eligible families included in the total group from which record cards were not obtained; a known number of eligible families, giving record cards, but unable or unwilling to give or complete the income schedule. If it is assumed that the proportion of eligible families among those from which no record cards were obtained was the

same as among the families furnishing record cards, then the number of eligible families included in the first of these two groups above may be estimated. The percentage of eligible families among those giving record cards ranged from 57 to 67 in the several communities studied.

By using these figures, the number of eligible families in the group failing to give record cards was estimated and added to the number shown by record cards to be eligible; the sum approximated the total number of eligible families in the sample. The families included in the income sample represented the following proportions of the estimated number of eligible families visited:

<i>Community</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Dodge City, Kans.-----	68
Greeley, Colo.-----	60
Logan, Utah-----	84
Provo, Utah-----	67
North Dakota-Kansas villages-----	73
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages-----	67

For the villages and Dodge City, Kans., where every dwelling unit was visited, these percentages represent the actual proportion of all eligible families from which income data were obtained. For the three cities where fewer than 100 percent of the addresses were visited, the actual percentages of all eligible families in the communities from which income data were obtained become: Greeley, 30; Logan, 63; Provo, 34.¹²

The Effect of Nonreporting Upon the Character of the Income Sample

The number of nonreporting families was large enough to make necessary the consideration of whether the income sample was biased because of their omission. Information as to the socioeconomic distribution of such families can be only approximate, since little or no data on income or occupation could be obtained from them by interview.

Some check on the occupational distribution of nonreporting families was provided by city and telephone directories and other lists. An occupational distribution of the nonreporting families from such lists was obtained for Dodge City, Greeley, Logan, and Provo. The information from such sources gives only a rough indication of occupational status, since it was not always possible to find a nonreporting family in a directory. However, such information as was available indicated that the occupational distribution of the eligible nonreporting families was similar to the occupational distribution of families giving the information for schedules. Thus in Greeley, on the basis of these supplementary facts, it was estimated that 40 percent of the nonrelief families from which completed schedules were not obtained were business and professional, while 38 percent of the nonrelief families giving schedules were in such occupations. In Logan, these percentages were 33 and 37 for the respective groups; in Dodge City, 25 and 23; in Provo, 31 and 32.

Although the proportion of families classified as business and professional did not differ greatly between the reporting and nonreporting families, it is probable that within the sample of this occupational group a disproportionate number of the families of salaried employees balanced an underrepresentation of those that were in business for themselves. The independent professional families in particular seem to be underestimated. A count of the independent professional men in these cities, as listed in commercial directories, indicates that they are probably underrepresented in the samples in Dodge City and in Provo, even when allowances are made for multiple-earner families and for ineligible. Since these families frequently appear in the higher-income brackets, this bias would be reflected in the income distribution.

If it had been possible to procure information on the economic level of the nonreporting families, evidence as to the extent, if any, of the underrepresentation of the highest-income groups, especially among the independent business and professional families, would have been obtained. The problems of interviewing in large cities or highly industrialized communities, where the interviewer must gain admittance to apartment houses and large estates or win the cooperation of a dominating group of families, were not encountered in these small cities and vil-

¹²The information on number of nonreporting families for Billings, Mont., is given in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

lages. Nevertheless, it was the general experience of the interviewing staff that the well-to-do families more frequently were not at home, more frequently refused to give the time for interviews, or stated that they were unable to give all the necessary information. It was with these families that the supervisor and professional staff found it necessary to make special efforts to obtain cooperation. While these intensive efforts probably had the effect of reducing the nonreporting group considerably, the possibility still remains that the sample underestimates the proportion of families with incomes above \$5,000 or \$7,500. For many purposes for which the data may be used, doubling or even tripling the small percentage of families in these classes would not materially affect the interpretation of findings based on the sample. However, for studies in which the income distribution is used for computing aggregates, such an adjustment would lead to significantly different results.

It would have been possible to reduce the number of nonreporting families among classes underrepresented in the sample by substituting for them families of the same occupation and family type. In cities where the sampling coverage was less than 100 percent, such substitutes could be obtained by taking income schedules from families not drawn in the sample. In cities where every family was included in the original sample, the cards for all eligible families could have been divided into two groups, one to be retained as the basic sample (50-percent coverage) and the other to be used as a source of substitutes for nonreporting families.¹³ Such substitutions, however, require considerable information about the nonreporting family, so that the alternate may be carefully chosen. This method also requires a large number of families from which the substitutes may be selected. In the smaller communities it was not possible to obtain a large enough group of schedules from families not drawn in the sample to carry out the method of substitutions, family for family, in the degree of exactitude which the method requires. In general, no substitutes could be found for families of the class most likely to be underrepresented—those which had the highest incomes in the community.

Under these circumstances the preferable method of correcting for underrepresentation of any class is through adjustment of the data furnished by the study on the basis of information from other sources. Through such corrections, the data may be adapted to the specific purpose for which they are to be used.

It may be inferred that the higher-income level in Billings results from this difference in the treatment of refusal bias in the samples. Information from other sources, however, supports the general order of difference in income level among the cities that was shown by this study. In particular the ratio of total wages to total number of wage earners given by the 1929 census of manufactures is substantially higher for Billings than for the other four cities. The ratio of wages to average number of wage earners for 1935 was \$1,194 for Billings and \$812 for Provo. Data for 1935 are not published for Greeley, Dodge City, or Logan. For the year 1933 the corresponding figure for Billings was \$1,148; for Greeley, \$1,060; Provo, \$1,017; and Dodge City, \$952.

The distribution of gainfully occupied among industries as given by the census of occupations for 1930 does not differ greatly between Billings and the other cities. However, the growth of administrative agencies of the Government and of tourist travel in Billings during the 6 years since that census probably accounts for the relatively small proportion of wage earners found there in making this 1935-36 study.

Incomes of Eligible Families Compared With Incomes of All Families

In order to obtain information concerning the probable income distribution of all families in these communities, a special study was made of the ineligible or excluded families in Logan and Billings. All of such families drawn in a random sample of one-eighth of the dwelling units in Logan were asked to give data for the family schedule, and schedules were thereby obtained from 103 ineligible families. In Billings a larger sample was taken and more schedules were obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A more extensive survey of the ineligible was not attempted; the collection of such data was limited to these two cities since the central purpose of the project was the study of families that met the eligibility requirements.

¹³ This method was used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Billings sample.

Incomes of Ineligible Families

In both Logan and Billings the incomes of the ineligible nonrelief families were definitely lower than those of the eligible.¹⁴ Among the nonrelief families a large proportion (about two-thirds in Logan) of the ineligible group had incomes below the median income of the eligible (table 171). The median income of the ineligible nonrelief families was \$970 in Logan and \$1,160 in Billings, as compared with \$1,486 and \$1,947, the median incomes of the eligible nonrelief groups in these two cities. Thus, although the eligible families in Billings as a group had much higher incomes than those in Logan, the ineligible families in the two cities were more nearly at the same level. It is probable that the factors making for higher incomes in a community affect the native-white, unbroken family more than the foreign-born or broken family.

TABLE 171.—*Incomes of ineligible families: Number of families by reason for ineligibility, by relief status and income, Logan, Utah, 1935-36*

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families ineligible for specified reasons ¹					
	All	Color	Only 1 person in family	Foreign-born husband and/or wife ²	Families without both a husband and wife	Husband and wife married less than 1 year
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All families.....	103	1	24	55	21	2
Relief families.....	17	0	6	8	3	0
Nonrelief families.....	86	1	18	47	18	2
0-999.....	45	1	17	16	10	1
1,000-1,499.....	14	0	0	10	3	1
1,500-1,999.....	17	0	1	12	4	0
2,000-2,999.....	7	0	0	6	1	0
3,000 or over.....	3	0	0	3	0	0

¹ Each family in the special study of ineligible families was classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that applied to the family. The order shown in this table follows the order in which the questions concerning eligibility were asked, as shown on reproduction of the record card, p. 281. See Methodology, The Income Sample, for description of the reasons for ineligibility. There were no families in the Logan sample that were ineligible because of residence in nonhousekeeping quarters or because they had more than 10 roomer-years.

² Includes families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head was foreign-born.

The eligibility requirements had as their purpose the exclusion of families which because of cultural background, family composition, and other reasons would differ in their expenditure patterns from those selected for study. The excluded families are a less homogeneous group than the eligible and, as would be expected, the different subgroups (as foreign-born and one-person families) differ in income distribution and source of income.

The foreign-born families are more similar to the eligible families in their income distribution than are the other ineligible families. For example, the median income of foreign-born nonrelief families of two or more persons was \$1,375 in Logan, and that of nonrelief, native-white, broken families of two or more persons was \$920. Of the 19 nonrelief one-person families reporting in Logan, 18 had incomes less than \$1,000.

The occupational distribution of the ineligible families also differed considerably from that of the eligible. Many of the one-person families and the families without husband or wife had little or no income from earnings; hence a relatively large proportion were not included in the three main occupational groups but were classed in the fourth, "other occupations." This fourth occupational group con-

¹⁴ See table 6 for distribution of eligible families by income. See table 49 for median incomes of eligible families.

stituted 28 percent of all ineligible nonrelief families in Logan and only 11 percent of the eligible (tables 29 and 172). Partly as a result of the greater relative number of these families without earnings, money income from sources other than earnings was a larger proportion of the average income of the ineligible than of the eligible group. Such money receipts were 13 percent of the average income of the ineligible families, as contrasted with less than 5 percent of that of the eligible.

TABLE 172.—*Occupation and composition of ineligible families: Distribution of ineligible nonrelief families by occupation and income and by family composition and income, Logan, Utah, 1935-36*

Family-income class (dollars)	Families of specified occupational groups—					Families of—		
	All	Wage- earner	Clerical	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other ¹	1 person only	2 or more persons	
							Includ- ing a husband and wife	Not in- cluding a husband and wife
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number 86	Number 24	Number 9	Number 29	Number 24	Number 19	Number 41	Number 26
All incomes.....								
0-999.....	45	13	5	7	20	18	12	15
1,000-1,499.....	14	5	1	7	1	0	11	3
1,500-1,999.....	17	6	2	7	2	1	10	6
2,000-2,999.....	7	0	1	5	1	0	6	1
3,000 or over.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	1

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

Thus the eligibility requirements which were based principally on race, nativity, and family composition had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower-income classes. The eligible families had a higher median income than the general population. Likewise, a greater proportion of them were in the three main occupational groups, and earnings were a larger proportion of average income.

Estimated Median Incomes of All Families

In order to give some picture, though but a rough sketch, of the income distribution of all nonrelief families in the cities and villages, it was assumed that the ineligible families would be distributed as to income status in a manner similar to the distribution of ineligible families in Logan. While this assumption may not be entirely valid, there can be little doubt that the ineligible groups in the different communities were more similar in income status than were the eligible and ineligible groups in the same community. This income distribution for ineligible families was combined with the distribution of eligible families in each community. The weights used in combining the two groups were the proportions of eligible and ineligible families among all families that gave the record-card information.

On this basis, then, the estimated median incomes of all nonrelief families, both eligible and ineligible, are:

Community	Estimated median income, all nonrelief families
Dodge City, Kans.....	\$1, 260
Greeley, Colo.....	1, 360
Logan, Utah.....	1, 320
Provo, Utah.....	1, 330
North Dakota-Kansas villages.....	1, 140
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages.....	1, 340

Assuming also that the percentage of relief families in the ineligible group of each community was approximately the same as that in the eligible, the following estimates of median income are obtained for all families in each community:

<i>Community</i>	<i>Estimated median income, all families</i>
Dodge City, Kans.-----	\$1, 010
Greeley, Colo.-----	1, 070
Logan, Utah.-----	1, 100
Provo, Utah.-----	1, 060
North Dakota-Kansas villages.-----	840
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages.-----	1, 110

Since the same percentage distribution by income has been assumed for the ineligible families throughout all communities, the differences among these medians represent differences from one community to another in the proportion of ineligible families and in the distribution of the eligible families by income and by relief status. The estimated medians, therefore, are only approximations of the true median incomes in these communities, but they serve to give a rough quantitative measure of the difference in income status between the families eligible for study and the entire population.

Other Considerations in Appraising the Sample

In using the information from this survey, limiting factors other than these just discussed should be taken into consideration. Among these are the selection of communities, the variable report year, and the accuracy of various schedule entries. The extent to which these considerations affect the use of the information can be estimated only by making comparisons with other sources of information. Such comparisons depend in large measure on the purpose for which the data are being used and, therefore, are not attempted here.

Representative Character of Communities Chosen

In this report the geographic samples have been designated "Plains and Mountain small cities," "South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages," "North Dakota-Kansas villages." In the discussion of procedures (p. 284) the various criteria used in the selection of communities included in the representative sample were considered. The small cities and villages were not selected at random and in the use of the data it should be remembered that the sample is subject to the limitations inherent in the method of selection.

The Movable Report Year

Another factor to be considered is the movable report year. For any one family the same report year was adopted for all schedule forms. Depending on the date of interview and the family's ability to supply more accurate information for one 12-month period than for another, the report year ended on the last day of one of the calendar months between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936. Thus the sample data do not represent a fixed 12-month period. The distribution of reports by the date of the end of the report year is shown in table 173.

Any continuous change in conditions affecting families' incomes throughout the total period represented, or any sudden shift in conditions such as a wage decrease affecting large numbers of families, or more inclusive emergency relief measures would operate to make the income distribution of the families whose reports covered the year 1935 differ somewhat from that of the families reporting later schedule years. However, during the period studied there were no such marked changes in general economic conditions as occurred in 1929-30. It is possible, therefore, that differences in wages and salaries among the cities and villages were greater than those between the beginning and the end of the period.

TABLE 173.—*Report year: Distribution of families by date of end of report year, by relief status and occupation, Plains and Mountain small cities combined and Plains and Mountain villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Locality and date of end of report year	Families ¹	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups--				
			Any	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COMBINED CITIES							
All dates.....	Number ³ 4,186	Number 713	Number 3,473	Number 1,318	Number 816	Number 1,177	Number 162
Dec. 31, 1935.....	2,352	377	1,975	725	454	676	120
Jan. 31, 1936.....	38	4	34	15	7	11	1
Feb. 29, 1936.....	141	42	99	51	21	23	4
Mar. 31, 1936.....	178	41	137	56	33	42	6
Apr. 30, 1936.....	368	76	292	127	61	98	6
May 31, 1936.....	456	108	348	148	73	115	12
June 30, 1936.....	113	18	95	34	27	33	1
July 31, 1936.....	275	31	244	94	68	76	6
Aug. 31, 1936.....	122	7	115	31	40	42	2
Sept. 30, 1936.....	78	3	75	11	22	41	1
Oct. 31, 1936 ⁴	64	6	58	26	10	19	3
NORTH DAKOTA-KANSAS VILLAGES							
All dates.....	1,465	374	1,088	319	182	514	73
Dec. 31, 1935.....	995	241	751	196	134	368	53
Jan. 31, 1936.....	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	79	22	57	18	9	26	4
Mar. 31, 1936.....	16	6	10	2	2	6	0
Apr. 30, 1936.....	16	7	9	4	0	4	1
May 31, 1936.....	224	61	163	61	23	72	7
June 30, 1936.....	61	12	49	15	8	23	3
July 31, 1936.....	62	20	42	20	6	11	5
Aug. 31, 1936.....	8	5	3	2	0	1	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct. 31, 1936 ⁴	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA-MONTANA-COLORADO VILLAGES							
All dates.....	1,036	165	871	360	141	333	37
Dec. 31, 1935.....	401	93	308	124	46	125	13
Jan. 31, 1936.....	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	21	5	16	9	2	4	1
Mar. 31, 1936.....	66	17	49	24	8	15	2
Apr. 30, 1936.....	84	13	71	31	12	26	2
May 31, 1936.....	122	15	107	54	16	34	3
June 30, 1936.....	47	13	34	11	10	11	2
July 31, 1936.....	16	9	7	5	0	2	0
Aug. 31, 1936.....	11	0	11	7	1	2	1
Sept. 30, 1936.....	170	0	170	58	33	67	12
Oct. 31, 1936.....	91	0	91	35	11	44	1
Nov. 30, 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 31, 1936 ⁵	5	0	5	1	1	3	0

¹ This table includes 3 nonrelief families in the combined cities, 3 nonrelief families in the North Dakota-Kansas villages, and 3 nonrelief families in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado villages that reported a net loss for the year, that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² For composition of this group, see tables 96 and 132.

³ Includes 1 family that did not give the date of end of report year.

⁴ No families gave information for report years ended later than Oct. 31, 1936.

⁵ No families gave information for report years ended later than Dec. 31, 1936.

Reliability of Families' Statements

A third consideration is the possibility of bias of the results because of consistent understatements or exaggerations in the data reported. The income schedules were checked for consistency and reliability in various ways. For the families that also gave expenditure schedules the reports on income could be checked by balancing them against expenditures and changes in net worth. Where income and disbursements did not agree within the limits of error permitted (5 percent), families were revisited in an effort to obtain additional information as a basis for schedule corrections. Those corrections followed no consistent pattern; underestimates and overestimates of both income and disbursements were found. The income schedules which were not accompanied by expenditure schedules had to be accepted without any such rigid check of accuracy. Experience with the corrected schedules, however, furnishes evidence of the likelihood of compensating errors in amounts of total income.

Tendencies for exaggerations or omissions in estimates of relatively small items, such as income from interest on savings accounts or minor expenditures for items infrequently bought, would be less easily detected. Overstatements or omissions of small amounts might occur consistently, even on the balanced schedules, if they fell within the permitted margin of error. Only by comparisons of the aggregates of various income and expenditure items with estimates of the same items from other sources will the extent of such discrepancies, if they exist, be determined.

Appendix E. Glossary of Terms Used in the Consumer Purchases Study¹⁵

Assets and liabilities.—See Change in Net Worth.

Automobile expenditures.—Net purchase price of new or used automobiles bought during the report year, expense for maintenance and operation, accessories, rentals, fines, automobile insurance, taxes, parking, and garage fees. Proportion of expense chargeable to business was deducted. See also Travel and Transportation.

Balancing difference.—Amount of discrepancy between money receipts (income plus decrease in net worth) and disbursements (expenditure plus increase in net worth), as reported by the family on the income and expenditure schedules. If the difference between the two amounts exceeded 5.49 percent of the larger figure for city and village families, or 10.49 percent for farm families, the expenditure schedule was rejected. The difference was considered positive when estimated receipts exceeded estimated disbursements, and negative when the reverse was found. In balancing farm schedules the figure for money receipts was adjusted for the value of net change in crops stored and livestock owned, since that value was included as an increase or decrease in family assets.

When an average net balancing difference is shown, it is the algebraic sum of the aggregate differences (positive and negative) for a group of families, divided by the number of families in the group; hence it does not indicate the average amount of error.

Boarder-week.—The equivalent of three meals a day per person for 7 days. The number of boarder-weeks for each family is obtained by dividing by 21 the total number of meals served to boarders during the year.

Bonus, soldiers'.—Money (cash or bonds) received from payment of the soldiers' bonus is considered a decrease in assets and handled in the same way as money received from settlement of an insurance policy, whether or not any of the payment was used for family living during the report year.

Business losses.—See Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

Change in net worth.—(Increase or surplus; decrease or deficit.) Net change in family assets and liabilities during the report year is obtained as follows: Add together the items representing an increase in assets and those representing a decrease in liabilities, from this total subtract the sum of decrease in assets and increase in liabilities. If the former sum is greater, an increase in net worth, or surplus, was attained by the family; if the latter sum is greater, a decrease in net worth, or deficit, was sustained. For city and village families, only changes in assets and liabilities resulting from actual money transactions are included; appreciation or depreciation in value of assets is excluded. For farm families, a nonmoney item representing the value of net increase or decrease in quantities of crops stored for sale or of livestock owned, is included with business investments in addition to the money items. Inheritances or gifts of money not used for current living are included in both increase and decrease in assets, and are thus excluded from the net figure for changes in assets and liabilities. The amount of such money inheritances or gifts is available from separate tabulations, however. The value of gifts of property not sold or converted to money is excluded from all tabulations.

Increase in assets.—Amount of net increase in money in savings accounts, checking accounts, or on hand; in investments in business, in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property purchased; improvements on owned home or other real estate; insurance premiums paid; outstanding loans made during the year; money received from inheritances, not used for family living.

¹⁵ The Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout, except for terms used in the discussion of income. Terms that pertain to the income of city and village families are defined under the heading Income, City and Village Family; those that pertain to farm family income are defined under the heading Income, Farm Family.

Decrease in assets.—Amount of net decrease in money in banks or on hand; in a business investment due to withdrawal of funds; in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property due to sales; in value of insurance policies due to surrender or settlement; in value of soldiers' bonus certificates due to payment of soldiers' bonus; in value of loans made previous to report year due to repayments. Money inheritances not used for family living are also included here as a balance item if the funds were invested and included as an increase in assets.

Increase in liabilities.—Amount of increase in mortgages and notes due to corporations or individuals; increase in bills due, as rent, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Decrease in liabilities.—Amount paid on principal of mortgages or on notes; payment on bills owed at the beginning of report year, as back rents, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Check lists.—See Supplementary Schedules.

Chief occupation.—See Occupation, Chief.

Clothing expenditures.—Expense for purchase, dry cleaning and other upkeep, excluding laundry, of all types of wearing apparel, including uniforms not furnished by employer. Expense incurred during months of membership in economic family during the year was recorded for each family member.

Deficit.—See Change in Net Worth.

Earners.—A person who received money earnings at any time during the report year. In cities and villages, earners were classed as principal or supplementary.

Earners, principal.—The person in the family whose total earnings were greater than those of any other family member. If two or more persons had equal earnings, the principal earner was the one highest in the following order of family members: Husband, wife, sons and daughters, according to age; others according to relationship to husband and wife. If relationship was the same, the oldest person was considered the principal earner.

Earners, supplementary.—A family member who reported some earnings for the year but whose earnings were less than those of the principal earner.

Earnings, money.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net; also, Income, Farm Family.

Earnings not attributable to an individual.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings Not Attributable to an Individual.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent on family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who are away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, were considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; persons in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Education expenditures.—See Formal Education Expenditures.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. Chief requirements for the income sample were that the family include a husband and wife who had been married at least a year, both white (except in the Southeast where a separate Negro sample was taken) and native-born. Further requirements were imposed for the consumption sample. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. Expenditure schedules were obtained only from families meeting certain eligibility requirements. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditures.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expense were classified in 15 expenditure

groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes; other items of family expenditure. For definition of items included in each group, see headings for specific types of expenditures, such as Automobile Expenditures and Clothing Expenditures.

Expenditures, other family.—Miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the 14 other expenditure groups, as interest on debts incurred for family living, bank charges, lawyers' fees, money lost or stolen, installments paid on repossessed car or furniture, funeral expense for members of the economic family, and purchase and upkeep of family cemetery lot. For city and village families, expense incurred for home-produced food is included here also.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, City and Village Family; or Income, Farm Family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family schedule, city or village.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; home tenure; interest on mortgage on owned home; type of living quarters occupied; money income of all family members from earnings or other sources; estimated nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home; value of home-produced food; relief status.

Family schedule, farm.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; gross money receipts from farming; farm expenditures; value of net changes in crops stored and livestock owned; tenure status; size and value of operated farm; money income of all family members from employment not pertaining to the farm enterprise, and money income from sources other than earnings; value of products furnished by the farm for family use; relief status.

Family size.—See Economic Family; and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. Each family was classified as one of nine types, as indicated below. For example, a family containing husband, wife, two children under 16, and one person 16 or older was designated as family type 5. In all types except 1, 2, and 3 there was some flexibility as to number and/or age group of persons other than husband and wife. The number of different combinations possible is indicated by the number of times the family-type number appears in table 174.

TABLE 174.—*Family-type numbers assigned to families having specified number of year-equivalent persons, other than husband and wife, under 16 years of age and 16 or older*¹

Persons ² 16 years of age or older (number)	Number of persons ² under 16 years of age—							
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
None.....	1	2	3	6	6	7	7	9
1.....	4	4	5	5	7	7	9	9
2.....	4	5	5	7	7	9	9	9
3.....	8	5	7	7	9	9	9	9
4.....	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	9
5.....	9	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
6 or more.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

¹ The family-type number assigned to a family is the number at the concurrence of the vertical column determined by the number of persons under 16 in the family and the horizontal column determined by the number of persons 16 or older.

² Year-equivalent persons.

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the family's family-type classification. Thus, families of type 1 may include a child or other person for fewer than 27 weeks; families of types 2, 3, and 6 may include adults, provided they were members for a total of not more than 26 weeks. However, the earnings of these persons while family members were included as part of family funds. See Year-equivalent Person.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. An exception to this was made in the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area where land of less than 3 acres was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more. Suburban homes which were not farms were excluded by the requirement that some gross income from the sale of farm products must have been received.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm expenditures.—See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Farm managers and laborers were excluded. Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows:

Owners.—Farm operators who own any part of the land they operate. No distinction is made between full owners and part owners.

Renters.—Farm operators who hire all of the land which they operate paying a stipulated amount for rent, either in cash (cash renters) or produce (share renters).

Sharecroppers in the Southeast region were distinguished from operators in all analyses as a separate occupational group. See Sharecropper.

Farm type.—The classification of a farm either according to its predominant crop, or as part-time, or self-sufficing. A farm was classed as one of the product types listed below when receipts from sales of the products specified plus the value of the product paid as share rent were greater than receipts from sales of any other product and were equal to at least 40 percent of the sum of gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, and value of share rent.

Wheat.—Wheat, but not buckwheat.

Corn or other cash grain.—Corn, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums. If not a wheat farm, wheat may be included also.

Truck.—Potatoes, tomatoes, dry edible beans and all other vegetables, rhubarb, watermelons, and cantaloups.

Fruit and nuts.—Small fruits, tree fruits, berries, and nuts.

Tobacco.—Tobacco.

Cotton.—Cotton and cottonseed remaining after deductions were made to cover the cost of ginning when such costs were paid with a part of the crop.

Dairy.—Milk, cream, butter, and cheese.

Poultry.—Eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs, baby chicks, and income from poultry breeding.

Animal specialty—Range livestock.—Livestock, slaughtered meat, and livestock products such as wool and mohair. Animal specialty and range livestock were distinguished by the ratio of the number of acres in pasture to the number of acres in crops. East of the Mississippi a farm was classed as animal specialty when the ratio was less than 5 acres in pasture to 1 in crops; west of the Mississippi, when the ratio was less than 10 acres in pasture to 1 in crops.

Other products.—Alfalfa, sugar beets, hops, foxes, bees, honey, wood, seeds of various kinds, nursery products, and byproducts.

General.—When none of the groups of products listed above provided 40 percent or more of the total value of products (gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, value of share rent), and the farm was neither part-time nor self-sufficing.

If not classifiable as one of the above product types, a farm was classed as one of two special types:

Self-sufficing.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. For method of evaluation, see Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products. This valuation, tending to be higher than the lump-sum estimates reported to census enumerators, served to increase the number of self-sufficing farms in some areas above that reported by the census.

Part-time.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. In Oregon, where a special study of part-time farm families was made, a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupa-

tions was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time, but the value of farm products had to be less than \$750 and also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income, excluding relief).

Occasionally a farm was classed as of a specified type because that was the usual type of farming followed, even though because of crop failure the sale of products during the report year did not justify this classification. If the income from sales of each of two products was the same and each was 40 percent or more of the value of farm products, the farm was classed as of the type more prevalent in the county. A farm meeting the definition of both part-time and self-sufficing was classified as part-time.

In general, the classifications follow those used in the 1930 census, but there are a few differences; e. g., potatoes are classed by the census under Crop-specialty and by this study under Truck; tobacco is classed under Crop-specialty by the census but is a separate type in this study; wheat is classed under Cash-grain by the census whereas it is a separate type in this study; and a few other differences of less importance.

Food expenditures.—Expense for all food consumed by members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and by paid help and guests fed by the family. Expense for boarders' food is excluded.

Food, home-produced.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; also Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by Family.

Food check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Check List.

Food-expenditure unit.—The relative expenditure for food for different individuals based on the expenditure for food for the moderately active adult. All average expenditures or values per meal were based on the total number of meals served in terms of the food-expenditure unit. For example, if 730 meals were served to a person 13 to 19 years of age, the equivalent person meals was 803 (730×1.1). The scale in table 175 was used for analysis of family food expenditures.

TABLE 175.—*Scale of relative food expenditures for different individuals*

Persons	Relative food-expenditure units		Persons	Relative food-expenditure units	
	City and village	Farm		City and village	Farm
20 years or older.	1.0	1.2	Guests.	1.0	1.0
13-19 years.	1.1	1.1	Paid household help.	1.0	1.0
6-12 years. ....	.9	.9	Nurse for sick. ....	.9	.9
Under 6 years. ....	.6	.6	Paid farm help.	-----	1.5
Boarders and transients.	1.0	1.0			

Food record.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Record.

Formal education expenditures.—Fees for school tuition, laboratory, and library, for which payment was made during the report year; expense for school books and supplies; for special lessons in music, dancing, art, sports; other expense, such as diploma fees and supplies for special lessons not classifiable as recreation expense. Expense for room and board of persons attending school away from home are classed as expense for housing and for food.

Furnishings and equipment expenditures.—Expense for furniture and for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; tableware, such as glass, china, and silver; floor coverings; household textiles, such as linens, bedding, and curtains; miscellaneous items, such as window shades, luggage, lamps, cleaning, repairs, insurance on furniture. Included in the analysis was a special study of ownership and of expense for purchases during the year of the following: Pressure cooker, refrigerator, washing machine, ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine.

Furnishings check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Furnishings Check List.

Gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes.—Contributions to support of persons not members of the economic family; gifts to persons outside the family; contributions to community chest and other welfare agencies; contributions to religious organizations; and poll, income, and personal-property taxes payable during the report year. Does not include the following taxes: Taxes on occupied owned homes, which were considered housing expense; real-estate taxes, other than on occupied owned homes, which were deducted from income received; automobile taxes which were considered automobile expense; and sales taxes, which were included as expense for the commodity on which the tax was levied.

Guest.—Person not a member of the economic family who has stayed with the family one or more nights, making no payment for rent or food. A guest in the household for 27 weeks or longer was classed as a family member if data concerning his income and expense during the period could be obtained; if this could not be obtained, the family was not included in the expenditure sample.

Guest-week.—The equivalent of a guest in the home for 7 nights. The number of such weeks is obtained by dividing the total number of guest-nights during the year by 7.

Home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by the Family.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling or had meals there during the year, including in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help (both farm and household help), and guests.

Household help.—Household employees, such as cook, general housekeeper, laundress, girl who cares for the children, nurse who cares for a well person, man for care of the yard, etc. Farm help and help employed to cook exclusively for farm hands were not included as household help.

Household operation expenditures.—Expense for fuel for heating, cooking, and home plant for electricity; for lighting, and for refrigeration; for paid household help; and for such other items as telephone, laundry supplies; laundry sent out; stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for household use; express, freight, drayage, moving of household goods; water rent; other household supplies, such as scouring materials, matches, toilet paper, paper napkins and towels, shelf and waxed paper, clothespins and clotheslines, lawn seeds and plants, cut flowers, rent of post-office box.

Housing expenditures.—Expense incurred during the year for all housing, including owned or rented family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while away from home.

In cities and villages, expenditures of families renting their homes include total rent incurred after deduction of rental concessions, plus repairs paid for by the family without reimbursement by the landlord. Expenditures of home owners include interest on mortgages; refinancing charges; taxes payable but not back taxes; special assessments as for street improvements; repairs and replacements; insurance premiums on home. Structural additions to the home, improvements that were not just replacements, and payments for amortization of mortgages were considered an increase in assets, not an expenditure. See Income, City and Village Family: Housing, Nonmoney Income from.

For farm families, expenditures for rent, taxes, and interest on the farm mortgage are not included in this category, being handled as farm-business expense. See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures, and Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Housing received as gift.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Income, city and village family.—Net money income from earnings and from other sources, plus net nonmoney income. Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in the total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 165.

Money income, net.—Sum of net money earnings of all family members and net money income from sources other than earnings, minus business losses not elsewhere deducted.

Money earnings, net.—Total amount received from wages, salaries, or business earnings after deduction of business expense. Includes earnings of individuals; earnings not allocated to individual family members; earnings from roomers and boarders. If a net loss from a given business was incurred

by an entrepreneur, the amount was recorded separately as a business loss and not deducted from any other earnings he or other members of his family may have had. All occupational expenses except certain minor ones were deducted before this figure was recorded. (See Occupational Expense; and Methodology, Family Income.) Business and professional persons generally reported net cash received during the year; however, if accounts were kept on an accrual basis, the actual net yearly earnings were recorded.

Money earnings from roomers and boarders, net.—Gross earnings from roomers and boarders minus the expense for boarders' food. See Methodology, table 165.

Money earnings not attributable to an individual.—Net money earnings not attributable to any one family member, as, for example, net income from the sale of home-baked goods in which several family members participated. Earnings of an individual were included here only if the earner was not reported or if they were small, as when two children earned a dollar apiece during the year. Although net income from roomers and boarders was not attributed to any one family member it is not included here, being reported as a separate item.

Money income from other sources (other than earnings).—Money income from sources other than earnings: Interest and dividends; net profits from business owned but not operated by the family, or from property bought and sold during the year (transactions in stocks, bonds, real estate, by persons for whom it is not a regular occupation—see Profits); rents after deduction of expenses; pensions, annuities, benefits when receipts of such funds did not depend on proof of need; money inheritances or gifts in cash from persons not family members if the funds were used to meet current living expenses; rewards and prizes, alimony, gambling gains. Net losses suffered from business during the report year were tabulated separately. For this reason the sum of the items listed above is net only in the sense that it includes net profits on each item. Receipts from the sale of capital assets owned before the beginning of the report year, inheritances not used for current living expenses, and payments from the soldiers' bonus, are excluded also.

Business losses.—Actual net money losses for the year of a family member from operation of any independent business; net losses when expense on property was in excess of income, as taxes and insurance on empty rental property; money losses from sale of securities and real estate bought and sold during the report year. Depreciation in value of property owned is not included.

Nonmoney income.—Net nonmoney income from housing, and for village (but not for city) families, nonmoney income from home-produced food.

Housing, nonmoney income from.—Net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes plus nonmoney income from housing received as pay. For differences between such income for family and for expenditure schedules, see Methodology, Family Income.

Occupancy of owned homes, net nonmoney income from.—The net return on the home owner's investment received in the form of occupancy of the home. This return is the difference between the rental value of the owned home for the period of occupancy, as estimated by the family, and the sum of the expense for interest on mortgage, and other expenses, such as taxes, insurance, and repairs. See Rental Value of Owned Homes; and Methodology, Family Income.

Housing received as gift or pay, nonmoney income from.—Estimated on basis of monthly rental value and number of months during which the family occupied the dwelling without incurring any rent. If a family paid less cash rent than the stated monthly value, the difference was considered to be free rent except when rental concessions had been received. See Methodology, table 165, for different methods of handling for income and expenditure analyses.

Owned vacation home, nonmoney income from.—Net value of occupancy of the vacation home was estimated by deducting from the total rental value for the period occupied the maintenance expense for the entire year.

Home-produced food, nonmoney income from.—(For village families only.) Value of eggs, milk, meat, and poultry produced and consumed at home; food from home gardens; sirup, honey; and fish or game killed for food. Values were based on current retail prices at local stores. Deduction for expense of gardening was not made, being handled as family expense. See Expenditures, Other Family.

Income, farm family.—Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 166.

An example showing computation of farm income is given below:

1. Farm money income, gross.....	\$3, 000
2. Value of farm-furnished products used by family.....	300
3. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling.....	200
4. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net increase.....	0
5. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net decrease.....	-200
6. Farm income, gross (sum 1, 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	3, 300
7. Farm expenditures.....	1, 500
8. Farm income, net (6 minus 7).....	1, 800
9. Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.....	200
10. Total family income (8 plus 9).....	2, 000
11. Money income from farming, net (1 minus 7).....	1, 500
12. Money income from all sources, net (11 plus 9).....	1, 700
13. Nonmoney income from farm, net (sum of 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	300

Family income, total.—Net money and nonmoney income from the farm, net money earnings from employment other than operating the farm, and net money income from sources other than earnings.

Farm income, net.—Gross money income from farming minus farm expenditures, plus value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus value of net change in crops stored and livestock owned.

Farm income, gross.—Gross money income from farming, value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus value of net change in crops stored and livestock owned. Excludes value of products paid as share rent. May include value of livestock purchases representing increase in assets (see Crops Stored and Livestock Owned).

Farm money income, net.—Gross money income from the farm minus farm expenditures. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm money income, gross.—Total money income received from the farm before deduction of expenditures. Includes receipts from sale of farm products during the year; Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; income from work off the farm involving the use of farm equipment. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm expenditures.—Expenditures for farm operations. Includes expense for hired labor; livestock; feed, hay, straw; fertilizer, spraying material; seeds, plants, trees; repairs and replacements of machinery and tools; gasoline, oil, tires, for operation of machinery; repairs on buildings and fences; rent for land and buildings including dwellings; taxes and insurance on all farm property including dwelling; interest and refinancing charges on farm and chattel mortgage; and other expenditures incidental to preparing crops for market and for marketing them. May include expense for livestock bought as an increase in assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.) The following items chargeable to farm business are not included in this category: Automobile and other transportation expense, food expense for farm employees, and such incidental farm expense as that for farm periodicals and dues to farm-business organizations. See Methodology, table 166.

Expenditures for farm machinery of types not owned before were considered an increase in farm-business investment and entered in the expenditure schedule. See Change in Net Worth, Increase in Assets.

Farm nonmoney income, net.—Value of farm products used by the family; of occupancy of the farm dwelling; plus or minus the value of net change in livestock owned and of crops stored for sale.

Farm-furnished products used by family, nonmoney income.—Estimated value obtained by multiplying the quantity of products used, as reported by the family, by a price estimated for each locality. Price estimates were based upon what a sample of farm families in the locality reported they would have paid had they bought products of the same quality and in the same quantity from neighbors, or from the most likely place of purchase. This method of evaluation gives a higher figure than that obtained when

valuation is based on farm prices or wholesale market prices. Products included are milk, cream, eggs, poultry, meat, potatoes, garden produce, fruit, other food such as sirups, grain products; fuel and other products such as wood, tobacco, ice.

Occupancy of farm dwelling, nonmoney income from.—Value of the year's occupancy was arbitrarily set at 9 percent of the present estimated value of the dwelling on an owned farm, and 11 percent of the estimated value of the dwelling on a rented farm, except in the Southeast and in California, where 10 and 12 percent were used because of the more rapid depreciation of farmhouses. These percentages were based on interest rates, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return on money invested. In estimating present value of the house, its replacement value, as estimated by the family, was reduced to present value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. For example, if the probable replacement value of the house was \$1,600, its probable life 40 years, and its present age 10 years, its estimated value would be \$1,200 (\$1,600 divided by 40, multiplied by 30).

Crops stored and livestock owned, net change.—Value of net increase or decrease in quantities of livestock owned or of crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year. Increases in livestock are due to new purchases, maturation, and births, income from which was not realized in the current year; decreases are due to sale or loss of livestock by death, which represent capital decreases. Increases in crops stored for sale indicate deferred sales, representing income earned during the current year but not converted into money; decreases in stored crops indicate realization of income earned prior to the report year. Only differences due to quantity changes were included; differences in value due to price changes were excluded.

In making schedule entries of money spent for purchases of livestock, no distinction was made between cattle bought for sale (an operating expense) and those bought for building up more permanent herds (a capital investment). Since the farmer seldom could separate his numerous transactions into these two types of disbursements, both types were entered as expenditures for operating the farm. Similarly, money received from sale of cattle was not divided into receipts from cattle born during the year (income) and receipts from cattle owned in previous years (a decrease in capital investment). As a consequence of these procedures, other schedule entries were affected. It is important therefore to recognize the possibility that the figures entered in the following categories may occasionally include some transactions not customarily classified therein: Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock, negative nonmoney income or decrease in value of livestock, gross farm income, gross farm money income, net money income, and farm expenditures. The averages for these categories that represent families in all income groups probably are not greatly affected by these inclusions; figures for a small number of families in a high-income class might be affected considerably, especially in the cattle-range section.

Ways in which these categories are affected are described below. Two examples are given, later, to illustrate the various entries arising from transactions affecting net value of crops stored and livestock owned.

Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock owned may include capital investment in herds as well as true nonmoney income from operating the farm (i. e., births and maturation of cattle during the year).

Nonmoney losses or decreases in value of livestock owned or crops stored, represent a decrease in net worth through liquidation of investments of previous years.

Gross farm income for the year may be overstated if value of herds has been increased through purchases; such purchases are taken into account in computing net increase in value of livestock, which in turn becomes a constituent part of gross farm income.

Gross farm money income may overrepresent true gross money income for the current year through the inclusion of receipts from sale of stored crops or of livestock acquired before the report year. Gross farm income and net farm income are not similarly affected by such sales, since they take into account the net decrease in value of stored crops and of livestock.

Net money income may overstate true income since it may include money receipts from liquidation of assets—sales of crops stored or of livestock owned before the beginning of the report year.

Farm expenditures may be overstated by inclusion of purchases of livestock for building up herds, along with purchases for feeding and sale during the current year.

The total net increase in value of herds (that due to births and maturation, and that due to purchases) was included, together with net increase in crops stored for sale, as an item of increase in net worth; the combined total was considered as nonmoney income invested in the farm business. Hence the procedures followed did not affect the figures for net change (increase or decrease) in assets and liabilities during the year (see Change in Net Worth).

Net farm income, another important figure, also was not affected by these procedures, since an overstatement in expenditures was balanced by an overstatement of gross farm income; and an overstatement of gross money income from liquidating assets was balanced by a deduction of nonmoney losses (negative nonmoney income) that actually represented a decrease in assets.

In balancing the schedule, it was necessary to adjust the figure for total money receipts by the amount of the net change in value of crops stored and livestock, i. e., to add to money receipts the value of a net increase in these inventories, or to deduct the value of a net decrease (see Balancing Difference). This adjustment was made necessary because the value of the net change in these inventories (livestock and crops stored for sale) was considered in the computation of both income and net worth—in the latter figure, as an increase or decrease in investment in the farm business.

The following example explains the procedure used in computing net farm income when the value of herds had been increased through purchases as well as other means: A dairy farmer had gross money income from farming, including sales of cattle and livestock products, amounting to \$2,000. During the year his herd increased in value \$500, \$200 through births and maturation and \$300 through livestock purchases. His money disbursements for the farm business for the year were \$1,500, including \$1,200 operating expenditures and the \$300 spent for increasing his herds. Value of housing and products supplied the family by the farm amounted to \$400. His net farm income was \$1,400 and his change in net worth \$500, as follows:

(a) Gross money income from farming.....	\$2, 000
(b) Nonmoney income used for family living.....	400
(c) Nonmoney income, i. e., increase in value of herds (livestock increase through births, maturations, and purchases).....	500
(d) Total gross farm income.....	2, 900
(e) Expenditures (operating expenditures and disbursements for building up herds).....	1, 500
(f) Net farm income, money and nonmoney.....	1, 400
(g) Composition of net farm income:	
Net money income, item (a) minus item (e).....	500
Nonmoney income:	
Used for family living, item (b).....	400
Livestock increase, item (c) (also included as increase in net worth).....	500
Total.....	1, 400

Had conventional accounting procedures been followed, the net money income of the farmer in the above example would have been entered as \$800 (not \$500) and his nonmoney income from increase in herds as \$200 (not \$500). The \$300 purchase of livestock was made from gross money income and, strictly speaking, represented transformation of money income into nonmoney assets. The figure for net farm income is the same, however, irrespective of how the \$1,400 is divided between money and nonmoney income.

A second example illustrates the procedure followed when value of herds was decreased through sales of livestock that represented liquidation of assets. If the dairy farmer discussed above had decided to reduce his business, bought no new cattle, and obtained \$300 by selling animals acquired in previous years, the computation of his net farm income would have been as follows:

(a)	Gross money income from farming (actually, income plus receipts from liquidation of assets)-----	\$2, 300
(b)	Nonmoney income used for family living-----	400
(c)	Nonmoney losses, i. e., decrease in value of herds (\$200 minus \$300)-----	-100
(d)	Total gross farm income-----	2, 600
(e)	Expenditures for operating farm business-----	1, 200
(f)	Net farm income, money and nonmoney-----	1, 400
(g)	Composition of net farm income:	
	Net money income, item (a) minus item (e)-----	1, 100
	Nonmoney income:	
	Used for family living, item (b)-----	400
	Livestock decrease, item (c) (also included as decrease in net worth)-----	-100
	Total-----	1, 400

In this case the operator's gross money receipts from farming, tabulated as "gross farm money income," actually were composed of \$2,000 gross income and \$300 receipts from liquidation of assets. Although he had nonmoney income amounting to \$200 because of natural increase in value of his herds, sales of cattle valued at \$300 resulted in a net decrease of \$100 in the value of the livestock owned. While this net decrease is designated in this study as "negative non-money income," or as "nonmoney losses" it does not represent an excess of operating expenditures over income during the year as would be the case with a true negative income figure. Of the total gross farm income figure, \$2,000 represents income in the accepted sense; the additional money receipts of \$300 from depletion of herd were offset by the \$300 decrease in assets. (The algebraic sum of this \$300 decrease in assets and the \$200 nonmoney income from natural increase in herds, yield a net decrease of \$100 during the year.) The total net money income includes \$300 cash received from liquidation of assets. The figures for net farm income (\$1,400), however, and for net decrease in assets (\$100) are the same as they would have been had the transaction involving liquidation of assets not been included in the income computation.

Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.—Net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise, net earnings from roomers and boarders and from sale of home-made products; money income from sources other than earnings. The nonfarm income of farm families was computed on the same basis as money income of city and village families except that in computing net income from roomers and boarders for farm-expenditure schedules, the value of home-produced food served to boarders, as well as money expense for their food, was deducted. See *Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings; Money Earnings from Roomers and Boarders; Money Income from Other Sources.*

Inheritance.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Liabilities.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Living quarters, type of.—Living quarters occupied by the family at the time of interview.

Apartment.—Building which is primarily residential in character, containing three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling unit in business building.—Building in which at least one-third of the floor space is for business uses, but which contains one or more dwelling units.

One-family house.—Dwelling designed for occupancy by one family. It is detached when it is free-standing with open space on all four sides, and attached when at least one wall is built directly against an adjoining structure. Row houses are included in the attached type.

Room or rooms.—Living quarters (except in a hotel) providing no kitchen nor other housekeeping facilities.

Two-family house.—Dwelling designed to provide separate units for two families. If a side-by-side type, the separation extends from basement to roof; if a two-decker type, the dwelling units are one above the other.

Other types of living quarters.—Rooms in a hotel; other living arrangements not classifiable above, such as living quarters in a trailer or in a house with another family but not in a two-family house as defined.

The above definitions are comparable to those used in the Financial Survey of Urban Housing, published by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1937.

Medical care expenditures.—Expense for physician; oculist; other specialist; clinic; hospital; private nurse in home; for special examinations and tests, such as X-ray, metabolism, or blood tests; for medicines and drugs, exclusive of cod-liver oil and dry milk products for children which are classed as food expense; for eyeglasses and optician's fees; medical appliances and supplies; accident and health insurance, but not life insurance.

Money earnings.—See Income, City and Village Family; and Income, Farm Family.

Monthly rent.—See Rental, Monthly.

Monthly rental value.—See Rental Value of Owned Homes, Monthly.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying Territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Net balancing difference.—See Balancing Difference.

Net worth.—See Change in Net Worth.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as clothing or automobile expense. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report in an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expense for specific items within a main expenditure group, if the total expense for the group was reported. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expense for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data, later, the total expense reported was allocated to the individual items of expense on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expense for the specific items. Adjustment for no-report entries was made on the expenditure schedules and on supplementary schedules only.

Occupation, chief.—The occupation from which a person derives the greater part of his earnings.

Occupational classification.—City and village families were classified according to the occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total earnings was derived. If family earnings were received from more than one of the four business and professional subgroups such earnings were totaled and if the sum was greater than for any one of the other listed occupations the family was classed in the business or professional subgroup which yielded the largest amount of earnings. If the earnings from two occupational groups were the same, and higher than from any other group, the family was classified according to the chief occupation of the principal earner. If no family member earned during the report year and there was no income from roomers and boarders, the family was classified as having no earnings from occupation. Classification of individual earners by occupation was based upon the list used by the Works Progress Administration in Circular No. 2, Occupational Classification and Code, and Circular No. 2A, Index of Occupations. Occupations were classified as follows:

Business and professional.—Independent and salaried business and professional workers, defined below, were combined as one occupational group for most of the analyses.

Independent business.—Entrepreneurs; persons engaged in business enterprises in which they invest capital and assume business risks; they may or may not employ others to work for them. Net income from roomers and boarders was classed as independent business.

Independent professional.—Doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.

Salaried business.—Proprietors, managers, business officials.

Salaried professional.—Professional workers on a salary basis, such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.

Clerical.—Office workers, salesmen, mail carriers, telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.

Wage-earner.—Skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, and farm laborers.

Other.—Occupations other than those defined above were combined for most of the analyses. This group includes the following:

Farm operator.—Person operating farm, living in a city or village.

Farm sharecropper.—A separate farm occupational group in the Southeast region. See Sharecropper. A few of these agricultural workers live in the southeastern villages.

No earnings from occupation.—Families having no member earning during the report year.

Unknown occupation.—This classification was used where the occupation could not be determined.

Farm families scheduled in farm sections were classed as in one occupational group (farm-operator) except in the Southeast region where sharecroppers were studied separately. However, earnings of farm-family members from work not pertaining to the farm enterprise were classified as business and professional, clerical, and wage-earner, according to the procedure given above for city and village families.

Occupational expense.—(Classification on expenditure schedule.) Only minor items of expense incurred for business purposes, such as dues to union, trade, and professional associations; expense for technical books and journals; small expenses for supplies and equipment or expense for a trip to a meeting of a professional association. Such expense was deducted from income reported on the family schedule when computing the income figure by which expenditure schedules were classified. See Methodology, tables 165 and 166.

Paid help, household.—See Household Help.

Paid help, farm.—Farm employees living in the household were considered as members of the household, but expense for their food was deducted as a farm-business expense. See table 166.

Personal care, expenditures.—Services, such as haircuts, shampoos, shaves, manicures, facials; toilet articles and preparations, such as toilet soap, tooth paste, mouthwash, shaving soap and cream, cold cream, cosmetics, deodorants, bath salts, shampoos, brushes, combs, razors, files, mirrors, cleansing tissues, powder puffs, sanitary supplies.

Persons per room.—Total number of persons usually occupying the rooms in the dwelling (family members, paid help, roomers, sons or daughters even if away at college) divided by the number of rooms in the dwelling. See also Rooms, Number of.

Principal earner.—See Earner, Principal.

Profits.—(Subdivision of Money Income from Other Sources). Net profits from a business owned but not operated by the family, such as an owned store managed by a paid employee; profits from buying and selling stocks, or from real estate bought and sold during the year, when not a regular occupation. This classification does not include the income of an entrepreneur from his business, since such income is classed as individual earnings, or the income of a farm operator from farming. Excluded also are "paper" profits which represent an increase in the value of investments owned throughout the report year, profits from the sale of capital assets acquired before the report year, and profits from investments that remained in a corporation and were not made available for current family use.

Reading expenditures.—Expense for daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, books for general reading, book rentals, and library fees, but not school books, picture books for young children, or technical books used in connection with work.

Record card.—Schedule used for the random sample of addresses visited. It shows color, nativity, whether the family included both husband and wife, whether married for more than a year, and other qualifications affecting eligibility for the family schedule. See Methodology, The First or Record-card Sample.

Recreation expenditures.—Paid admissions for family members and guests of the family to movies, spectator sports, fairs, circuses, dances, amusement parks; equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses for games and sports; purchase and upkeep of radios and musical instruments, sheet music, phonograph records; photograph supplies; children's toys and play equipment; pets; entertaining, excluding food; dues to social and recreational clubs; gambling losses; expense for hobbies and collections; unclassified spending money. Expense for lodging, traveling, or food while on vacation or trips, and uniforms and other clothing used in recreational activities are excluded.

Relief family.—Family in which any member received direct relief in cash or kind at any time during the report year; work relief from public or private agencies; charity donations received upon proof of need; any pension of noncontributory type paid upon proof of need. Receipt of money from a son in Civilian Conservation Corps was considered direct relief. Earnings from the National Youth Administration were not considered relief.

Rent as pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Nonmoney Income, Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Rental, monthly.—The monthly rental rate of the dwelling occupied at the end of the report year. No deductions were made for free rent or for rental concessions.

Rental concession.—An exemption from paying rent or a discount on rent offered for a limited period by a landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant. In such cases the customary rental rate was tabulated, but the value of the concession was deducted in computing the total expenditure for rent during the year. Families receiving rental concessions were not considered as having received free rent.

Rental value of owned homes, monthly.—The value of occupancy of an owned home for 1 month, as estimated by the family. In making this estimate, families were asked to consider the rates charged for similar homes in the neighborhood that were rented. It is thus comparable to the monthly rental rates of rented homes. This gross rental value of owned homes was used in estimating the net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes. See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes.

Repairs and replacements.—Expenditures for that type of improvement which helps to restore property to good condition. Expenditures for structural additions are considered a capital investment, not a current expenditure.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. If more than one schedule was filled, the year reported was the same on all schedules for a family.

Roomer.—Person sleeping in the family home for at least 7 consecutive days and paying for his room.

Roomer-year.—Equivalent to one roomer for 52 weeks. Families reporting more than 10 roomer-years during the report year were ineligible for the family schedule.

Rooms, number of.—Only rooms used for living purposes are counted. A finished basement or attic room and an enclosed porch were counted as rooms, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology, Collection of Schedules.

Schedule.—See the specific kind of schedule, such as Family Schedule, Farm or City and Village; Expenditure Schedule; or Supplementary Schedules.

Sharecropper.—Farmer in the Southeast region who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The landlord makes all important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less.

Share tenant.—A farm operator who rents the land, assumes responsibility for its operation, and pays the rent with a definite share or a stipulated amount of the farm products.

Structural addition.—Something added to the home that was not there before, such as a new room or porch built on the house; a porch converted into a room; plumbing equipment installed for the first time. It is distinguished from expense for repairs and replacements because it represents an increase in investment.

Supplementary earner.—See Earner, Supplementary.

Supplementary schedules.—Requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details.

Clothing check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for clothing purchased during the report year and value of donated clothing. A list was filled for each person who was a member of the economic family for 52 weeks, and who was willing to cooperate.

Food check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities and money value of food consumed by the household during the 7 days preceding the interview. The number of meals furnished was also recorded.

Food record.—A record of weight or other measure of food consumed during 1 week. It consists of an inventory of the weight or other measure of each kind of food on hand at the beginning and end of the week and of all foods brought into the house during that period, and the number of meals served to household members, guests, or boarders. A record of the age, height, weight, and day-by-day occupations of each person served is also included. These records were used for the study of adequacy of diets.

Furnishings check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for household furnishings and equipment purchased by the family during the report year.

Surplus.—See Change in Net Worth.

Taxes.—See Gifts, Community Welfare, and Selected Taxes.

Tenant, farm.—Farmer who does not own any of the land he operates. See Farm Operator; Share Tenant; Sharecropper.

Tobacco expenditures.—Expense for cigarettes, cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, pipes, pipe cleaners, humidors, lighters, cigarette holders, and ash trays. Smoking stands are included with furniture; smoking jackets with clothing.

Tourists and transients.—Persons rooming in the family dwelling for fewer than 7 consecutive days who may or may not be furnished meals by the family. Includes occupants of tourist cabins on farm property.

Travel and transportation expenditures.—Expenditures for all family travel and transportation other than by family automobile, such as bus, trolley, and taxi to work, school, or shopping; travel, except for business, by railroad, interurban bus and trolley, boats, and airplanes. This also includes purchase and upkeep of motorcycle, horse and carriage, boat, or other conveyance, after deduction of proportion chargeable to business. Expense for bicycles, boats, or other vehicles used primarily for recreation are included in recreation expenditures.

Type of family.—See Family Type.

Type of farm.—See Farm Type.

Value of family living.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods and services received without direct expense. For city and village families, value of living includes total living expense; the value of housing, food, fuel, ice, and clothing received without direct expense, but not the value of furnishings or other goods received free. For farm families value of living includes total living expense; the value of food, fuel, and other goods received from the farm, including occupancy of farm dwelling; value of housing from a rent-free farm; value of nonfarm family housing, fuel, ice, and food received without payment; and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

Value of farm land and buildings.—Market value of the farm, including land, farm buildings, and family dwellings as estimated by the operator on the basis of what it would sell for under normal conditions, not at forced sale.

Value of home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-Furnished Products.

Value of housing furnished by the farm.—See Income, Farm Family: Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Value of housing received as gift or pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Value of occupancy of owned homes.—See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes, and Rental Value of Owned Homes.

Value per meal per food-expenditure unit.—Average value per meal of food purchased, home-produced, and received as gift or pay in terms of food-expenditure units. See Food-expenditure Unit.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 or older and the total weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one-year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired, was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by rounding fractional year-equivalents as described above; the sum of these rounded figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.

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